The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GRAND DEPOT FOR Holiday Goods!

C. A. COUTANT & CO., 145 State-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF DOLLS TODAY.

DRESSED DOLLS,
UNDRESSED DOLLS,
WOODEN DOLLS,
WAX DOLLS,
TALKING DOLLS,
WALKING DOLLS,
EATING DOLLS,
&c., &c., &c.

PERFUME AND TOILET CASES,
GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS,
JEWELRY, BRASS GOODS,
VASES, LEATHER GOODS,
FINE FANS,
REAL LACES.

Every article New and Attractive. Open this evening until 10 o'clock.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE FOR THE BOY,

TRICYCLE (SOMETHING NEW) FOR THE GIRL.

All styles, sizes, and prices, from $5.00 to $35.00 each.

NOTHING WILL PLEASE THEM MORE.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

Electric Lights. Open until 11 p. m.

"MARS" COLOGNE.

THE "Mars" Cologne

Is the cheapest, as well as the richest of all Holiday Gifts.

25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $3.50, $6.50.

Exquisite Toilet Sets of Special Designs.

BUCK & RAYNER, State-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the erection of Three Detached Ward Buildings for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, Illinois, are hereby invited.

Bids will be received until 7 o'clock p. m., January ..., 1882, when the bids will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend at the City-Hall, Kankakee, Illinois.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

A responsible bond to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Drawings and specifications of proposed buildings may be seen at the office of James R. Willett, Architect, ... La Salle-st., Chicago, on and after December ...

The buildings, etc., must be entirely finished and completed on or before October 1, 1882.

KANKAKEE, Illinois, Nov. ..., 1881.

R. H. McCAGG,
WM. REDDICK,
JOHN L. DONOVAN,
Trustees.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake-st. & Fifth-av., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

DRESSING GOWNS AND SMOKING JACKETS.

Our entire stock of Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets to be closed at

30 per cent

Less than their actual cost.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE

131 & 133 Clark-st., AND 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, PROPRIETORS.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

OPEN TILL 11 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

THE GRAPHIC.

THE ONE DAILY ILLUSTRATED.

The Daily Graphic.

It is preserved for binding by hundreds of its readers in city and country. The annual subscriber gets a pictorial history of the year, a volume of twenty-four hundred pages, constituting a valuable record of events and a graphic panorama of our time and progress.

It has the best Financial and Mining News of any paper in New York, and it furnishes the Market Reports twelve hours in advance of the Morning Dailies.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC is published every day except Sunday, at noon, 2 p. m., and 4 p. m. Subscribers can have either edition desired.

The Fourth Edition should be ordered by those who desire the latest financial and mining news.

THE SATURDAY GRAPHIC.

The noon edition of the Saturday GRAPHIC, containing a choice selection of literary matter, is sent separately as a weekly, if desired.

TERMS:

For the Daily, $12.00 per year, postage paid.
For the Saturday Edition, $2.50 per year, postage paid.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters at our risk.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC, 39-41 Park-place, New York City.

BRANCH OFFICE: 182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

E. C. BROWN, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELITE DIRECTORY FOR 1882

NOW OUT. For sale at publishers', H. A. PIERCE & CO., 67 and 69 Washington-st.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers.

An A 1 salesman going to Texas Jan. 1 would be pleased to handle a few specialties of selling merit. Reference. Address R 52, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE.—Standard of best Eastern Colleges.

ACADEMY.—Classical and English. One of the few Western Schools that give thorough and complete preparation for college according to Eastern standards.

FERRY HALL. Seminary for ladies only. Lady principal, Mrs. E. E. Thompson, formerly of Wellesley College. Thorough training in the solid branches and in Music and Art.

Winter Term opens Jan. 11, 1882. For terms address President D. S. GREGORY, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

"On Top of the Heap!" And where we will always stay.

THE LAST DAY!

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 144 State-st.

Come down early today and secure your Presents.

BARGAINS!

We still continue to sell a better article for the money than any one else, and can prove it.

SPECIAL DRIVES IN

Comb and Brush Sets,
Leather and Plush Goods,
Fine Pocket Books,
Vienna Novelties,
Writing Desks,

ALBUMS,

Toy Books,
Scrap Books,
Backgammon Boards,
Magic Lanterns,
Picture Frames,
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Blocks, Games,
Banks, Wagons,
Dishes, Guns,
Drums, Swords,
Tin and Mech'l Toys.

LISTEN TO THE MUSIC!

Orguinettes Now Reduced to $6.00.

TO THE LADIES.

To those who wish to enhance the beauty of the Parlors and Reception Rooms we have a magnificent line of

French Artificial Flowers,

Which are just the thing for Christmas or New Year's.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Bargains! Bargains!

Call early and avoid the crush.

NOTE THE FACT!

That we give better goods, more quality and quantity, for the money, than others. Our stock is new and fresh, our store is clean and healthy, and we try to please all, no matter what they buy.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 144 State-st.

Open until midnight.

Last Day!

Our Store will be OPEN this SATURDAY

Evening until 9 o'clock to give an opportunity to such as desire to inspect our unusually LARGE ASSORTMENT of the RICHEST and the CHEAPEST

Holiday Goods!

Ever offered in this city.

Albums,
Leather and Plush Goods,
Work Baskets and Boxes,
Dressing and Jewelry Cases,
Toilet Sets,

And a GREAT VARIETY of other goods and the LOWEST PRICES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery JUST OPENED, Importation orders of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Harrison Bros. & Howson's Pocket Knives, Carvers, Scissors, Razors, Ladies' Cutlery Cases, &c. Full stock of Barney & Berry American and Acme Club Skates, Nut Picks, fine Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons, and Forks.

ORR & LOCKETT, Hardware Dealers, 184 and 186 Clark-st., near Monroe.

POCKET & TABLE Cutlery

Over 400 Different Styles of Pocket Knives, of the best standard makes. Razors, Scissors, Shears, Ladies' Fine Scissors and Cutlery Sets, Carvers, Carver-Cases, Table Knives and Forks, Rogers' Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons; Nut Cracks and Nut Picks.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at Current Rates.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 25 years.

PIANOS.

BAUER PIANOS!

Grands, Uprights, & Squares.

Established in Chicago over Twenty-five years.

Used and Recommended by 25,000 Artists and Amateurs.

Our Patent Self-bearing Agraffe Attachment, Concave Name Board, and Improved Veneered Bridge, are valuable improvements, used in the Bauer Piano only.

The Bauer Cabinet Grands!

The newest and most perfect production in the art of Piano-making. By the introduction of an improved VIOLIN-SHAPED SOUNDING-BOARD the volume of tone is greatly increased, and left entirely free from metallic qualities.

Prominent Artists Pronounce It a Marvel of Perfection.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1880.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: I certify with pleasure to the excellent quality of the Bauer Piano, which I think is fully equal to the best in the market in regard to solidity and durability, and superior in regard to sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch.

Very respectfully, CHR. E. BALATKA.

A complete assortment of these Favorite Pianos will be found at our warerooms. We also carry a full stock of all kinds of Musical Merchandise, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

Julius Bauer & Co., 182 & 184 Wabash-av., BETWEEN MONROE & ADAMS-STS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.,

WILL DISPLAY BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

Every night this week, until nine o'clock, the greatest variety in Chicago of useful and appropriate

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Special attention is asked to their displays of Handkerchief and Glove Sachets, Dressing Robes, Smoking Jackets, Silk Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Neckwear, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Fine Albums, Portfolios, Reticules, and an almost endless variety of VIENNA NOVELTIES.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The Best Books OF ALL KINDS,

At the Lowest Prices,

WILL BE FOUND AT Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s,

WHOSE STORE WILL BE Open Tonight till Ten.

FRUITS.

FRUIT

Largest Assortment.

Finest Goods in the City.

Elegant Packages for Presents.

Thoroughly Reliable.

Many Novelties.

TAYLOR, Exclusive Fruit, 3 Clark.

BOTH TELEPHONES.

FRUIT

TAMAR.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for

CONSTIPATION,

Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc.

PREPARED BY GRILLON, SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculté de Paris.

27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.

Tamar—unlike pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

75 cents the Box.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING! THE KING OF PIANOS

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS!

The World-Renowned Chickering!

It was well said years ago that the Gold Medals awarded to the Chickering would make a KING'S RANSOM.

The latest triumph for the Chickering & Sons Piano was at the Mechanics' Institute Fair in Boston, where they were awarded ONE GOLD MEDAL and TWO SILVER MEDALS over all competitors.

The Chickering Piano has stood in the front rank for nearly a century, always in the lead and always the first to introduce improvements. The inventors of

THE IRON FRAME,
THE OVERSTRUNG BASS,
THE CIRCULAR SCALE,
THE AGRAFFE BRIDGE,

All of which have been universally copied by all other makers.

Their last and crowning invention is the Complete Metal Action, substituting Metal for wood in all parts of the action liable to be affected by dampness or changes of temperature, making it the only Piano in the world that is insensible to atmospheric changes; as wooden plows, wood axletrees, wooden buildings, wooden ships, wooden clocks, wooden bridges, have all been displaced by more substantial iron and steel, or other suitable metal, so the Metallic Action of the Chickering Piano is destined to displace the old-fashioned wooden action now in use by all other makers.

Splendid assortment of new Chickering Pianos, Grand, Square, and Upright, including some superb instruments for the Holiday trade, just received at the Music-Rooms of

Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, 150 & 152 State-st., Chicago.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

KNABE PIANOS

"Require no paid-for Testimonials."
"They sound their own Praises."

REED'S TEMPLE of MUSIC, 136 State-st.

MUSICAL GOODS.

Music Boxes,

At Popular Prices, in great variety, at

Root & Sons Music Co., 156 STATE-ST.

Root & Sons Music Co. OFFER A THOUSAND VARIETIES OF INEXPENSIVE MUSICAL GIFTS.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 156 STATE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS GIFT.

$8 TEETH, BEST SET. NO PAIN EXTRACTING.

Fine fillings; no fancy prices. DRS. McCHESNEY, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

MINERAL WATER.

WAUKESHA

Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cases. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, families, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, ... and ... Madison-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A LAST JIG!

To the Tune of Johnny Hand's Orchestra.

SEA'S Last Carnival Day for 1881

A Christmas-Time Jubilee.

A few more hours and the stock of the Chicago Toy Co. will either have been sold or given away by your friend Sea, and as the sale opened (last Monday) with Santa Claus, the Little Old Woman in her Shoe, and Johnny Hand's Orchestra, we'll close it this last day of the sale in the same manner at same place,

84 WABASH.

Johnny Hand's Orchestra.

LAST DAY.

THE ONLY LIVE SANTA CLAUS

Will give Christmas Presents to all children—nice ones, too.

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN

In her Golden Shoe (last appearance), and Sea's latest novelty for 1881,

Funny Big Heads on Stilts,

THIS LAST DAY ONLY AT 84 Wabash-av.

THE CHICAGO TOY CO.'S entire bankrupt stock of

TOYS!

Will every penny's worth be CLOSED OUT THIS DAY.

IT WOULD BE *CRAZY, INSANE,*

Idiotic, to take 40 cts. or 65 cts. or 90 cts. out of your pocket and throw it away, and equally "loony" would you be to pay toy stores 50 cts. and 75 cts. and 100 cts. for the Toys we'll sell today for 40 cts. We haven't room to name many. Here's a few:

10 cts.

$1.00 Wax Dolls, saying Papa, Mamma; fine wax, large size, each in box.
McLoughlin's Game "Loto," in cloth box; this is the popular 50c size.
15-pc. large China Toy Tea Set, complete set in pretty box, wholesaled at $2 doz.
Complete Tin Kitchen, with all utensils, the large 50c size brightly painted.
Tin Peddler in Wagon, with Horse.
Large Peddler Wagon, the Peddler, his Horse.
Box of large painted Tenpins, striped in gay colors, solid box.
Full-size Photograph Albums, with gilt clasp and edges, cost $4.00 doz.
Large Wood Steamboats, Mechanical Rabbits, Russia Leather Back Hand-Mirrors.

10 cts.

25-ct. box Toy Villages and Soldiers, 5c.
25-ct. Silk Velvet Photo Frames, 5c.
Box of China Dishes, 10c size, 2 1-2c.
Boy's and girl's box Stationery, 2 1-2c.
Hand-painted nice Portfolios, 1c.
Games of Authors (three kinds), 19c, worth 75c.

ALL AT 84 WABASH-AV.

SEA'S MAIN STORE PROGRAMME

THE LAST HOURS.

Only a few short hours remain. No Crowding; Perfect System; Instant Attention; 700 Clerks; Prompt Delivery; 40 Wagons; Wagons Every Hour to 10 p. m. to all parts of the city; All goods delivered; Calcium Light Illuminations from 7 p. m. till Midnight; Store open all night. Entire new stock

DOLLS,

Never before shown—old stock all sold.

TOYS And Fancy Goods

AT ANY PRICE YOU'LL PAY,

And don't care much what that is.

MUST! WILL! SHALL! CLOSE OUT THIS DAY!

One-Third Last Week's Prices.

$5.00 Toys for $1.98 or less.
$4.00 Toys for $1.24 or less.
$3.00 Toys for 98 cts. or less.
$1.00 Toys 29 and 49 cts.
50-ct. Toys 19 to 24 cts.
25-ct. Toys for 5 cents.

A COMPLETE VARIETY

Of every Toy made. What you want we're sure to have in

Ten Times Toy Stores' Variety, and One-Fifth Their Prices.

DETERMINED TO HAVE NO CROWDING!

Spent all last night arranging

A NEW TOY ROOM.

Now have two Double Toy Rooms in Main Store.

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT FIRE SALE TOYS!

At One-Fifth Yesterday's Prices.

All Toys on 1-ct. Counter now 5 for 1 ct. All 3-ct. Counter Toys now 1-ct. We want no more Toys, if you do HIRE A CART, WHEEL 'EM AWAY. We'll fill a bushel basket for HALF A DOLLAR.

NUTS, POPCORN, RAISINS, and another lot ready of those FANCY BASKETS FILLED WITH CANDY, 10 cts., all at

SEA'S STEAM CANDY FACTORY AND TOY AMPHITHEATRE

83 & 85 Madison-st.

OPEN ALL NIGHT! - SEA'S.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO. TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

SCARFS.

IN RICH VELVETS

The Best Scarf ever made.

THOMAS & MAYNES, Wholesale Manufacturers, 254 Madison-st.

PAINT BOXES.

Paint Boxes.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 147 State-st.

OPTICAL GOODS.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT FINE OPERA GLASSES AT LOW PRICES.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

... State-st., Room ..., second floor. Spectacles exclusively. Twenty-seven years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfection of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading divines, and most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, blind institutes, etc., etc.

LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

COAL.

Double Screened Coal.

The River Bank Coal Company are now prepared to offer the trade in car-load lots a very superior article of double-screened Coal. Our patrons are to be assured that each ton of Coal is screened twice before it is loaded on the cars. It is free from slack and dirt. Also Nut and ... Coal for sale.

RIVER BANK COAL CO., ..., Ill.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Warmer, fair weather, and winds mostly southerly for this region today.

—Small-pox is spreading to an alarming extent among the Indians of the Northwest.

—A sleet storm at Albany, N. Y., broke down the telephone and electric light wires last night.

—It has been definitely ascertained that 449 persons perished in the burning of the Ring Theatre at Vienna.

—The Japanese Minister and the ex-Minister of China will leave Washington next Wednesday for their respective homes.

—Grenville Murray, the author of "The Member for Paris," and a well-known journalist and sporting man of London, is dead.

—Another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo, and still another in Venezuela. A revolution has just been suppressed in Hayti.

—The wholesale clothing house of Cohen & Selig at Atlanta, Ga., failed yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $46,000 and assets of $31,000.

—About fifty Treasury employés on what is called the "lapse" roll of the Treasury Department will be discharged on the 5th of January. Poor devils.

—Allen's Block and French's Central Hotel at Red Bank, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $40,000, only partly covered by insurance.

—Mr. Plosser, a check clerk in the office of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad at Birmingham, Ala., was killed by a man named O'Neal Thursday night.

—John F. Simpson was convicted yesterday, at Detroit, of the murder of his wife. The crime was committed last July, under exceptionally brutal circumstances.

—Sir Edward J. Reed, an English capitalist, has bought a controlling interest in the Florida Central Railroad, and was elected President thereof yesterday.

—A messenger lost yesterday on Wall street a loan envelope from the Bank of Commerce containing stock certificates to the amount of several thousand dollars.

—Levi Bishop, a prominent lawyer of Detroit, is dead. He was for a long time President of the Detroit Board of Education, and served as Regent of the Michigan University.

—The Signal-Service Bureau has about completed arrangements with the observatories in different parts of the country to secure time signals of the highest degree of accuracy.

—The post-office authorities at Washington are of opinion that Postmaster Keyes, of Madison, cannot be a Postmaster and a member of the Wisconsin Legislature at the same time.

—The Postmaster-General has decided that a wife's letter to another man, dropped into the post-office under suspicious circumstances, cannot be given to her husband by the postal authorities.

—Gens. Grant and Hancock, ex-Senator Conkling, Postmaster-General James, Hamilton Fish Jr., and several other distinguished people called on the President at his home in New York yesterday.

—Secretary Frelinghuysen has requested Chargé-d'Affaires Hoffman at St. Petersburg to thank the Russian Government for its liberal and generous conduct towards the members of the Jeannette expedition.

—Nicholas Smith, who married one of Horace Greeley's daughters, is an applicant for a foreign appointment. Mr. R. S. Blaine, brother to the ex-Secretary, has been appointed Newspaper Clerk of the House of Representatives.

—The steamer City of London, which sailed from London for New York on the 19th of November, and the steamer Henry Edye, which sailed from Antwerp for New York also on the 20th of November, are missing, and little hopes are entertained for their safe arrival.

—Col. W. H. Trescott and Walker Blaine arrived at Panama on the 13th inst. and sailed on the same day for Callao on board the United States steamer Lackawanna. They received the news of the death of Gen. Kilpatrick in Panama.

—The steamer Granger, with a cargo of cotton, resin, and turpentine, was burned in Charleston (S. C.) harbor last evening. The loss is placed at $40,000. The insurance amounts to $15,000. The passengers and crew were all saved.

—A new steamship company, to be known as the Ocean Steamship Company, has been organized at San Francisco. The vessels of the new company will conduct a general freight and traffic business between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands.

—The Monroe County (N. Y.) Land League has contributed $1,000 to the fund promised by the Chicago Irish Convention for the Irish Land League. Monroe County is the home of the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McQuaid, who has been denouncing the league.

—William P. Howard, Register Clerk in the Atlanta (Ga.) Post-Office, was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. On the 21st inst. one San Juan Hausacker, a mail-carrier, was arrested at Ducktown, Tenn., on the charge of robbing the mails.

—Miss Reynolds, a Lady Land-Leaguer, who was charged with aiding and abetting a criminal conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent, was ordered yesterday by the local Justices at Castleton, Limerick, to give bail to keep the peace for six months, or to go to jail for one month. Irish-like, she preferred to go to jail.

—A Pullman car conductor was caught by a customs officer at Montreal yesterday carrying in tickets for the company without entering them for duty. Mr. Brown, the General Superintendent of the Pullman Company, has arrived in Montreal, and emphatically denies that any smuggling has been carried on.

—Walpole's gambling-house was pulled by the Chicago police last night. Several of the habitués of the place were taken to the police station. It appears that Walpole has been advertising his place too extensively, which accounts, perhaps, for his place being pounced on while several others in full blast are not molested.

—The difficulties of the French in Africa are increasing. The troops which the Emperor of Morocco sent out to capture the rebel Chief Bou Amena fraternized with the rebels in proclaiming "holy war" against the French, and subsequently defeated the tribes who refused to join them. The rebellion is spreading, and the Moorish monarch is powerless.

—A memorial signed by 44,000, including thirty-two Peers and seventy-five members of Parliament, has been presented to Sir William Harcourt, the English Home Secretary, asking for the release of the persons convicted recently of bribery in connection with the Sandwich and Macclesfield elections. Evidently the English peers and peasants do not greatly reprobate bribery.

—A Washington evening paper has just discovered that one McMullen, of Chicago, who is not wholly unknown here, obtained $7,200 out of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department for an alleged improvement in heating apparatus. It is stated that the money was paid on the recommendation of Mr. John B. Hawley, then First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—The West Side Railway Company intimate rather than promise that the spaces between the car-tracks will hereafter be paved with stone, instead of wooden blocks. President Russell Jones received a note from Mayor Harrison yesterday about the scandalous condition of the inter-track spaces. Mr. Jones' reply was that he had noticed the Mayor's complaints in the public press.

—Col. Moulton, who was at the head of the Sherman literary bureau before the Chicago Convention, will be given an opportunity by the Senate Investigating Committee today to state whether he has any knowledge about the source from which the price of the furniture of his offices came. It has been alleged that it came out of the contingent fund of the Custodian's office of the Treasury Department.

—The Liberal and Tory organs condemn the resolutions adopted by the Irish landlords' meeting at Dublin Thursday, demanding compensation for the injuries inflicted on them by the Land Commissioners, and that the State purchase their properties. The resolutions, it is claimed, show a weakening on the part of landlords and indicate a change of tactics. Donoghue, a land-agent, was shot at and dangerously wounded Thursday evening.

—The preliminary hearing in the trial of William Vance for instigating riot at Marion, Miss., on election-day, was proceeded with yesterday. The evidence of four witnesses, three white and one colored, went to show that the Vances and a colored man named Prince Palmer were the leaders in the murderous riot, and that after the affair was over Palmer expressed regret that more of the whites were not killed.

—An interesting account of the sorghum growing industry of Kansas for this year is given in our columns this morning. The season of 1881 was decidedly unfavorable for the growth of the cane, and the chinch-bug also committed great ravages, but for all that the industry has developed vigorously. New mills have been erected at many points, and the conviction is stronger than ever that Kansas is certain to take high rank in the production of native sugar and sirup.

—Additional discoveries have been made in connection with the downfall of Fred W. Newburg, Assistant Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Public Works. So far as ascertained, his forgeries and defalcations amount to about $8,000, but as the bewildered members of the board have only just begun to investigate, and are "all at sea" in their raking over of the accounts, it is impossible to tell how large the fast young man's embezzlement will grow before they get through with the books.

—Piggott, an ex-editor of a Dublin blackmailing sheet, has written a letter in which he says that Fenianism is practically extinct in America and in Ireland, and nearly so in Great Britain; that the "no-rent" manifesto has caused an almost exhausting run on the Land-League funds. He thinks that there will soon be organized attacks on the military and police, which attacks can be effectually stamped out, and the Land League with them. It is stated that an industrial exhibition will be held in Belfast as a demonstration of Belfast's loyalty. The police seized several hundred copies of the Land-League organ yesterday.

—There are enough members of the Elections Committee of the House now in Washington to form a quorum, and meetings will be held and sub-committees formed and put to work at once. The cases of Lynch vs. Chalmers, Lowe vs. Wheeler, Mackey vs. Dibble, and Small vs. Tillman have been selected for immediate action. These cases are said to be the strongest for the contestants, and there is every reason to believe that the sitting members will be ousted. Mr. Calkins, the Chairman of the Committee, said last night that he thought the committee would be requested to report the second week in January.

—The English are quarreling about the Lord Mayor's fund in aid of the Irish landlords. The *Daily News*, Liberal organ, charges the Lord Mayor with having made improper use of one of Gladstone's gushing telegrams, and says the fund is being subscribed more to embarrass the Government than to aid the Irish landowners. The Lord Mayor denies the impeachment, and protests his sincerity in a letter to the Governor of the Bank of England. The Duke of Marlborough contributes his share to the controversy, and declares his want of faith in any voluntary agency being able to supply the forces which are requisit to cope successfully with the state of disaffection and resistance to which Ireland has been allowed to drift.

A MONEY PACKAGE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Five Thousand Dollars from an Envelope While in Transit from One Town to Another.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—There is so far no clew to the slick gentleman who a few days ago filched the contents of a $5,000 money package which was supposed to be in transit between this city and Bluffington, Ind., a meagre account of which obtained currency yesterday. The package was sealed up in the usual form and shipped by the First National Bank to the Bluffington bank. The package went through all right, but when opened in Bluffington was found to contain nothing but strips from newspapers cut the size of bank bills. The seals did not appear to have been broken, and there were no indications that the package had been tampered with. If such was the case, the job was very skillfully done. The bank officials say that by no possibility could the clerk who did up the package have substituted the newspaper slips for the bundle of bills which had been handed him without being detected. They say that the package was all right when delivered to the express company, that they hold the company's receipt for it, and expect that the loss will be made good to them. The officers of the company, on the other hand, maintain that none of their clerks or messengers had an opportunity to open the package and seal it again so skillfully. The operation would require half an hour at least, and whoever did it, if it was done at all, must have known that the package was coming, and supplied themselves with a seal of the bank. By a blunder in the transmission the package did not take the train intended, so that by no possible chance could the men who handled it know in advance that it was coming. The funds were ordered here to make good the loss, but investigations by detectives have satisfied the express officials that they are not responsible, and the order to make the loss good has been countermanded. This means that they hope to prove that the package contained nothing but newspaper slips when delivered to them. Special detectives are at work on the case, but they have obtained no clew, and will advance no theory.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE.

Further Testimony for the Defense in the McFarland Trial at Uniontown, Pa.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 23.—The defense in the Mollie Maguire trial took further testimony this morning to corroborate the statement of their witness, Bridget Malery, that the McFarlands were up above the scene of the murder at the time it occurred. Some twenty witnesses testified as to McFarland's good character. The defense called John Lennen to prove that the hand-billy found in Dolan's coat was his. He stated that he boarded with Dolan's mother at the time of the arrest. When Dolan's mother was called she swore she sent to her boys in jail some of the clothes of her boarders by mistake, but Lennen was not one of her boarders at that time. Defense rested at 11 o'clock, and, after rebutting testimony by the prosecution, the case closed. In the afternoon the entire session was occupied in hearing arguments for the defense. Two speeches having been made their argument will be finished in the morning and the argument for the Commonwealth will then be made. The case will probably go to the jury at noon.

THE ASSASIN.

He Comes into Court Looking and Feeling Very Ugly.

A Speech Installing Charles H. Reed as "Leading Counsel."

Reed Allowed to Act, Subject to All Comment That May Attach.

A Clerk from Brooklyn Corroborates Shaw's Testimony.

The Clerk Heard Guiteau's Threat and Told Him It Was Bloodthirsty.

Emphatic Declaration of Dr. Talcott that the Assasin Is Perfectly Sane.

Dr. Henry P. Stearns Interrupted by Guiteau with the Admission of Perfect Sanity.

Adoption of the Worn-Out Murderers' Plea of "Insanity" on the Day of the Horrid Deed.

Charles Julius Guiteau's Defense, Therefore, Disappears Like an Exhalation.

CRUMBLING TO PIECES.

THE DEFENSE OF GARFIELD'S SLAYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—"I am not afraid to die. I would just as soon die if the Lord wants me to. If the Lord wanted me I would die on the gallows just as soon as I would by malaria or a railroad accident, or any other way. I am not afraid, and I eat well and sleep well." That is the way the braggart coward Guiteau talked in court today after an expert who has treated more than a thousand cases of insane people had pronounced him sane and entirely responsible. Guiteau for the first time has within the last few days given evidence by his manner that the tide has turned against him. He is impertinent and audacious, and brutally cruel in his treatment of Scoville as usual, but the swagger has been a little more subdued, and he has been more frightened as the cumulative evidence of the experts pronounces him sane. Today was a repetition of all the other days that have preceded it.

PUBLIC INTEREST IS NOT MAINTAINED

in the trial, the Christmas shops taking away a portion of the crowd. The court-room, however, was full, every seat being occupied, but there was not that tremendous crush which has made the court-room more nearly resemble the Black Hole of Calcutta than a place occupied by human beings. The speech which for some days Guiteau has been induced to omit he made this morning. It was a speech in which he apologized, as nearly as his brutal nature will allow him, for his abuse of Scoville, and introduced Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, to the Court as associate counsel. Mr. Reed scarcely needed an introduction, for he has been an attendant in the court-room nearly every day since the trial began, and has frequently given Scoville, privately, the benefit of his advice. Today he was recognized by the Court as a

COUNSEL IN THE CASE,

and took for a time a part in the cross-examination. His shrewd, incisive, experienced way of examining was in marked contrast to the manner of Scoville, but Mr. Reed did not remain throughout the day. He evidently will put more life and spice into the cross-examination than Scoville has, but Mr. Reed's cross-examination cannot change the opinions of the experts. The dexterity of no cross-examination is likely to be able to break the terrible force of the cumulative testimony of the experts that the prisoner is and was entirely sane. Guiteau sits there and struggles desperately with each new witness, to get some concession which may be for him a ray of hope. "Cannot a man be sane before and after an act, and not be responsible at the time the act is committed?" he asks eagerly of one expert. "May not a man be sane, yet at a particular time be deprived of his free agency?" he asks another. "Is not Divine pressure or inspiration sufficient reason to account for the crime?" he asks a third. "Cannot the act be explained by one familiar with

SPIRITOLOGY?"

has been one of his more recent questions. With spiritology the experts generally state that they are not familiar, and the wretch sits there seeing the toils slowly gathering about him, and sometimes lashed into fury as an answer to a cross-question of Scoville only serves to bring the gallows nearer to his view. The prosecution proved by a witness, Edwards, that the conversation between Lawyer Shaw, of New York, and Guiteau in 1873, when Guiteau said that before he died he would imitate Wilkes Booth, and kill some prominent person. Edwards was a clerk in McLean's office and heard the conversation. He at the same time heard Guiteau propose a crooked real estate transaction, by which Guiteau was to be benefitted and others injured.

DR. SHELDON TALCOTT,

of Middleton, N. Y., who is the Superintendent of an asylum, and who has treated more than a thousand insane patients, testified that he has thoroughly examined Guiteau at the jail and watched him in the court-room, and pronounces him entirely sane. Guiteau's shrewdness left him several times today when he made statements similar to this: "I do not pretend to say, Mr. Davidge," speaking to one of the counsel for the Government, "that I am any more insane now than you are." Scoville's line of defense has been to show not that Guiteau was irresponsible at the time of the shooting, but that he is and all his life has been irresponsible and insane. Dr. Stevens, of Hartford, Conn., another medical gentleman of great experience in insanity cases, also testified in the most unqualified manner to Guiteau's entire sanity.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Immediately upon the opening of court Guiteau desired to be heard, and, without any show of excitement, said: "It is said that I have been abusing Scoville. Now, the fact of the matter is, I want to make a speech about that. Scoville is doing very well in this case, considering his theory; but he is not a criminal lawyer. He is a fine examiner of titles. He can tell you all about your abstracts of titles. He is a good fellow, and a first-class examiner of titles, but I cannot have Scoville here compromising my case. There is no lawyer in this court-room but knows he has asked questions for the defense which have been a positive injury to the defense. I cannot sit here when my life is at stake and have him compromise my case in this way. My friend, Charles H. Reed, who was for twelve years District-Attorney at Chicago, and a first-class lawyer, has very kindly consented to assume charge of this case, and I introduce him to your Honor. He is a good fellow. Scoville is a good fellow, too, and I want him to continue in the case and help in every way."

SCOVILLE EXPLAINS.

Scoville immediately arose to a personal explanation, stating the difficulties under which he had labored and his disappointment at not receiving the assistance he had expected from certain eminent counsel. He asked that the Court would pass upon the propriety of Mr. Reed assuming the active duties of associate counsel in this case.

Judge Porter thought it would be entirely out of place for the Court to be asked to rule upon such a proposition, and, speaking for the prosecution, promised no objection to Mr. Reed and no criticism of his course in becoming counsel for the defense.

Judge Cox—I think that sufficient. I have privately stated that I saw no objection to such a course on Mr. Reed's part.

Col. Corkhill—It's absurd to talk about it. Reed has been assisting all the way through, and has not been out of sight of the room.

Reed (quickly)—That is not true, Mr. Corkhill.

Guiteau—Oh, Corkhill can't tell the truth, anyway. Reed has quietly assisted just as scores of lawyers have done—in the interest of truth and justice. That's what we are here for.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM GUITEAU.

After some discussion between counsel relative to striking out certain portions of Dr. Damon's testimony, Corkhill was about to call a witness, when Guiteau broke out excitedly: "There's a vast amount of rubbish getting into this case that has nothing to do with it. I want to know what all this has got to do with the condition of my mind on the 2d of July. You can't tell what is going on now in that foreman's mind, or Judge Cox's. How can you tell what was in mine on the 2d of July. All this nonsense about whether I'm insane now or was five years ago has nothing whatever to do with this case. [Striking the table and becoming more and more excited.] I can't get justice here. I expect an act of God for my protection. He has taken away the wife of one of the jurors, for which I am very sorry, and, if necessary, he will take one of those jurors right out of the box to save my life in the interest of truth and justice."

DR. SPITZKA'S LETTER.

Scoville explained in regard to the letter of Dr. Spitzka, opened and commented on yesterday by Guiteau. He stated the letter was addressed to him (Scoville) and not to the prisoner. He knew it would be commented upon by the prosecution, that Dr. Spitzka had written to a man he had said under oath was insane, and he (Scoville) desired the court and jury should understand just how it occurred.

WILLIAM A. EDWARDS,

of Brooklyn, testified that he was a clerk in Shaw's law office, and overheard a conversation between his employer and the prisoner, when the latter, as alleged by Shaw, said he would some day kill some big man as Booth had done. Shaw had testified no one was present when the "Booth" conversation took place.

On cross-examination by Reed, the witness was asked: "If Shaw testified that no one was present, and you testify under oath that you were present, which of you told the truth?"

Answer—Why, I have told the truth. Shaw is apt to get excited when upon the stand.

The witness gave an account of a fraudulent real-estate transaction which the prisoner attempted to involve him (the witness) in.

Guiteau sneeringly commented on the ridiculous assumptions of the witness, and Scoville attempted to quiet him.

Guiteau replied: "I know what I'm doing. I'll take

MY CHANCE OF GETTING THE LAUGH ON HIM."

Mr. Reed questioned the witness at some length, and Guiteau interrupted, saying: "Why, this whole thing is a lie. My counsel are taking this matter too seriously. Call it by the right name, a lie, and let it go." Finally, he became very impatient at the length of the cross-examination, and called out petulantly: "Why, this whole thing is a farce. This fellow, ten years ago, was a clerk in Shaw's office, getting about $8 a week. The idea that I would consult him on a big real-estate transaction—such a numbskull as this fellow is—why, it is simply absurd, and Judge Cox ought to kick him off the stand."

DR. SPENCER H. TALCOTT,

Medical Superintendent of the Homeopathy Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., had treated something over 1,000 cases of insanity. The witness had closely observed the prisoner and listened to his testimony on the stand. "Upon the assumption that he (Guiteau) was telling the truth in regard to the transaction, and in regard to the events of his life as he described them, I should say he was sane on the 2d of July." The witness also replied: "Assuming to be true the facts set forth on the hypothetical questions, I should say that the prisoner was sane on the 2d of July."

"HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT TO GET

for that opinion," shouted Guiteau; "you've been here two or three weeks. I suppose you want five hundred [striking the table angrily], but I don't care a snap for your expert testimony, and I don't care if you bring in 500 such witnesses."

Judge Cox interrupted the harangue and commanded the prisoner to keep silence.

"All right, your Honor, I'll be quiet now," said Guiteau.

Davidge—Your Honor will please note that the "free agency" quoted by the prisoner operates all right now, as he can keep quiet when he wants to.

Guiteau—

I DON'T PRETEND TO SAY I'M INSANE

now any more than you are; but on the 2d of July and for thirty days prior I was insane. That's the issue.

Davidge—Then if you are sane now, you certainly know how to behave yourself.

Guiteau—I do know how, and I behave just as well as you do. I appear here as my own counsel, Judge Davidge, and have as much right to talk as you have. The amount of it is you have altogether too much to say on this case. You are as bad as a man born with diarrhea. Now you keep quiet.

The witness did not believe it to be true that the prisoner acted under an insane delusion when he shot the President. If by inspiration in his case was meant "a happy thought" to commit the act, then he was inspired; in any other sense he was not.

Recess was then taken.

The cross-examination of Dr. Talcott was resumed after recess. He said he thought Guiteau in court attempted to exaggerate his natural tendencies, egotism, and irritability for the purpose of producing an impression of insanity; that it was possible for a man to commit murder when honestly feeling/impelled by a power he was unable to resist, and when the act was against his natural feeling, and that such act did not prove insanity, so far as the brain was concerned, instancing the case of Abraham and Isaac and the people of the Ganges.

DR. HENRY P. STEARNS,

Superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, was the next witness; from 800 to 1,000 cases of insanity had come under his supervision during the eight years he has been connected with the Retreat. The witness had made four examinations of the prisoner at the jail, directed to his physical and mental condition.

Guiteau interrupted, saying: "You came to me, Doctor, as a friend, and I, supposing you were going to testify for the defense, talked very freely with you about my religious feelings, and all about myself, but

CORKHILL'S MONEY WAS TOO MUCH FOR YOU.

I want to say here that I don't pretend that I am any more insane at this minute than Davidge is—I won't say Corkhill—for I think he is cracked [laughter], but I rest my case right on this claim—that I was insane on the 2d of July when my inspiration and the state of my mind impelled me upon the President. To make it short, that is all there is about it. I don't care what these experts say about my sanity now; that's got nothing to do with it."

The witness detailed at great length the results of his examinations and interviews with Guiteau. Pending the cross-examination, court adjourned until tomorrow.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Protest of the Illinois Central Company Against the Commissioners' Rates—New Companies Organized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have received from the Secretary of the Illinois Central Railroad an attested copy of the resolutions adopted Dec. 15 by the Board of Directors establishing the schedule of rates as ordered by the Railroad Board as the rates of the road. The resolutions recite that, "believing the rates therein limited to be unreasonably low and inadequate," it was resolved "that this board does not admit the right of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Illinois to reduce or limit, or to attempt in any way to establish, regulate, or control, the rates to be charged for the conveyance of persons and property upon the Illinois Central Railroad, and this board protests against the exercise of any such assumed authority, on the ground that all such acts and proceedings are in violation of the contract made by the State with the company in the eighth section of the act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad, approved 10th February, 1851."

The following new corporations have been licensed by the Secretary of State: The Iron Pavement Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, Charles Peck, George W. Waite, and Charles H. Kirkham. The National Pump Cylinder Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; corporators, Edward W. Walker, Arthur S. Wright, and John F. Temple. The Wolf Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; corporators, F. W. Wolf, John Runge, Otto E. Wolf, and A. W. Wolf. The Elgin Butter Company; capital stock, $25,000; corporators, W. H. Hintze, G. W. Hintze, O. A. French, and Charles H. Potter. The Converse Shirt-Front Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; corporators, Henry Converse, F. A. Pierce, Henry W. Converse.

Certificate of organization was issued to the Young Men's Christian Association of Bloomington; Directors, B. P. Marsh, G. Kayburn, George W. Maron, and others. The Pelletier Pavement Company; capital, $5,000,000; corporators, Marshall Field, Mark Kimball, B. P. Hutchinson, Cyrus McCormick Jr., W. H. Bradley, J. H. Walker, Potter Palmer. The Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company; capital, $250,000; corporators, J. S. Currey, Monroe Heath, W. F. Milligan. The Warder News Company; capital, $5,000; corporators, Theodore G. Warder, C. R. Burgess, R. L. Tatham.

Certificates of organization were filed by the Chicago Clearing-House Association; corporators, G. T. Otis, R. L. Smith, J. D. Sturges; and to the Illinois Universalist Convention of Chicago; corporators, J. H. Swain, E. H. Massey, Edward A. Dicker.

THE MISSISSIPPI BATTLE.

Investigation of the Marion Riot on Last Election-Day.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 23.—The case against Will Vance, for instigating the Marion riot, is still undergoing investigation. A witness heard Ed Vance say to his son John that "the thing will commence directly." Previous to the disturbance Bennett was walking about the crowd in a jocular mood, playing policeman. He had a stalk of sugar-cane in his hand. One witness went to Vance's house with a Sheriff's posse, and notified the Vances that they had a warrant for Will Vance's arrest. He was answered with an oath and the words, "Shoot 'em," followed by a volley from the house. There were about twenty negroes there. One of the negroes who fired was Prince Palmer. Ed Vance and sons pursued the fleeing posse with guns. One horse of the posse was wounded. Another witness afterwards saw shot-holes in Hall Vance's house. A neighbor testified that he went to Vance's after the firing, and Will Vance said: "If you see them tell them we are ready for them again."

A colored girl testified that she saw Prince Palmer going from the riot, pistol in hand, with about twenty other negroes. Prince said to her: "If they had all stuck up like I did, and not got scared, we would have killed more of them than we did. We had enough ammunition to have killed a good many more of them."

Four witnesses were examined today, three white and one colored.

The trial progresses quietly. Few spectators are present, owing to the busy week.

MAYOR MEANS.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Cincinnati's Chief Executive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of William Means, the Mayor of the city, for failure to comply with an order of the Board of Insecure Buildings. His Honor had left earlier in the day for the East, and the warrant cannot, therefore, be served until his return. The order with which the Mayor has failed to comply directed him to make safe the Felton Police Station, which stood near the Little Miami Railroad tracks, and is liable to fall down at any time, owing to the bulging of the walls, caused by the jar of passing trains. The Mayor's chief clerk states that his Honor was aware of the intention to cause his arrest, and that he remarked before leaving for the East that if that purpose was carried out he should fight the Insecure Building Board in the courts. In the Mayor's opinion he is not responsible for the condition of buildings belonging to the city. He holds that such responsibility rests upon the council, and he will seek to maintain this position in court. The council denies that it has ever been made the custodian of buildings belonging to the city, and declines to care for them. In the meantime the station-house is daily in use, and the community is haunted with the prospect of its some day falling down and burying police officers and prisoners in the ruins.

A LOAD OF SHOT.

That Is What Ended the Earthly Career of a Maryland Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—Information was received here today of a tragedy near Winchester Mill, Carroll County, Md. Andrew Pfousch, the murderer, is a German basketmaker, and his victim, Jacob Lockman. Immediately after the murder, Pfousch surrendered himself to the authorities at Westminster, Md., declaring that he had shot and killed a man and wanted to go to jail. He then stated that he had killed one of his neighbors by the name of Jacob Lockman. Lockman's son passed his house on the way to school, and Pfousch said he had been in the habit of throwing stones at him and teasing him. This morning Lockman and the boy came by together, and both threw stones. He remonstrated with them, when Lockman picked up a large stone and came toward him in a threatening manner. Pfousch then got his gun, and, as Lockman still advanced toward him, fired, the load of shot striking him in the abdomen, and killing him instantly. Pfousch was committed to jail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

DAVENPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 23.—The principal feature in connection with the closing of the public schools today was a novel and practical one. Two months ago the pupils were invited to exhibit in their respective rooms articles of their own manufacture made at home. The result has been a surprising one to the large numbers of visitors. Hundreds of articles representing the range of arts, mechanics, and industry have been shown, and many of them showed not only skill but original design. A partial enumeration will give some idea of the work presented. It comprised boat-building, needle and crochet work, knitting, drawing and painting, bread and cake making, shoes and slippers, candy manufacture, card work, wood-carving, lace work, picture frames, scroll-sawing, etc.

A RARE CHANCE.

Morgenthau Bros. & Co., 163 State street, corner Monroe, announce that they will offer, at precisely 6 o'clock p. m. this evening, the balance of their entire line of fancy and holiday goods at a reduction of fully 25 per cent of the market price. For instance: An album which was sold for $5 *before* 6 p. m. will be sold for $3.75 *after* 6 p. m.; a handsome pair of candlesticks sold at $2.88 before 6 p. m. will be sold at $2.16 *after* 6 p. m., etc., etc.

WASHINGTON.

Sensational Rumor of an Attack by Chili on the Alaska.

That Vessel Lately Engaged in Business Likely to Compromise Her.

Kelley Opposed to Morrill's Scheme for a Commission to Revise the Tariff.

The New-Mexican Ranchemen Likely to Lose Their Small Claims.

Senator Van Wyck as a Champion of the Railroad Landlords' "Tenants."

Bulldozer Chalmers, of the Shoestring District, Will Probably Have to Go.

John B. Hawley, of Illinois, and the Heating Apparatus of Mr. McMullen.

Grant and Other Isthmus Speculators Desire an Abrogation of the Bulwer Treaty.

THE ALASKA.

A UNITED STATES STEAMER FIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—A private letter received in this city yesterday from South America states that rumors are rife there that the United States steamer Alaska had been fired into and struck twice, damaging her so seriously that she had to return to Callao for repairs. Neither the State Department nor the Navy Department received any information on the subject, and the report is discredited.

COMMODORE WALKER,

Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Repairs, says the report that the Alaska has been fired on is absurd, and that if there had been any foundation for it the Navy Department would have been so informed long before this. The rumor is reported here by letter, whereas, in the judgment of naval authorities, if there had been any truth in it the fact could easily have been communicated by telegraph.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—In connection with the lately-printed report that the United States man-of-war Alaska had been used to carry a brother of Calderon to a Peruvian port with dispatches to some of the adherents of the deposed President, it is now known that the Chilian Minister here thus called the attention of Secretary Blaine to the matter under date of Nov. 10, saying: "It would not be unsuitable for your Excellency to become acquainted with a somewhat painful incident. Garcia Calderon intended to send to Arequipa

ONE OF HIS BROTHERS

as a Commissioner, asking permission for him to be allowed to land at Mollendo, which is now a blockaded port. Not being permitted to do so, the latter obtained a passport from the Chilian Col. Valdivieso, on the pretense of visiting a different place. After obtaining the passport the Commissioner fraudulently altered it, in order that he might reach Mollendo safely. But this was not all. Having obtained permission from general headquarters to reach a blockaded port he did not avail himself of it, but, seeing that the United States man-of-war Alaska was about to sail to Mollendo, he boarded that vessel, and, after arriving there,

DELIVERED MONEY AND CORRESPONDENCE

to the rebels of Arequipa. Though I cannot vouch for it officially, I regard the story as sufficiently corroborated to warrant its publicity." In a subsequent letter to Secretary Blaine, dated Nov. 26, he says in regard to the protest of certain Peruvian chiefs against Chilian annexation: "The protest of all these chiefs against a territorial cession is established on the expectancy of American intervention, assumed by Minister Hurlbut, to whom Montero has addressed himself as his immediate superior."

TARIFF TALK.

KELLEY OPPOSED TO MORRILL'S SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—An intimate Republican friend of Judge Kelley said tonight that he has personal knowledge of the fact that Kelley is opposed to the Morrill Tariff Commission bill, or any other bill of a similar character, and that the new Ways and Means Committee is beyond doubt anti-commission. The gentleman who made this statement, who is in a position to know pretty well the situation of the tariff question, is quite positive in predicting that some tariff legislation will be matured and reported during the present session. Even if the bill when reported should be strongly protective in character, it would give the House an opportunity for action of some sort, and the revenue reformers would have a chance to test their strength. This is all they can hope for during the present Congress.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

MOULTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Col. Moulton, who was at the head of the Sherman Literary Bureau here during the last Presidential campaign, is to be examined before the Senate Investigating Committee tomorrow. It has been charged that the office furniture and stationery used by this literary bureau was supplied from the Treasury Department.

HAWLEY.

The *Evening Star* contains the following relative to this investigation: "The Treasury contingent fund investigation has brought to light the facts in regard to the payment of $7,200 for a new-fangled boiler, a scheme in connection with the heating of public buildings. This matter was mentioned in the *Star* at the time that the Meline Committee was at work under Secretary Windom. The Senate investigation shows that the $7,200 were paid to a man in Chicago named

M'MULLEN,

who held that his alleged improvement would be a great saving in coal to the Government. The improvement was perfectly worthless. The Senate committee, however, brings out a further fact, that the money was paid to McMullen upon the recommendation of J. B. Hawley, who was then First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a candidate for

THE ILLINOIS GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

It has also been shown in the Senate investigation that McMullen was to do all he could to secure that nomination for Hawley." Gen. Hawley left for Chicago yesterday, and his views as to this statement could not be learned. It is stated by those who ought to know, however, that John B. Hawley had left the department before this patent was adopted, and whatever may be charged in the investigation as to the methods by which the process was adopted, those who have it in use here do not say that it is worthless.

A LAND FRAUD.

IF MR. M'MAINS HAS A CASE HE IS BEING TREATED VERY BADLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Mr. O. P. McMains, of New Mexico, has been in Washington about six months, trying to have the steps taken to set aside a land patent which he and the settlers whom he represents regard as fraudulent as it is enormous. He almost despairs of getting any chance to prove the fraud. The facts, as he states them, are that the Maxwell grant is a fraud. It extends from New Mexico into Colorado. The grant was originally Mexican, but the fraud originated in the United States Land Office, as he claims. The Mexican grantees, Beaubien and Mirander, have made oath that their grant, which is the same as the Maxwell grant, did not exceed fifteen or eighteen leagues, or about 100,000 acres. This same grant now, however, covers 2,000,000 acres of the choicest mineral lands in the United States. Congress confirmed to

THE MAXWELL GRANT

900,000 acres more than the original grantees petitioned for. But, in addition to this increase, the present parties in interest, by the aid of the Government officials, have added to the original grant of 1,000,000 acres another 1,000,000 actually taken by fraudulent surveys. Mr. McMains claims he desires to prove this simply by the records. He will show, he says, for instance, that, according to the compilation of boundaries as confirmed by lawyers, the third turning-point of the boundaries of the Maxwell grant is opposit the junction of the Una De Gato River with the Red River, while the third turning point of the present surveys is twenty-five miles north from the junction of any stream with the Red River; also, the fifth boundary is described in the Congressional grant as the "first hill south of Rayada River," while the fifth boundary point of the present survey is a mountain

TWENTY-FIVE MILES FURTHER SOUTHWEST

from the hill therein indicated. These facts can be proved from the record, and the settlers, whom Mr. McMains represents as a committee, desire to prove them. The patent was obtained in 1879, in spite of the protests of the settlers. The only recourse left was to have suit brought by the Attorney-General in the United States courts. But Mr. McMains finds a remarkable stumbling block in this office. He can get no attention paid to the matter, although he has the record, indorsed, as he believes, of the fraud. He represents 200 Mexican and American settlers. Mr. McMains' experience brings to his mind the report, which he has heard, that the land-ring has its agents everywhere where they will prove of service.

TENANTRY.

WE ARE GROWING UP AN ABOMINABLE SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Senator Van Wyck says the object of the resolution introduced by him directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate causes of the failure of so many titles in Southern Nebraska, whereby great injury is threatened to settlers who have invested their all, and expended the labor of many years, is made necessary by the action of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad Company, and their assigns, now claiming lands which the Government had conveyed by patent. If the claim of the railroad company is sustained, and if the Government does not indemnify the settlers, Gen. Van Wyck will insist that the American citizens are treated worse than the Irish peasantry by

THE LANDLORDS AND LAWS OF ENGLAND.

He proposes, by the action of the committee, to obtain fully all the facts in the case. Van Wyck, McDill, and Grover, sub-committee, will take testimony during the recess, and will probably hold a session at Lincoln, Neb., Friday, the 30th inst. Before the investigation is concluded, it is probable a similar inquiry will be instituted as to the dealings of other land-grant railroad companies with settlers. It is claimed that, for years past, the rulings of the Public Land Division of the Interior Department have been grossly unfair to settlers on public lands, whenever they have come in conflict with the interests of land-grant railroad companies. The Northern Pacific Railroad is particularly complained against, and an effort will certainly be made to restrain the greed of the land-monopolists along the immense line of the Northern Pacific.

ELECTIONS.

BULLDOZER CHALMERS MUST GO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—There are enough members of the Committee on Elections in the House remaining in the city during the recess to form a quorum, and meetings will be held and sub-committees selected and put to work at once. The cases selected for immediate action are those of Lynch vs. Chalmers, Mississippi; Lowe vs. Wheeler, Albany; Mackey vs. Dibble, Second District; and Small vs. Tillman, Fifth District of South Carolina. These have been taken as representing the strongest cases for the contestants, and there is little hesitation exhibited by the Republican members in predicting that very prompt action will be taken upon them favorable to the contestants. Calkins, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that he thought a report would be made the second week in January on these cases.

GUATEMALA.

SHE SEEKS PROTECTION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Last summer, when President Garfield was reported to be convalescent, Señor Montufar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, was dispatched by his Government to bear its congratulations to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Besides this pleasant duty, he was charged with a delicate and difficult mission. He arrived here just in time to attend Garfield's funeral, changed his congratulations to condolence, and has remained here ever since in execution of the second mission confided to him. During the early months of last summer the Government of Guatemala received information that

MEXICO

proposed, with the old dispute about the boundary line between the two countries as a pretext, picking an open quarrel with Guatemala, crushing her, and then, one by one, absorbing the other States of Central America. Guatemala, feeling that neither one nor all of the Central American States could withstand the power of Mexico if directed against them, turned instinctively to the United States, and determined to ask from her the aid of which she stood in need. She availed herself of the favorable opportunity afforded by the reported convalescence of the President of the United States to reiterate to the latter her professions of friendliness and ask her protection against her threatening neighbor. Señor Montufar has laid the facts in his possession, and the request of his Government based on these facts, before the Department of State. The change from Secretary Blaine to Secretary Frelinghuysen interrupted the negotiations, but Señor Montufar, believing the policy of our Government, as evidenced by the recent reënunciation of the Monroe doctrine, to extend as well (perhaps more particularly) to Central America as to South America, feels assured that the guarantee which he seeks of protection against foreign invasion will be granted.

NOTES.

MAIL LOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Post-Office Department changes all its locks once in ten years, purchasing new locks and bags at an expense of $100,000. The new padlocks [illegible]

that introduced are said to be of superior workmanship, yet they only cost fifty-two cents each.

R. S. BLAINE,

a brother of James G. Blaine, has been appointed newspaper clerk under Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine himself contributed a hundred dollars to the Garfield Memorial Hospital fund.

NICHOLAS SMITH,

son-in-law of Horace Greeley, is an applicant for a foreign appointment.

THE CHINESE MINISTER

arrived here today in state, having had a special train from Philadelphia. His suite numbers twenty-four persons. His wife is the first Chinese lady of rank who has ever visited this country.

FREEMAN,

the Capitol policeman who charged his wife with attempting to poison him recently, has sold out his effects, abandoned his wife here destitute, and left for the South.

GOV. POUND

leaves for Wisconsin tonight to spend the holidays. He will not organize the Committee on Public Lands, of which he is Chairman, until his return. He thinks, in view of the good luck of Wisconsin in starting the movement which resulted in the nomination of Garfield at Chicago and of Keifer as Speaker, that politicians will be apt to follow the lead of Wisconsin hereafter.

KEYES.

There is a hitch about the appointment of E. W. Keyes as Postmaster at Madison, Wis. The post-office authorities hold that he must resign his position as a member of the Legislature before he can be appointed.

GRANT'S SCHEME.

A projected corporation, of which, strangely enough, ex-President Grant is one of the charter members, is deeply concerned in the proposed modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A little more than a year ago Engineer Menocal, of the United States navy, obtained a concession from the Nicaragua Government, by which certain citizens of the United States were given the privilege of building an interocean canal over Menocal's and Ammen's surveyed route last year, and this year bills were introduced in Congress incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company. It will be necessary, the projectors of the enterprise think, to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty in question as a condition precedent to the guarantee by this Government of the 6 per cent dividend on the cost of the canal sought for in the charter. A number of prominent public men are interested in the proposed canal.

SECRETARY FOLGER'S CLERKS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—There will be about fifty discharges upon the "lapse roll" of the Treasury Department the 5th of January next. Secretary Folger intends, in the future, to make this roll a preferred roll, from which all vacancies on the permanent rolls will be filled.

BONDS.

The total redemption of bonds to date is as follows: Under the 105th call, $17,028,800; under the 106th call, $6,439,550.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

There were issued to-day, over Secretary Kirkwood's signature, twenty-seven pieces of bounty-land scrip to the heirs of John Paul Jones, a Captain in the American navy, in appreciative acknowledgement of brave and meritorious services in connection with the capture of certain British vessels of war.

A MAN'S WIFE'S RIGHTS.

A Postmaster wrote the Postmaster-General: "A man's wife dropped a letter in this office addressed to another man. The husband suspects something wrong. Shall I deliver the letter to him?" The Postmaster-General answered that the husband could not get the letter in that way.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER

and the ex-Minister of China start for home Wednesday next via the Pennsylvania Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

NAVAL STUDENTS.

A complication having been made by cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy for leave of absence during the Christmas holidays, the Secretary has decided that such students as desire to visit Washington Christmas may be granted leave of absence from Sunday morning till Monday evening, and no more.

ALL THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

will be closed Monday next, and Jan. 2. During Christmas week and tomorrow business will be generally suspended in the departments after 12 o'clock each day.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The Rollins bill, limiting the term of Internal Revenue Collectors to four years, is waking up the service all over the country. Probably three-fourths of the 125 Collectors in the country have served over four years, and many of them ten. The bill provides that the terms of those in office four years or more, on June 30, 1881, shall expire at that date. In Illinois, should the bill become a law, it will end the official career of nearly all Collectors. Collector Harvey, of Chicago, who gets $4,500 per year, was commissioned April 1, 1870, and if the bill becomes a law he will have to go. In the Aurora district Collector Croker will have two years yet to enjoy his $4,125 per year. The Quincy Collectorship, which pays $4,500, was filled July 1 of this year. Collector Knowles, at Peoria, has served since April 1, 1875, and his $4,500 per year will go to somebody else if the bill passes. John Hills has filled his $3,500 position at Champaign since March 1, 1876. Collector Merriam, at Springfield, has been drawing his $4,500 per year since Oct. 20, 1878, while Jonathan Willis, at Cairo, has held his $3,735 office since June 29, 1869.

LOTTERY GAMBLING.

Washington is much excited just now over several lucky lottery investments. The native population here seems much given to "bucking the tiger" in this manner.

A HIGH-PRICED RESTAURANT.

There is general complaint that the keeper of the Senate restaurant, selected by David Davis on the supposition that he would make reasonable prices, is higher than the downtown first-class prices, notwithstanding the fact that the Government furnishes the rent, fuel, coal, and furniture for the restaurant.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Pendleton's civil-service-reform scheme is attracting much attention, and over 20,000 copies of his speech have been ordered by parties outside of Washington. It is bracing up that gentleman's Presidential hopes not a little.

POST-OFFICE FIGURES.

The cost of mail transportation for the year ended June 30, 1881, was $19,333,890. The cost of the star service for 1881 was $6,987,855, a decrease of 4.97 per cent in cost compared with the amount expended during 1880. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1882, is $7,900,000, being $942,647, or 13.55 per cent, in excess of the cost of this service for 1881. It is thought that the estimate for star service can be safely placed at $7,250,000, a decrease of $650,000 from the appropriation for 1882, and $292,645 more than the rate of expenditure of June 30, 1881. In this estimate provision is made for new service that may be petitioned for and established after due investigation, looking to the requirements of the sections interested and postal facilities now furnished. Had no orders been made reducing the star-service, there would have been needed, at the rate of the past increases, about $9,000,000 for 1882.

Government by Editors.

New York Tribune.

Conkling seems to have made but little effort to form a Cabinet that would represent the groups of the majority. He recruited his political council mainly from the staff of his newspaper, making the financial writer Minister of Finance, the scientific contributor Minister of Public Instruction, the market reporter Minister of Commerce, the military and naval editor Minister of Marine, and the foreign editor Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Of all the corn remedies Curealine alone stands the test of use. Mc. Fuller & Fuller, 36 Market street.

NEW YORK.

The Magnates and the Heavy Gamblers Rush to the Rescue.

What Looked Like a Panic in Stocks Converted into a Boom.

People with "Balloon" Stocks Shunned as Though They Had the Small-Pox.

Sale of a Milwaukee Girl's Bridal Outfit by Government Auctioneers.

Oscar Wilde, the Boss Esthete, to Sail Today for the New World.

The Union Pacific Road and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Again Negotiating.

Anxiety Caused by the Non-Arrival of Steamships—Palmer, of Newark—Stock Certificates Lost.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

RALLY OF THE MAGNATES TO THE RESCUE OF THE GAMBLING FRATERNITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—From the *Commercial Bulletin*: "Share speculation was for the most part feverish and uncertain in tone during the early part of the day, although there were times when the stock market was weak, as after the appearance of the statements of business of such of Vanderbilt companies as had Directors' meetings today. These statements show that the railroad war has seriously reduced net earnings even of the best of them. These damaging facts have, however, been known for a long time to the insiders of these companies, and it explains why they have been so ready to sell them all the way down in a decline of 10 to 30, which stocks these companies have had since early last summer. There are now indications that these insiders are prepared to buy them back if the public choose to sell them. Among these indications are loans from banks and others made on the class of United States bonds held by Vanderbilt, the money being borrowed, presumably, to buy the stock. In fact, one broker who does little except for the Vanderbilts bought 10,000 shares of Lake Shore, and there are

OTHER SIGNS POINTING IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

Aside from this kind of buying today, the commission-houses had more orders from outsiders who pay in full for what they buy than they have had on any day for many months, and it is evident the recent downward movement has for the first time since its inception struck obstacles that may turn the movement in another direction. The chief sellers of stocks today were the weaker class of margin-holders and scalpers, or 'room-traders' for small turns. It is to be said that outside orders were mostly for substantial properties which pay dividends, and that "bottom specialties" were not wanted at any price, while the net result of the fluctuations in the general list was an advance of ¼@2¾, with the market closing strong. Specialties show a decline of 1@3¾, and were weak at the close. United States bonds were firm throughout, the only decline having been ¼ in 4s.

THE TREASURY

is getting very few bonds, the total offered today having been $53,000; but the shrinkage in prices at the Stock Exchange and the diminished demand for money there were alone sufficient to make money easy. Within two weeks it is known that the January disbursements will begin, and there will probably be from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 of January income to be reinvested in securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange within the next six weeks. Foreign exchange today touched a point in actual sales of sterling at which gold can be imported, which indicates that stocks and bonds were today bought for foreign account, instead of being sold for the same."

ACTIVE AND FEVERISH.

From the *Commercial Advertiser*: "This has been another very active and feverish day in the speculative list, but the excitement was at no time equal to that of yesterday, and especially yesterday's closing, when matters betokened trouble today. But there have been no failures nor rumors of anybody in trouble, and a good many prominent broker firms report free outside orders for good dividend-paying stocks. On the whole, a much better support has been accorded to the market today than could have been expected twenty-four hours ago, although many stocks have suffered severely, and lower prices are predicted for next week. The severe effect of the trunk war is shown in the reports of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern in a largely-reduced surplus, though it is not unlikely that the facts have been known to outsiders some time, and in part discounted. The general market closed strong."

TWO CLASSES OF BUYERS.

From the *Post*: "There were two classes of buyers of stocks today. One class was made up of outsiders of means, who have been distrustful of the market of late, but who have been tempted by the recent sharp decline to come in and take the better class of stocks, paying in full for what they buy, and transferring the stocks bought to their strong boxes. The other class was made up of professional speculators, who have forced the recent liquidation on the part of small 'bull' speculators, and the attendant decline in prices. The principal sellers of stocks today were weak holders, whose margins have nearly run out, and small professional traders or 'scalpers,' who make the most of their money by selling stocks 'short.' The 'short interest' in several of the leading stocks is large, as high as 1-32 of 1 per cent per day having been paid by borrowers for the use of several stocks. Money on Government bonds continues in ample supply at 3@4 per cent, and we hear of one large loan on United States bonds, the borrower having obtained money for buying one of the leading Vanderbilt stocks. All the reports of the Vanderbilt railroad companies

SHOW THE RAVAGES

which the railroad war has made on the net income of these properties. It must be remembered, however, that all this has been known to insiders for months past, during which time these stocks have fallen in market price from ten to thirty points. There are indications that now the facts are spread before the public the insiders are prepared to buy if the public wish to sell. There have been no failures in Wall street, nor are there reports of any, and the commission-houses report a great many outside orders for dividend-paying stocks. Other kinds are not wanted by buyers, who pay in full for what they want, and speculative specialties are shunned inside and outside the street, as if they were dynamite."

A BRIDAL OUTFIT

SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Messrs. Burdett & Denisa, the government auctioneers, sold at their salesrooms, No. 29 Burling slip, at noon today, a handsome bridal outfit made in Paris for a young lady in Milwaukee, Wis. The catalog embraced fifty-six lots, which were described as "elegant dresses of silk, and colored satin, and velvet, sealskin dolmans, underclothing, lace goods, table-linen," etc. There was a large attendance of buyers, including several ladies. The goods were seized from B. Leopold, a wealthy citizen of Milwaukee, who returned from Europe in the steamer Scythia on the 8th of April last. He failed to declare them dutiable. They were bought by him in Paris, and were intended as the bridal outfit of his daughter,

MISS BERTHA LEOPOLD,

who is said to be one of the belles and leaders of fashionable society in Milwaukee. They were decreed by the court to be forfeited to the Government, on the ground that they had been smuggled, and Mr. Leopold declined to reclaim them by paying the penalties incurred. Among the most expensive articles in the catalog were the following: Bridal dress of white satin, trimmed with lace, and embroidered muff to match, appraised at $600; dinner dress of maroon velvet, richly decorated, appraised at $400; evening dress of black satin, with lace trimming, appraised at $500; walking dress of plum-colored satin, appraised at $300; morning dress of blue cloth, trimmed with lace, appraised at $150; sealskin dolman, lined with flowered silk, appraised at $350.

THE ARTICLES OF LINGERIE

included two pairs of white corsets, one silk corset, five pairs of extra long silk stockings, and two embroidered skirts. There were also thirty-eight pairs of four and eight buttoned kid gloves, lace collars, capes, shawls and ties, lace handkerchiefs, lace aprons, eighty dozen monogram handkerchiefs, one chenille shawl, two satin parasols, and a great variety of other articles of feminine wear. The entire outfit was valued at $4,000. The goods generally sold for more than the customs value.

OSCAR WILDE.

HE SAILS FOR THE NEW WORLD TODAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The chief representative of estheticism, Oscar Wilde, is to come among us after all. Enterprising managers, discerning the nimble sixpence in an engagement, have been negotiating with him some time past for an incursion into the American field, and the esthete himself has not been loth to consider the overtures for a public display of himself, with lily accompaniment. After a great deal of figuring and the customary denials of any contemplation on his part of a visit to this country by enterprising correspondents over sea, it is now positively settled that Wilde will be here, winds permitting, on the 2d of January. Mr. W. F. Morse, the business manager in this city for R. D'Oyly Carte, received word by cable today that Oscar Wilde will sail from Liverpool on the steamer Arizona tomorrow, Dec. 24.

HE COMES TO THIS COUNTRY

under an invitation from Mr. D'Oyly Carte, tendered him at the request of many of the friends of Mr. Wilde in New York, who are interested in the man and his writing. He has been accepted as the leading mind of the new esthetic movement. The strong individuality of the man, his expression in poetic phrase of these peculiar ideas, and the sayings and eccentricities attributed to him, have aroused considerable interest. His visit here is mainly for literary purposes, as he proposes to publish a volume of poems, as yet in manuscript, and will produce a play or tragedy in four acts, entitled "Vera, the Nihilist." He will probably give a public reception, at which he will hear an essay devoted to an exposition of the origin, progress, and development of the esthetic movement in England. It is intended to have Mr. Wilde present at the Standard Theatre on the night of his arrival here, and afford him an opportunity to see himself reproduced in the *Pantorne* of "Patience," and his first public appearance will probably be on the evening of Jan. 9.

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEGOTIATING WITH THE UNION PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The special committees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are still negotiating, and a member of one of them said that it was probable a settlement of all existing difficulties would be reached by New-Year's. The railroad company, it was said, has announced a willingness to make such concessions as are necessary to bring the two organizations again into friendly relationship. The Pacific Mail people claim to be making more money under present arrangements than was possible under the abrogated contract by which $110,000 worth of freight per month was guaranteed by the railroad to the steamship line in return for the maintenance of rates. The railroad company, after breaking the contract, offered a guarantee of $75,000 per month in lieu of the old amount. This is said to have been increased since to $80,000.

ITEMS.

MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Nothing has yet been heard from the missing steamer City of London, which sailed from London for New York, Nov. 13. The agent here is despondent, but hopes she may yet be afloat. The steamship Henry Edye, which sailed from Antwerp Nov. 20 for Boston, is also missing. The agent here said today that the company hated to give her up, but the prospect for her safe arrival was gloomy. Her cargo is valued at $200,000 and the ship at the same amount.

NEWARK FINANCES.

In view of recent events in Newark, it is interesting to learn that of late the stockholders of the defunct First National Bank of Newark have been discussing the propriety of starting the bank anew. F. A. Palmer's name was canvassed at a meeting of the Directors as that of the cashier of the new institution, and was received with general favor. As Palmer is now in jail for embezzling a large sum while Auditor, it is presumed that the Mechanics' National Bank will have to look elsewhere for a cashier.

STOCK CERTIFICATES LOST.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A messenger lost in Wall street this afternoon a loan envelope from the Bank of Commerce, New York, containing the following stock certificates, which are negotiable: One hundred Pennsylvania call certificate, 15,165, to E. H. Harriman & Co.; 100 Louisville & Nashville, 17,205, to Eames & Moore; 100 Louisville & Nashville, 10,884, to Goepe & Randle; 100 Union Pacific, 23,772, to O. M. Bogart & Co.; 100 Union Pacific, 23,541, to White, Morris & Co.; 100 Illinois Central, 151,968, to E. H. Harriman & Co.; 100 Illinois Central, 151,969, to E. H. Harriman; 300 Illinois Central, numbered 152,070, 152,072, and 197,894, to I. & S. Wormser.

ARTHUR'S CALLERS.

Among the callers today upon President Arthur were Gens. Grant and Hancock, ex-Senator Conkling, Postmaster-General James, and Hamilton Fish Jr. The President was at home afternoon and evening.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Servia, City of New York, and Labrador, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Arrived, the Rhyniand, from Antwerp.

CARNE SECA.

Chambers' Journal.

This *carne seca*—dried or jerked beef—is exported to the amount of thousands of tons yearly from Montevideo, Rosario, and other parts of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. In some of the saladeros or factories over a thousand head of cattle are killed daily in the season, one man being usually the executioner of the lot, and killing them by puncturing the spinal cord at the back of the head. The animals are cut up and the flesh piled in great heaps, with layers of salt, by semi-naked savages, half Basque, half Indian, who have a peculiar knack of causing the flesh to detach itself in flakes from the bone by giving it a slap with their broad, cutlass-like knives. Wonderful quickness and dexterity are exhibited in every department of the process, but the whole forms one of the most disgusting spectacles imaginable. Mixed with black beans and *farina*, or cassava-meal, jerked beef becomes the stable food of the lower orders throughout the coasts of South and Central America.

What Mrs. Grundy Says.

New York Mail and Express.

That it is the "too-too" thing to spend the winter on the Nile.

That a generous bridegroom last week gave each of the bridesmaids a very handsome diamond ring.

That the man who buys duplicate wedding presents says he has not had such a dull season for years.

That a new wrinkle at alleged esthetic dinner parties is to serve the champagne from large cut-glass pitchers.

That one of the Von Steubens left his heart on this side of the ocean, and is coming back to find out what to do about it.

That Mr. Vanderbilt's wedding gift to his daughter will be a quarter of a million in United States Government bonds.

THE JEANNETTE.

It Will Take Two Months to Get the Survivors to Iakoutsk.

It Will Take Fifteen Days to Get from Iakoutsk to Irkoutsk.

Therefore, There Will Be No Further Real News for Three Months.

It Will Take a Month to Reach St. Petersburg from Irkoutsk.

The Arctic Mariners Will, Accordingly, Reach the Russian Capital in April.

They May Be Expected to Land on Their Native Shore in May.

The Russian Government Thanked Heartily by the American Government.

FROM BENNETT.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The State Department has the following dispatch from James Gordon Bennett with regard to the survivors of the Jeannette:

PARIS, Dec. 23.—*The Hon. Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, Washington*: I have just received the following telegram from my correspondent at St. Petersburg concerning the Jeannette party:

General Ignatieff has given orders to send two new expeditions from Iakoutsk in search of the shipwrecked crew, and has directed that every available means be employed to find boat No. 2.

ON THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER,

as has already been told, Melville and ten men were met by three Yakats. Yakats are good-natured nomads, very skillful in caring for disorders and maladies caused by the cold. The party

COULD NOT HAVE FALLEN INTO BETTER HANDS.

It must be remembered, however, that from Barchol, where they were discovered, to Iakoutsk the distance is 9,000 versts, or 1,400 miles, with no regular means of transport. At least twenty days were required to get there, but as those who went to the rescue started three days ago, the time necessary to find the party and bring them back to Iakoutsk would be

ABOUT TWO MONTHS.

Nor should it be forgotten that, although the whereabouts of Melville and his party is pretty well known, that of De Long, who sent forward Nendeman and Noras out of his party of thirteen, is not known, and that for a succoring expedition to reach him will take a long time over country where there are

NO ROADS.

The distance from Jakoutsk to Irkoutsk is 2,818 versts, or 1,900 miles, with a hampered postal which will require at least fifteen days to transport twenty-four persons. The Governor of Iakoutsk, Gen. Tschemajeff (not Gen. Tchernaiff of Servia), will receive the instructions of the Government and orders for fresh expeditions in eight days, by *courier extraordinaire*, traveling 250 miles a day. There will be

NO FURTHER NEWS,

then, from the Jeannette party themselves in less than three months, as the telegraph-wire does not extend beyond Irkoutsk.

FROM IRKOUTSK TO ST. PETERSBURG

will take them probably a month, traveling as rapidly as possible, although they will probably be at St. Petersburg by April, and in New York by May. This is all the information I have received to date. In case the Government should wish to communicate directly with the Jeannette, I beg to say that Gen. Anoutchine, Governor of Eastern Siberia, is now in St. Petersburg, but that his representative during his absence is

GEN. PEDASHENSKI,

with whom you can correspond direct. In case any further news is received, I shall at once inform you.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

SCHWATKA.

WHAT AN ARCTIC MARINER THINKS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 23.—The *Oregonian* will publish an interview with Lieut. Schwatka regarding the cruise of the Jeannette. He believes she wintered at Liakhov Islands, or near by on the Siberian coast, passing en route south of Wrangell Land, which would account for no traces of her being found by the Corwin or Rodgers. Her previous discoveries cannot be inferred from her position when lost, but

MAY BE EXTENSIVE AND INTERESTING.

De Long did not follow the axis of the warm Japanese current north of Behering's Straits, which should be done before that avenue is condemned as impracticable. As to the return of the party, the route suggested by Kennon seems the most sensible. Probably his instructions to make a northeast passage a secondary consideration led De Long to make no attempt to reach the land due in the direction of the Parry Archipelago. His retreat in boats is

ONE OF THE MOST MASTERLY-MANAGED ESCAPES

in the history of abandoned Polar vessels. Schwatka puts no faith in the reports that the Russians withheld information concerning the Jeannette. The result of the expedition is a severe contradiction of the belief that a good Polar route can be formed by following the channels through the ice of the great Siberian rivers and ocean currents, and leaves but little doubt as to the fate of the lost American whalers, the Vigilant and Mount Wallastin, which is

AS TERRIBLE AS THE IMAGINATION COULD CONCEIVE.

Should the loss of the Jeannette be coupled with that of the English exploring yacht Eira, under Leigh Smith, the tendency of the advocates of Arctic exploration will be looked on with less favor than the more hazardous but probably more successful methods of aerial navigation. The Jeannette's fate will also tend to discourage the proposed coasting commerce to the mouth of the Lena. He thinks this disaster will tend to forward the idea of using ships merely to carry expeditions to proper starting points, and serve as a secondary basis of supply.

MRS. DE LONG.

NO NEWS.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 23.—Up to this hour Mrs. De Long has no advices different from those already given to the public. It is believed it will be some time before De Long's party can be heard from after the relief party reaches him.

THANKS.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT THANKED FOR ITS ASSISTANCE OF THE JEANNETTE'S CREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The following was sent today:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—*To Hoffman, St. Petersburg*: Convey the thanks of the President to the Imperial Government for its liberal and generous action in advancing the necessary funds to render assistance to the members of the Jeannette expedition, and inform Mr. Degeire that you are authorized to draw on me to reimburse that Government, if it will kindly inform you of the amount.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

CASUALTIES.

An Accident in Which the Pennsylvania Railroad Magnates Took Part.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—A passenger train from New York ran into the rear end of a freight train near Holmesburg this evening. The engine and several freight cars were considerably damaged, and the tracks blocked several hours. The passenger train, drawn by Engine No. 16, left New York at 3:45. The damage amounts to about $10,000. The accident, it is said, was caused by the freight pulling out when it should have waited for the passage of the passenger-train. No one was injured. Among the passengers were President Roberts and Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the engineer saw the freight-train pulling out into the main track he reversed the engine and put on the brakes with such force as to throw the passengers out of their seats. A purse was made up for the engineer, who remained at his post.

A Young Man Shockingly Mutilated by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 23.—This afternoon a young man by the name of Collins, living near Waukun, Ia., while trying to board a freight-train on the Chicago & Dubuque Railway, near La Crescent, fell between the cars, and both legs were taken off just below the knees. He has been employed laying track for the company. Fully three hours elapsed before aid could be furnished him, and he is now in this city, with recovery doubtful.

An Actress Thrown from a Carriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., Dec. 23.—Miss Lillian Cleves, the actress, while out riding here this evening was thrown from her carriage and badly injured. Richard Foote, who married Miss Cleves only a week ago, was with her at the time and was also injured, but only slightly. It is thought that Miss Cleves' injuries are not of a dangerous character.

A Telescope.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 23.—At the crossing of the New Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central near here, a locomotive of the Cincinnati express ran into the rear car of the local passenger train. Nobody was hurt, but the tracks were blocked for some time.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Indians Sick with Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in daily receipt of information of the spreading of the small-pox epidemic among the Indians in the Northwest. Today a telegram was received from the Indian Agent at Mackinac, asking for additional funds for the purpose of relief, the money in his possession being exhausted. Commissioner Price said the amount asked for, about $300, would be forwarded at once.

False Reports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 23.—The reports that have been put in circulation by maliciously-inclined persons that small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in this city are without the least foundation in fact. There has not been a case of small-pox in this city for months. This is what our most trustworthy physicians say, and they ought to know.

Something Resembling a Panic in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 23.—The prevalence of small-pox in Monticello has created great excitement all over the surrounding country. At Cascade, in this county, guards have been stationed at the road leading from Monticello to prevent any one from that town coming to Cascade.

Small-Pox at Postville, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 23.—Two cases of small-pox yesterday evening were discovered at Postville, Alamakee County, Ia. Everything is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Scourge Has Reached the Logging Camps.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 23.—Small-pox has broken out among the logging camps on the Little Wolf River, and it is reported quite a number of the men are down with the disease.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Diminutive Blazes.

The alarm from Box 336 at 9:35 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in Mollie Snell's apartments in the three-story brick building No. 42 South Halsted street, owned by Levi Rosenfeld. Damage nominal; cause of fire, overheated stovepipe.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 423 at 4:56 yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient blaze in Philip Ringer's apartments at No. 415 West Randolph street. Damage $25, fully covered by insurance.

Burning of a Vessel in Charleston Harbor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—The steamer Granger and a cargo of cotton, rosin, and turpentine, burned. Loss on cargo, $40,000; no insurance. The vessel was insured for $15,000. The vessel had just entered the harbor from Santee, when the fire was discovered, and was run alongside a ship at anchor, on board of which the crew and passengers jumped, and were saved.

At Memphis, Tenn., Loss $7,000, Insured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—The Industrial Iron Works, owned by T. L. Rick & Co., burned early this morning. The fire originated in the pattern shop, and destroyed the main building and the foundry. Loss, $7,000; fully insured.

Several Houses at Red Bank, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Allen's Block and French's Central Hotel, with smaller houses on either side, burned tonight. Loss about $40,000; partly insured.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Brief Mention of Breaches of the Law of Various Descriptions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 23.—After a search of eighteen months for E. J. Walker, the alleged seducer of Mannie Moore, daughter of a wealthy farmer near Noblesville, Ind., he was today apprehended in this city and taken to Indiana tonight by Noblesville officers. Young Moore was attending college, was popular and a good student, and stood well in social circles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 23.—The City Marshal made a descent on a gambling house kept by John Moore, on Cherry street, and arrested five persons in the act. The arrest has caused much comment. Our energetic Marshal, Col. Wilsie, and his force are bound to break up all such places that come to their knowledge.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 23.—A 7 o'clock this morning a stranger entered the jewelry-store of I. G. Dillon, on Market street, and, watching for a moment when a salesman's attention was attracted elsewhere, reached over the counter into the open showcase and snatched two diamond studs, one worth $400 and the other $300, and made his escape. The police have a clew to the perpetrator.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—All the prisoners confined in the jail at Hernando, Miss., escaped last night. Among the number is Ed Neime (colored), under sentence of death for the assassination of Rufus Armistead in July, 1880.

IOWA FREE-TRADE LEAGUE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—The State Free-Trade League met today and adopted an address to the people of the State, and also adopted the following platform:

"We believe (1) that the only commercial policy which can be made permanent and unchangeable, and therefore consistent with stability in all kinds of business, is absolute free trade; (2) that the only tax on imports which should ever be tolerated by a free-trade people is a tariff for revenue only; (3) that the greatest burden now borne by the American people is the unjust, unequal, and iniquitous system of taxation called a protective tariff. We therefore demand the immediate and gradual reduction of existing import duties, (4) be steadily continued until every protective feature is eliminated."

THE GARFIELD FUND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—The aggregate of the large subscriptions by citizens of Cleveland for the Garfield monument fund now amounts to $64,325; small contributions to $27,600; total, $91,925.

FINANCIAL.

Heavy Operations in Stocks Yesterday at the Philadelphia Exchange.

No Panic, as Was Falsely Reported, but an Exceedingly Lively Time.

Suspension for the Second Time of a Wholesale Clothing Firm of Atlanta, Ga.

The Flurry at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The stock market opened this morning quiet and lower. Pennsylvania sold at the first boards at 51; Reading, 23¾; Lehigh Navigation, 42; Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western, 30; Northern Pacific common, 35; preferred, 72; Northern Central, 51½; and Philadelphia & Erie, 19½. The market gave way early in the day, but rallied towards noon with a promise of greater strength, which was controlled throughout by New York quotations.

AT ABOUT NOON

it again began to break sharply, in sympathy with Wall street. There was some excitement, but it did not amount to a panic, as reported. At this time the market was exceedingly feverish. What aided in promoting the disturbance was the announcement of two small failures and a general fear that further suspensions would follow. Fortunately, no further trouble occurred, and by 2 the market began to recover in tone, the bears bidding up prices against each other. At the close a much stronger feeling prevailed, and competent observers on the street entertained hopes that the disturbance had culminated. Final prices in several instances were higher than the opening figures.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS

were as follows: Northern Pacific common, 34⅝ bid, 35 asked; do preferred, 71⅞ bid, 72¼ asked; Buffalo, P. & W., 19½ bid, 19¾ asked; Pennsylvania, 49½ bid, 49¾ asked; Reading, 23½ bid, 23¾ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 42¼ bid, 42½ asked; Northern Central, 51½ asked.

THIS WAS WITHOUT EXCEPTION

the heaviest day in the stock market since last July, and prices recorded were the lowest of the year. Sales aggregated about 73,000 shares.

Auditor Palmer, of Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Another warrant for $3,000 was discovered forged by City-Auditor Palmer. Palmer writes that Frank B. Allen, a lawyer, has had no sort of connection with him in any of his wrong doings. Palmer says: "On one occasion, upon Frank B. Allen appearing at my office to collect a certain amount of, damages, I secured his signature to the warrant-book in four places in blank, upon the plea that I was called to my lunch, and that I would fill in the blanks on my return and that in this case I procured four signatures in settlement of the case, whereas virtually but two were required. Allen left for the Treasurer's office with his warrant to draw the money. I then filled the two remaining spaces with the particulars of another warrant fraudulently procured, upon which I drew the money, and applied it to my own use."

Failure of a Wholesale Clothing House in Atlanta, Ga.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—The wholesale clothing house of Cohen & Selig threw up the sponge today and made an assignment to Isaac Haas. The liabilities are $40,000, with $31,000 assets. This is the second time that this firm has failed in business. The first failure was in July, 1878, when the liabilities were about $70,000. Haas, the Assignee, attributes the second failure to an effort upon the part of Cohen & Selig to pay more than they were really able to on the former suspension, the amount being between 60 and 80 cents on the dollar. In July of the present year the firm reported assets of $45,000.

TRESPASSING.

Conviction of a Wisconsin Man for Cutting Timber on Government Land.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—An important suit has been in progress in the United States District Court here for two weeks past, involving the trespass case of H. B. Mills, of Millston, in this case the charge being that defendant had cut timber on a number of Government forties near Millston. Eminent counsel have been engaged both for the Government and the defendant. Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Bingham assisted United States District-Attorney Lewis, the defendant being represented by Vilas and Bryant, of this city, and J. M. Morrow, of Sparta. The case was given to the jury last night, they returning a verdict today of $2,000 and costs, amounting in all to $2,168. On most of the subdivisions charged as being trespassed upon the jury found the defendant guilty on some of them by an act of Congress allowing trespassers to enter lands trespassed upon prior to 1878. Under the instructions of the Court, the defendant, having entered them after the trespass, which was the most valuable part of the land, was found not liable. The jury found that the Government agent who investigated these trespasses—Col. George A. Henry—was correct on almost all of the charges of trespass on the subdivisions reported.

STILL AT LARGE.

Failure to Capture the Convict Who Escaped from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary in a Shoe-Box.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—James W. Miller, the prisoner who escaped from the penitentiary yesterday by secreting himself in a shoe-box, is still at liberty. Two ex-convicts, named Charles A. Street, alias Aims, and W. R. Robison, have been arrested for aiding and abetting him in his escape. On their persons were found papers and diagrams of various places throughout Western Pennsylvania which they intended robbing. It is thought these men are members of the gang who have been operating so successfully in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio for the past few months.

PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—The Committee of Independent Republicans has completed an address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. The document refers to the great work accomplished by the party, and adds that representative conventions of the State should reflect and record the will of the party rather than the decrees of a political junta, which has been the result recently. The party to succeed, it is said, must have speedy deliverance from the tyranny of personal dictation. The object of the Independent Republicans is to send good men to the State convention soon to be held, so that proper nominees shall be placed before the people for their suffrages.

IMPENDING STRIKE AT RACINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—The trunkmakers at Racine, Wis., will strike next Wednesday because of the discharge of a member of the union from one of the factories. The strike will include about all the trunkmakers.

A BREWERY SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—The brewery at Rulo, County of Lancaster, has been gathered in by Deputy United States Collector A. K. Marsh for violation of the Internal-Revenue law.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The Monroe County Land League contributes $1,000 to the special fund promised by the recent Chicago Irish Convention.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Some time ago the papers contained an account of the mysterious disappearance of a sachel containing jewelry valued at $1,000 and the property of Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, guests at the Burdick House. The sachel had been deposited with one of the clerks for safe-keeping in the vault. Once Mrs

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 35 Tribune Building. E. P. McEADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Aitken's American News Agency, 21 Rendfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Robert E. Gillis, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—519 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Hoey-Hardie Combination, "Diplomacy." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of W. H. Gillette, "The Professor." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of John T. Raymond. "Fresh, the Actor." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Sam Hague's English Operatic Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Hyde & Behman's Novelty Company. "Maddox's Bonanza." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Douglas street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Handel's "Messiah," by the Apollo Club and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

THE *I.-O.* says that Senator Logan makes all the Illinois appointments. It that be so, will the *I.-O.* now join THE TRIBUNE in insisting that the appointing power shall be restricted to the President, where the Constitution vests it?

MR. NIXON will live to learn that sometimes the sorest disappointments are blessings in disguise. If he has failed to clinch the Collectorship he has secured what is better—his own emancipation from servitude to ungrateful "Stalwartism." There is nothing so disgraceful in journalism as to see the conductor of a leading paper in a great city playing spaniel to, and wearing the collar of, any professional politician. It degrades the profession to have such members in its ranks, and it is a pleasure to them to assert their manhood even if they are snubbed and kicked into doing it.

THE recent declaration of Prince Bismarck that during the last twenty years Italy has made, and is still making, a steady advance towards republicanism has aroused great excitement in the political world of that country. The Liberals recognize it as a sop thrown to the Ultramontanes, and reply that monarchical principles have been greatly strengthened during the past five years, and that even those who are stigmatized as Republicans by the monarchical extremists are unswervingly loyal. The Ultramontanes, on the other hand, are jubilant over Bismarck's declaration, and, of course, recognize in it a condemnation of the political tendency of Italians and a recognition of the political importance of the Catholic Church.

THE steamer Westphalia, which arrived at New York from Germany Thursday evening, had on board 1,200 immigrants infected with the small-pox. All these people intend to come West, and most of them will of course pass through Chicago. Dr. De Wolf, on hearing of the intention of the New York health authorities to permit the immigrants to proceed West, telegraphed an indignant protest, and immediately communicated with Mr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, who promised to cooperate with the Chicago health officers to prevent the immigrants from the infected vessel from coming to this city until all danger of the spread of the infection had passed. The State authorities will endeavor to establish quarantine at the State line, but in the event of their failure Dr. De Wolf still has the power under the city ordinances to stop the train-loads of infected immigrants one mile outside the city limits, and this will undoubtedly be done.

THE *New York Tribune* is responsible for the following statement:

How hard pressed the American navy is for vessels to perform necessary cruising service may be judged from the fact that the department is taking a wooden hull, which has been on the stocks at the Brooklyn yard for nearly twenty years, and preparing to launch and furnish it. The live-oak timbers are found to be sound, and, although the vessel is not such a craft as would be built now, she will carry guns and a flag, and be better (but not much) than nothing to represent the United States in foreign waters.

If this be a fair indication of the actual condition of the American navy, it seems pertinent to ask what has been done with the $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 which have been appropriated every year for the maintenance of a supposititious navy. If this sum has been extracted from the Treasury annually in order to support a large line of ornamental officers and unemployed seamen, who could be of no service in any emergency because of the absence of seaworthy ships, it would seem to be advisable to sell off the old iron and wood lying idle in obsolete ships, discharge the force now kept up, close the navy-yards, and abandon the pretense of a naval establishment. If the people are to be taxed $16,000,000 a year for a navy, they ought to have one if they have no navy, they ought not to be taxed to support one.

SENATOR Van Wyck, of Nebraska, says that his resolution directing the Senate Committee on Public Lands to investigate the cause of the failure of so many titles in Southern Nebraska, by which settlers have been dispossessed with the loss of all the improvements made on the lands they supposed their own, is made necessary by the action of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad Company and their assigns, who now claim lands which the Government had conveyed by patent. It is claimed that the decisions of the Public Lands Division of the Interior Department have been grossly unfair to settlers and very partial to the land-grant railroads. Senator Van Wyck thinks that the settlers should be protected. If they are not Mr. Van Wyck will, he says, be forced to the conclusion that American citizens are treated worse than the Irish peasantry by the landlords and the laws of England. The sub-committee, which consists of Van Wyck, McDill, and Grover, will investigate the case of the Southern Nebraska settlers and others during the recess, and will perhaps hold a session at Lincoln, Neb., on the 30th inst. From present appearances it is more than probable that the true inwardness of the decisions of the Public Lands Division of the Interior Department in favor of the railroads will be discovered.

NO DUTY SHOULD EXCEED FORTY PER CENT.

The Congress of the United States has before it a duty which cannot be postponed nor shirked without a betrayal of the public interests. There is on the statute book a schedule of tariff taxation on consumers that is appalling. It is without justification or palliation. It is on hundreds of items extortionate and scandalous, and instead of applying the machinery of legislation to the revision and correction of this scheme of robbery the majority of the Senators and Representatives are industriously seeking to avoid the duty by appointing a mixed commission of Congressmen and so-called outside "experts" to report to Congress next year, or the year after, a general tariff law. This is one proposition to gain time. Another and even more indefensible proposition is to appoint a commission of outsiders, and have them, some time during the next two years, report a new tariff scheme, to be taken up or not some years later. Again both of these schemes the general public should protest. The duty of Congress is to act on others the exclusive business of Congress. It is not constitutional for Congress to delegate its powers to any other body of men. We would say, after reading the above, that it was written by a man who had been a [illegible] Democrat" and a "Feather-bed Democrat" ever since the tinkling inaugurated war upon President Garfield, and that the newspaper in which the paragraph appeared has been engaged for years in telling the public that Senator Logan is a dangerous man who ought to be put down. A stranger would scarcely be persuaded to believe that the person who caused that paragraph to be written was an original third-termer, a spaniel-like follower of Senator Logan, a consistent Arthur at all times, a supporter of Arthur right or wrong, and the most persistent and loud-mouthed "striker and blower" for the "minority faction" which he now denounces as likely to "demoralize the public service and disintegrate the party." It is astonishing how the loss of a local office [illegible] the deep-rooted convictions of years. It is very plain that Nixon has made an ass of himself. While trying to run a newspaper he ought not to have truckled to Acting-President Arthur, or Senator Logan, or any other officeholder through thick and thin. While trying to manage a daily newspaper in a great city he ought not to have identified himself and his paper with a "minority faction" which had no other *raison d'etre* than a greed for spoils. While trying to publish a newspaper he ought not to have prostituted himself and his paper by begging for office. And when trying to operate a newspaper or not, he ought to have more self-respect than to turn upon and abuse his associates and superiors in his chosen faction, because they did not regard him as sufficiently useful to them to warrant the gift of the Chicago Collectorship. He might at best have borne his discomfiture with silent dignity, and not instantly have exposed the hollowness of his previous pretenses by blubbering like a baby. As it is, Nixon has cut loose from the only faction which would consent to tolerate him and his newspaper; has made a public exhibition of his spleen and malice; and will now do the "minority faction," consisting of President Arthur and Senator Logan, more service by abusing them than he was ever able to do while he lauded them. Nixon's whine inspires contempt rather than pity, and ought to be a new warning to those who aspire to rank with newspaper men not to go office-hunting.

A SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST ILLITERACY.

It is a cheering sign of the times and a good omen of peace in the South that so able and influential a journalist as Mr. Watterson, who has heretofore been something of a rhetorical enthusiast, has at last awakened to a realizing sense of the importance of education as a powerful motor in advancing the true interests of his own State. If other men of equal prominence and influence in other Southern States were to take the same high position it would be better for that section.

From Mr. Watterson's article we learn some astonishing facts. There are nearly 300,000 of the children in Kentucky of school age who are not attending any school. In 2,500 school districts there is no semblance of a school taught at all, "and it will be found that in the majority of the remaining districts there may be schools, but a good deal of fearfully bad teaching." The money appropriated for school purposes has been decreasing regularly during the past ten years, and, says Mr. Watterson, "by a piece of palpable injustice or indifference, even the small per *caput* of $1.35 is not given to all. The negro school population is cut down to half that sum, a state of affairs for which no member of the present Legislature, or any previous Legislature since 1870 can give a satisfactory answer." These alarming statistics are concluded with the declaration that there are 60,000 voters—or one in four—who cannot read or write! In alarm and despair at such a showing as this, Mr. Watterson says:

Such a record of illiteracy means more crime throughout the State, more pauperism, more taxation, more penitentiary room. It means disgrace for our State unless the sensitiveness of our good citizens recoils from the brand of shame, and they are led to appreciate the vast and solemn importance of taxing themselves to the full extent allowed by the law to put up school-houses in every one of the six or seven thousand school districts, employ first-class teachers at living salaries, and see that every child who does not receive instruction at a private school is taught nine months out of the year in the most effective manner. This is a duty which must not be evaded.

Mr. Watterson makes no attempt to conceal the truth. He places the condition of things in Kentucky fairly before his readers and appeals to them in the following ringing words: "Let citizens who know what a damnable thing illiteracy is and can be awaken and see that it is strangled by school-houses."

If this be the state of things in Kentucky, bordering so closely upon the North, and subject to Northern influences, a State which has usually been considered one of the best educated in the "South," what must be the density of the darkness in States farther towards the equator? If there are 60,000 voters in Kentucky who can neither read nor write, how many ignoramuses must there be in such States as Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas? If there are 2,500 school districts in Kentucky without a school, in close proximity to a section of the country which has a school-house at almost every cross-roads, how vacant of school-houses must the Cotton States be? If the negroes are cut down to 67½ cents *per caput* in Kentucky, what must be the size of the pittance allotted to negroes in the cotton country?

Mr. Watterson has done well to call the attention of his State to its shocking and disgraceful illiteracy and the dangers growing out of it. Almost every condition of its growth and success depends upon universal education. It may not prevent entirely certain evils not peculiar to but abundant in that section, such as impecuniosity, intemperance, and penitentiary crimes, but its tendency is to reduce them. It may not make a laboring man out of a lazy loafer, but it will enable those who do labor to work more intelligently and effectively and earn more money, or money's worth. It may not suppress all the evils that prey upon modern society, but it will reduce them. It may not make a reformer out of a voter, but an educated voter is not likely to be led by the nose by designing Olly Gammon demagogs. It may not make the South a Paradise, but it will immensely improve its condition morally as well as materially, awaken and develop efficient industry, restore quiet and order, reestablish the reign of law, break up the vendetta and shotgun raids, and suppress bulldozers, bush whackers, and banditti. Mr. Watterson has made an eloquent and strong effort to dissipate the dark cloud that hangs over Kentucky by introducing the district school-house, and he has set an example which other eloquent and influential men in the Southern States can follow to great advantage.

JUDGE CRAIG AND THE "CRIMINAL LAWYERS."

A correspondent stated in the columns of THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that the modes of criminal procedure in Illinois were entirely satisfactory to the "successful criminal lawyers." A partial proof of this assertion is furnished in the communications of two of the ablest of them—Messrs. John Lyle King and Emery A. Storrs—printed in another column this morning. These eminent criminal lawyers have rushed to the defense of Judge Craig against what they deem an "unfounded aspersion." They believe he is an admirable Judge. They know he just suits them. They would be very sorry to see him defeated for reelection. Nothing could please them more than to have the Supreme Court made up of seven Judges like him. Every "successful criminal lawyer" in the State will probably be of their way of thinking.

While THE TRIBUNE does not wish to interfere in the controversy between those eminent criminal lawyers and "Justice," nor would it indorse all that "Justice" said, yet it feels constrained to say in behalf of the people that it makes no practical difference whether Judge Craig listened favorably to a motion for a rehearing in the interminable Friedberg case, or whether he granted a stay of proceedings to permit a motion for a rehearing to be entered and argued. What he did do—and this is beyond dispute—was to pronounce the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Friedberg, and to affirm the decision of the court below in the following clear and conclusive language:

1. CRIMINAL LAW—*Receiving stolen goods for gain*—On the trial of one for receiving stolen goods for his own gain, knowing that they were obtained by burglary, one of the burglars testified that he assisted in the burglary and went to the defendant's place of business (liquor saloon) under the direction of a prior arrangement with the defendant, and the other unobjectionable evidence showed that the defendant knew such witness to be a professional thief, and that the goods, being fine silks, were taken to the defendant's place at an unusual hour of the night by suspicious characters, one of whom he knew to be a thief, tied up in suspicious bundles and promiscuously thrown into a one-horse wagon, and that on discovery of the unloading of the goods by a policeman he left, and had not, upon trial, and afterwards denied being present, and made other contradictory statements in regard to the matter, and had shortly before told a customer to call in a few nights, as he expected to get some silks then. *Held*, that the evidence very clearly sustained a *conviction*, and corroborated the testimony of the accomplice, whose character was infamous.

Judge Craig, having delivered this most emphatic opinion, had the discretion to grant a stay of proceedings to permit a motion for a rehearing to be argued. That is not denied. If he had not such discretion he could not have given the stay. The point is, that it would have been no abuse of discretion for the Judge to refuse to grant the stay to this branded felon. Having held Nov. 11 that the evidence "*very clearly* sustained a conviction," he would have been excused for not holding Nov. 30 that there was "probable ground for a rehearing." His liberty was as wide on one side as on the other. He chose to exercise it for the benefit of the convicted criminal and against the people. After all is said and done, the great fact remains that Friedberg, covered all over with proven crime, has not yet been sent to the penitentiary, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the State's Attorney, though his offense was committed more than *three years* ago, and the evidence against him was as clear as noonday.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of Dec. 8, commenting on the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, quotes the latter's remarks in regard to the right of the American Government to pay its bonds in silver as well as gold, and adds:

The "silver craze," which became so dangerous a power in the financial policy of the United States towards the close of the period of depression, has for the present ceased to be formidable. It is one of those follies which find sustenance in the general discontent engendered by "hard times." It is not, however, extinct, and Mr. Keifer, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, is said to be a believer in "cheap money." The possible revival of these disquieting theories, should there be a reaction from the present prosperity of the States, is a reason for persevering in that policy of clearing off debt from which President Arthur's Administration is apparently inclined to recede.

One would think from the above extract that the designs of the "silver men" had been pernicious, but were defeated by the more conservative sentiment of the country—in other words, that the so-called "silver craze" was of very much the same character as the "fiat" money lunacy. As a matter of fact the silver men accomplished all they desired, and the existing prosperity of the country undoubtedly owes something to their influence.

It was discovered that silver had been surreptitiously dropped out of the American monetary system. The fact had been concealed from the general public for some years. The people demanded that the double standard be restored, and the demand was made with so much earnestness and power that Congress did not dare to resist it. A law was passed over the President's veto providing for the coinage of not less than two millions a month of standard silver dollars. The minimum amount has been coined, and there are now about $100,000,000 of standard silver in circulation, partly in coin and partly in the shape of certificates of deposit, in addition to $50,000,000 of subsidiary silver. If there was any "craze" about this, there is no danger of its being "revived," because it has not died out. It is altogether likely that, in case there should be "a reaction from the present prosperity in the States," the actual presence of silver as debt-paying money would avail to avert much of the suffering incident to the long period of depression which followed the panic of 1873, and the silver resources of the country would notably assist in the maintenance of specie payments. The paragraph we have quoted simply shows how badly this silver question is understood in England; the "craze" has been in successful operation for five years, and yet the London *Times* is apprehensive of its "revival." Every bond that has been issued during that time is subject to payment in the double specie standard, by law and by right, but the English capitalists have been more anxious than ever before to secure these American bonds, even at a high premium and at a much lower rate of interest than had been paid previously. Practically, therefore, the "silver craze" does not seem to be so terrible a thing as the *Times* evidently conceives it to be. And just as we finish writing the article we find this cablegram, London, Dec. 23:

At a meeting of bankers and merchants of London yesterday a resolution was passed in favor of the formation of an association to consider the rehabilitation of silver, and Henry Hucks Gibbs, one of the Directors of the Bank of England, was chosen President of the council.

This indicates that England is likely to experience a "silver craze." It is slowly getting through the skull of John Bull that there is not gold enough "to go round." Other countries in Europe caught the idea sooner than Britain. The steady annual drain of gold from Europe to this country has helped to quicken the perception of Old-World financiers to the fact that the time is close at hand when silver will have to be rehabilitated as money, and an international ratio must be affixed between it and gold. The American method of employing silver through certificates of deposit may eventually become universally adopted, as it will obviate all objection to the use of silver as money based on weight or clumsiness of handling and carrying in the pocket in common use. There is none too much gold *and* silver in the world for the fiscal use of mankind.

THE President, we believe, is anxious to harmonize the discordant elements of the Republican party, but it is difficult to see how he can do this by placing all the sinews of warfare in the hands of the leader of one faction, and refusing to consider the complaints of the other.—*L.-O.*

With the exception that we no longer believe that the "President is anxious to harmonize the discordant elements of the Republican party," we fully agree with our esteemed contemporary that Arthur is "placing all the sinews of warfare in the hands of the leaders of one faction," and that the minority one, and we are glad to see that our neighbor is coming to a realizing sense of the situation. We have often told it that "Stalwartism" had degenerated into spoils-grabbing, in which the bigoted "Stalwart" hog secured the most swill. We fully agree with our calm and disinterested contemporary that the evil policy inaugurated by his Accidency of placing the control of the Government in the hands of men representing a minority and defeated faction of third-termers "*will demoralize the public service and disintegrate the party*, and will eventually result in its inglorious and complete defeat," unless the thing is stopped and changed. We are glad that the publisher of the *L.-O.* has finally got his eyes open so that he can see matters in their true light, and we welcome him and his journal to the growing ranks of civil-service reform.

WE have a Senator in our midst. It is true *he has never been elected to any position by the people of Chicago, and it may be doubtful whether he could be so elected*, but to him alone the powers at Washington look for advice and counsel in selecting local subordinates in Chicago. Indeed, if the reports of his friends are true, *this superior* being scarcely deigns to advise and counsel, but rather dictates to the President and Cabinet what they shall do for Chicago. Some innocent might say that the voice of the people ought to be more potent than even Senator or Congressman, but under this rule it cannot make itself heard. It is buried a thousand fathoms under the stentorian tones of the Senator.—*Inter-Ocean.*

This will strike the average "Stalwart" as strange language, coming as it does from one of Gen. Logan's most obsequious henchmen—we were almost going to say supporters. Our sincere advice to Nixon is to get out of the "Stalwart" camp as quickly as possible, unless he is willing to be court-martialed and shot, for he is guilty of rank treason to the powers that be.

A "STALWART" said yesterday after reading the *I.-O.* that Pennixon would convalesce rapidly now since he had discharged so much bile, and that after the holidays he would feel so much better that he would again crouch down like Issacher's ass between his two burdens of Stalwartism and third-termery.

DAN SHEPARD, who has borne the heat and burden of party service for many a day, and is a defeated candidate for the Chicago Collectorship, does not tear his hair and rend his garments over his grief, as does his ex-Stalwart brother, Pennixon.

NIXON lays the heft of the blame of his defeat for Collector on Senator Logan. But this is not fair. Dan Shepard was the Senator's choice. It was Arthur who appointed Jesse Spalding. Why go on abusing John?

IF the *I.-O.* keeps right along in the road on which it started yesterday it will have THE TRIBUNE for a fellow-traveler.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I shall hang up my pants."—*Dr. Mary Walker.*

"Will My Darling Come Again?" is the title of a poem sent in by Marion Howard. We don't know, Marion, but you might send him word that the dog is tied up, and see.

"Remember the old saying, my son, 'You will never miss the water till the beer gives out,' and resolve that while the glow of youth is in your cheeks, and your brain is clear as the crystal waters that shimmer in the glad sunlight as they leap from the rocky fastnesses of the Yosemite and plunge headlong into the seething torrent below, that you will never knowingly allow yourself to get out of beer."

"I promise, father," said the boy, lifting his clear, blue eyes to those of this man who loved him so well, "you can bet your life on that."

Two years later that noble boy was married, and his father, who could drink a brewery to a standstill, was living with him.

He had pronounced his own financial doom.—*From "Beer, His Bier," by Murat Halstead.*

The editor so gay
Is feeling well today,
Because of poems he has burned a score.
He's tilted back his chair,
His feet are high in air,
And he's ready to incinerate some more.

A step is on the stair,
The editor's red hair
Begins to rise like quills on porcupine.
His face a dreadful frown
Assumes, his feet come down:
He's a kind of human giant-powder mine.

In steps a pretty maid,
Her hair is just the shade
Of summer sun that gilds the lofty spires.
She's pretty and piquant,
"Whatever can she want?"
The editor soft of himself inquires.

"I came, sir," she begun,
"To ask you if I can
A Christmas story for your paper write.
I don't want any pay—
My name is Myrtle May—
I'd like to stand on Fame's immortal light."

"O, Myrtle," he replied,
"You'd better be my bride;
I'm lonely since the trotting season's o'er.
As wife of one who writes
Of ball games and cock fights
You'd have of fame a quite sufficient store."

The maiden fled; and now,
The editor, I trow,
Doth daily play that little game of his.
He knows girls cannot stand
His locks of auburn, and
The quarter-stretch expression of his pais.

WAS CHICAGO PRINTER.

See the Stocking. How nice and large it is. Will it be full Christmas-Eve? No, but the Man who owns it will.

The Snow is falling. See how lazily the white flakes drift through the air. Snow comes only in Winter. When else comes in Winter? Tom and Jerry.

Who is the Man with the Spade? It is John Kelly, and he is digging up the Hatchet.

What a large Bell. A Man rings it at 4 o'clock every Morning to call the people to early mass. It saves them the expense of buying Clocks, and, besides, all the other people who are awakened know exactly what time it is. How kind of the Man to ring it so much an early hour.

Who was the first man? Adam. Who was the first woman? You are wrong again, Tommy; Gail Hamilton lives in Maine yet.

Why does the Lady look so Sad? Perhaps her little child is dead. No, but she is out of caramels, and it is Raining very hard.

Here we have a Young Man. He is looking at the Large House, which belongs to a Gentleman who has a Daughter. Will he go in? Yes, if the Dog is tied.

How briskly the Fire burns in the Grate. Yes, the Editor has received a fresh lot of Poetry.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Sullivan, the composer, has gone to Egypt for the winter for the benefit of his health, and will there complete the music for a new comic opera which is to be produced simultaneously in England and America.

Bayard Taylor's widow asks every one who possesses a letter of her husband that they give light on his personal or literary life, to send it to her to be copied, either at No. 142 East Eighteenth street, New York, or at Kennett Square, Philadelphia.

Count Kalnoky, the new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary, is among the youngest of the statesmen of Europe. Prince Bismarck is 58, Mr. Gladstone 72, and Prince Gortchakoff 83. Count Kalnoky was born in 1832, and is of the same age as Count Ignatieff. He is six years older than M. Gambetta, and seven years younger than Count Andrassy.

Prof. Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, is now making a tour of the principal Eastern cities for the purpose of visiting their libraries in order to note wherein Cornell's may be wisely and suitably augmented. After the close of the present college year Prof. Fiske will deliver no further lectures and have no class duties, but will devote his whole time to the interests of the university's growing library. The fund left by his wife for the improvement of the library will be at his disposal, subject to the sanction of the university's Executive Committee.

An attendant at the telephone station in the Rue du Bac, in Paris, recently opened communication with another station, and was awaiting a reply, when a volume of flame and smoke issued from the tube containing the wires. The fire quickly spread to the walls of the room, and was not extinguished until considerable damage had been done and several sets of apparatus destroyed. On the matter being investigated it was found that a workman in a sewer under the Boulevard St. Germain had accidentally burst open a gas pipe, and so set fire to the inflammable covering of the telephonic wires running alongside. The flames spread rapidly, and thus reached the office in the Rue du Bac.

Olive Logan, writing of the Marquis of Lorne as he appeared as an after-dinner speaker recently in England, says: "The young Scotch noble has greatly changed since he left these shores to assume the Viceroyalty of the domain to the north of us. His bearing at that time was that of a shy, aristocratic, almost frigid youthful noble, whose only conception of a fine manner is an essentially cold and unimpassioned one. Now, on my word, he seems like an American 'of ours.' He is jovial, hearty, off-hand—I had almost written, slap-dash. The Princess seemed to take the greatest pride in his success as a speaker, and gave him many loving smiles of approval as he expatiated on the evils of smoke."

CANADA.

Timber Regulations for the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—A new code of timber regulations for the Northwest Territory has been promulgated. Mr. Thomas Anderson, the Timber-Inspector for the Northwest, will be vested with discretionary power to deal with questions arising under the Crown timber regulations without reference to Ottawa. Permits will still be required by persons cutting timber, but it is understood they will be chiefly formal, and for the purpose of preventing waste, and to keep wood in the control of the Government until the lands are surveyed and entered upon. The cost of a permit for a settler's building material is 20 cents, and rails cut for use on the place, and not for purposes of sale or speculation, free; and firewood for one's own use free; cordwood cut for sale will be subject to a charge of 15 cents per cord; cutting timber to hold for speculation purposes without first obtaining the necessary permits, and destroying timber before the land is entered for, under the pretense of clearing the land for cultivation, are absolutely forbidden. The Inspector has been instructed to take every precaution against waste.

The Finance Minister's Obnoxious Circular.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The agitation here is still very great over the circular of the Government to the banks. Not only bankers but commercial men also are strongly opposed to giving the information regarding the names of customers, and it is likely some action will be taken to make a public protest. It is stated that prominent friends of the Government have written to the Finance Minister asking him to withdraw the obnoxious part of the return. All the leading banks deny emphatically that they have been contravening the Banking act by lending on bank stocks. The stock market was again excited this afternoon, and a further fall in prices took place. The general feeling is that the market at present is in a critical state.

A Question of Sanity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—John T. Probert is in the Police Court charged with insanity. It is said that the doctors differ as to his case. The jail surgeon says he is sane, and the Rev. Dr. Castle says he is insane. Others who know him well think he is cranky, but there are many madder men at large. His mind has become somewhat affected by reading scientific works which he has not the capacity for considering impartially. His trouble is with his wife, who does not like his materialistic notions. He in turn suspects her of all manner of wickedness. The case is likely to develop some interesting features. Probert was in the asylum before, and claims that he was put there through the machinations of his wife.

The Troubles of a Newspaper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—A large meeting of the shareholders of the *Evening Post* Printing and Publishing Company was held to receive the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate certain discrepancies in the accounts of the company as submitted by the Auditor. The report in question was handed in, when a long discussion ensued. It was finally accepted, but some of the shareholders, who were discontented were allowed to withdraw from the company by transferring their shares, as they stated they would not pay any further calls hereafter. The amount paid up already is 50 per cent.

Another Batch of Pullman Tickets Confiscated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—A Pullman car conductor was caught by a customs officer in the act of bringing in tickets for the company today without entering them for duty. They were confiscated. Mr. Brown, the General Agent of the Pullman Car Company, has arrived here from the West, and denies emphatically that any smuggling has been carried on.

Death of an Aged Clergyman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 23.—The Rev. P. J. Robbins, one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Church of Canada, died on the 15th at his home in the Township of Madoc. The reverend gentleman was born in the Township of Adolphustown on June 1, 1797, was authorized as a local preacher in 1818, was ordained in 1831, and commenced the active work of the ministry, which he continued until his death.

Importing Rice in Its Coarse State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—A new factory for husking rice is to be started here. The grain will be imported direct from Brazil in its coarse state, and the duty now paid on it as a manufactured article will be saved. Employment will thus be given to a number of operatives, and the rice sold at a cheaper rate than at present.

Jewelry Confiscated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The jewelry seized by the customs here from Mr. Patterson, of Boston, has been confiscated, and Mr. Patterson, who claimed he paid duty on all but the small package, has been allowed to leave without being prosecuted.

Boilermakers Resume Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 23.—The boilermakers have returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Disappointed Senators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—It is understood that the Hon. James Skead, who resigned his seat in the Senate owing to some question of property qualification, has been reappointed, and his name with those of some other newly-appointed Senators, will appear in the next Canada Gazette.

FREDDIE NEWBURG.

A Poor Sort of a Chap to Trust Money With—Further Revelations of His Crookedness—He Was "a Bonanza for the Girls."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—Further investigation into the accounts of Fred W. Newburg, the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Public Works, today developed additional forgeries. Three vouchers in which the name of Amos D. Lisk were forged in June and August last, aggregating $3,000, were discovered today. The Board is all at sea, and can't say where the thing will end, or how much of the State's funds have been contributed to the support of fast women, wine suppers, and the turf. Now that the exposure has been complete, the stories of young Newburg's escapades are being told by those who have heretofore been as dumb as oysters. A hundred dollars per night at a half-dozen houses of crooked repute in this city was regarded as a matter of course when Freddie was on one of his explorations. Upon being questioned as to how he could stand up under the burden, he told his friends that his clerkship amounted to nothing, that he had other sources from which he received money, and, singularly enough, his high standing and previously good record succeeded among those who had taken interest enough in his case to refer to it in some instances. The Board of Public Works are confounded for having in their employ a young man living so notoriously a reckless life. In this connection it should be said that the board do not reside at the Capital, but come here monthly for the purpose of settling up the business of the previous month. On all such occasions young Newburg was at his back, and in him the members were with one accord in the belief that in their accountant they possessed a treasure. The surprise party of yesterday and today, however, has fully demonstrated the fact that young Fred was getting the treasure, while the board were only gaining experience. His books were balanced with those of the Auditor of State each month, and so correct was he in this respect that there was never a cent's variation in the accounts of the two departments, the balance, of course, being a forgery. For the last two years since young Newburg started on his reckless career, and it now seems quite probable that the forgeries have been carried on during the entire period. His home is most elegantly furnished, yet his household expenses were nothing in comparison with the luxury in which he surrounded himself in the gilded palaces. At two houses in this city he supported for his exclusive pleasure half-a-dozen creatures, bedecked them in diamonds, gave skin suppers, and other associated entertainments, and gave them big presents. He was a bonanza to the girls of the town, and it was the exposure of a greenback by one of these pets that first found out the exposure. Had young Newburg been down quite so high it is not at all probable that there would have been a suspicion of his doings entertained. As it now seems probable, the forgeries have been carried on for two years, it is hard to tell at all imposible they could have been continued for years to come without detection had not the two rivals for his attentions and money exposed him in the manner referred to. There is much more than hinted at on every hand why young Newburg did not leave for Canada after the first publication intimating that there must be irregularities in his accounts. He was in possession of a sufficient amount of funds, and had he not been, it is a well-known fact that his friends would have supplied him. He did not go, and they been called upon to do so, it is argued by some that he would have refused, as he not been nearly crazed with drink. It is argued that there is a ring which has been drawing heavily from State funds, and that young Newburg has only followed in the path marked out by others, and that he was detected in the fact that, in the event he was found out, he would surely follow. Since the exposure young Newburg has undergone a change for the worse. In addition to his salary, and money he could raise, he has been in the habit of borrowing money of his friends, and he is still lies in the corridor of the city prison very sick, but far more satisfied than yesterday. His grief-stricken wife visited him today. The meeting between father and mother are still pronounced by grief and sorrow. It now appears quite likely that the prisoner will waive examination and go to jail rather than remain in the city prison. It is understood that rich relatives will bail him out as soon as he recovers and the amount of bail fixed.

THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

An Appeal for More Help for the Victims of the Great Catastrophe.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 23.—The people in the burned districts of Michigan is as follows:

The winter wheat is looking very fine, but has been injured, especially during the late weather of the past week, by the trampling of cattle and their feeding upon it, owing to the lack of fences. The shelter for the people is very destitute. The shanties are generally built of upright boards of green lumber, about sixteen by twenty feet, no chimneys, and, in favorable cases, battened on the outside, and no partitions on the inside, compelling the whole family to sleep in one room. The families are partially supplied with furniture; have a reasonable quantity of bedding and a full supply of clothing. The supply of provisions will probably last until the middle of January. The committees having charge of furnishing supplies, the proposed monthly distribution of money will not be adequate to furnish the necessary provisions and groceries. A general destitution may be expected at the end of January, sickness in consequence of the exposure during and after the fire, is on the increase, owing to the insufficient and crowded shelter. This question will require the serious attention of the committees. The resident physicians have done much work, and should more will be required of them. The spiritual wants are well attended to by the pastors of the various denominations. Many of the clergy have been very active in attending to the spiritual wants of the sufferers and relieving them. In the matter of hay, oats, and feed for stock, the amount purchased and on hand will reach till about the 1st of February. Feeding will have to be continued until the middle of May. The number of the sufferer now is, if that shall be with the 1st of February, he will have to be provided for the spring sowing. Owing to the increased area of burned land, a great amount of grass-seed will be required, in the usual quantity of spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat seed. Potatoes will also be an important item. After a careful estimate, we think the amount of money on hand will carry the people and stock up to Feb. 1, at a low estimate, and by cutting down the number of families from 4,000, as appears on the lists, to 1,500 families who are utterly destitute, and will have to be provided with everything, it will require $200,000 more to provide for absolute necessaries.

While we are reluctant to call for more, and appreciating the great generosity shown by the people, we cannot do less than present the situation as it is, leaving the sufferers in the hands of those who have till now so bountifully provided for their current wants. D. E. C. CHEADLE, Mayor, Chairman of the Port Huron Executive Committee.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

Confusion Reigns Supreme in the Ranks of the Lunatics in the Asylum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—Since the close of the recent political campaign in Ohio it has become apparent that the old original Prohibitionists of the State were not at all pleased with the outcome of the management of their cause as conducted by the leaders of an organization styled the Temperance Alliance. There flocked to the standard of the alliance many were old politicians, broken down or expelled prominence, who, through the alliance, were given temporary life during the campaign. It was the hope throughout the campaign that the alliance would be but little less than an organization of slanderers and blackguards. Through a consolidation of the two wings of the Prohibitionists it was claimed that they would be able to poll a vote of not less than 100,000, which it was hoped would defeat the Democratic party and election Gen. Foster. The results were, however, without avail, the Democrats by a majority being increased heavily.

FOREIGN.

How the Great Christian Holiday Finds Poor Old Ireland.

To Free Speech, Free Press, Arms, Bread, or Good Prospect.

Reasons Which Impel Mr. Shaw to Withdraw from the Home-Rulers.

Death of Grenville-Murray, Journalist, Author of "The Member for Paris."

Powerful Movement in England for the Remonetization of Silver.

The Fires of a Terrible "Holy War" Breaking Forth in Northern Africa.

Fenians, 449—Cholera in the Far East—Vesuvius Booming—Russia and China.

THE IRISH.

PIGOTT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—Pigott, former proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman*, publishes a letter in which he says Fenianism is practically extinct in America and in Ireland, and nearly so in Great Britain; that the "no-rent" manifesto has caused such a run upon the resources of the Land League that they must soon be exhausted, and that probably a general adoption of the "no-rent" policy will lead to such exasperation that there will be organized attacks on the military and police, which attacks can be effectually stamped out, and the league with them.

BELFAST.

It is stated that the industrial exhibition will probably be held at Belfast, as a demonstration of loyalty.

"UNITED IRELAND."

The police have seized 300 copies of *United Ireland*, dated Dec. 24, in various parts of the country, having a Dublin imprint. It is stated they were printed in an Abbey street office, where some of the copies were seized. The police deny this, but refuse to say where the paper was printed.

THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Daily News* publishes copies of telegrams sent by Gladstone to the Lord Mayor at the time the fund for the defense of property in Ireland was being inaugurated, in which the Prime Minister expressed a belief that an association for the purpose indicated would be a justifiable movement, but that advice from the Government as to English aid involved many other considerations, and would be likely to do more harm than good. The same journal, in a leading article, charges the Lord Mayor with allowing a false representation of the purport of the telegrams to be used by the Tories, and says the Mansion House is little more than a party demonstration against the Government, and that the Lord Mayor is more anxious to damage the Government than to help the landlords. The Lord Mayor has, consequently, addressed a letter to the Governor of the Bank of England stating that the object of the fund is to uphold the rights of property against organized combination to defraud, and to sustain liberty of contract and liberty of action. The Duke of Marlborough, replying to a circular from the Lord Mayor asking his cooperation as Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire in the movement for the defense of property in Ireland, gives his consent, but disclaims faith in any voluntary agency being able to supply the forces which are requisit to cope successfully with the state of disaffection and resistance into which the country has been allowed to drift. The Lord Mayor's fund for the defense of property in Ireland amounts to £7,000. The fund for the relief of Irish ladies in distress has reached £10,000.

MISS REYNOLDS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—At Castleton today Miss Reynolds, charged with aiding and abetting a criminal conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent, was ordered to either find bail to keep the peace six months or to undergo a month's imprisonment. She refused to give bail, and went to jail.

BOYCOTTED.

CORK, Dec. 23.—The men engaged in repairing the Protestant church at Aghabalogue, in this county, were not attacked. They were only boycotted.

SHOT AND WOUNDED.

Donoghue, Land Agent and Clerk of the Tobbereurry (County Sligo) Board of Guardians, was fired upon in his office last evening and dangerously wounded.

SHAW,

member of Parliament for Cork County, in a letter to the Secretary of the Home-Rule League giving his reasons for withdrawing, says the time is inopportune for a discussion of the question of home-rule. The league as now constituted is unfitted to move with any effect. Of the two parties comprising the league one remain loyal to the original program, that of securing self-government by constitutional means; the other declares the country has outgrown that program, which declaration, as explained from America, means the foundation has been firmly laid for an Irish republic. Shaw says he is unable to belong to an association with such aims, but expresses the opinion that the union, as it exists, has not fulfilled its promise. The only solution of the Irish difficulty will be a measure of federalism, with which he maintains the leading statesmen will be prepared to deal in a generous manner when the state of public feeling permits the question to be approached.

"UNITED IRELAND"

reappeared in the usual form in London tonight. It contains a cartoon depicting the Irish landlords as beggars and the tenants prosperous.

WILLIAM HUNT,

a clerk in the office of *United Ireland*, has been arrested, charged with secretly conducting the paper. The police seized 500 copies of the paper.

FIVE ARRESTS

were made under the Coercion act in various places today.

SUSPECT MOORE

has been released from Kilmainham Prison on condition that he emigrates.

ANNA PARNELL

has issued a circular to the Secretaries of Ladies' Land Leagues asking the names of landlords, the antecedents of each with relation to his tenantry, the size of estates, whether tenants are applying to the Land Courts, and whether they are paying rents with or without reductions.

THE ANTI-PARNELLITE CORK CORPORATION

by a vote of the release of the suspects, forwarded to 200 public bodies in Ireland, was adopted by only seven of them.

A FIASCO.

The guarantors of the exhibition projected in Dublin have been called upon to pay out shilling six pence per pound toward the expenses already incurred.

C. G. OHEY,

formerly agent for the Earl of Derby's Irish estates, has been appointed assessor for the Irish Land Commission.

THE TOWN CLERK OF DUBLIN

refused to recognize a meeting of the corporation the 28th instant to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon.

THE POLICE OF LIMERICK

seized a Christmas Parnell card, a hat and an enormous sale.

THE BRITISH.

CLOSING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Mincing Lane markets, the London Stock Exchange, and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed Saturday and Monday, the 24th and 26th, and the Liverpool Corn Exchange will also be closed on the 26th instant.

THE MAY JUBILEE.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

At a meeting of bankers and merchants of London yesterday a resolution was passed in favor of the formation of an association to consider the rehabilitation of silver, and Henry Hucks Gibbs, one of the Directors of the Bank of England, was chosen President of the council.

GRENVILLE MURRAY,

journalist and author of "The Member for Paris," died in Paris.

A MEMORIAL,

signed by 44,000 persons, including thirty-two Peers and seventy-five members of the House of Commons, asking for a remission of the sentences of persons convicted of bribery in the Sandwich and Macclesfield elections, has been presented to the Home Secretary.

INDIGO.

The failure of a large house in the indigo trade at Bordeaux is reported.

HANLON'S REPRESENTATIVE

has signed articles for a match with Boyd for £500 a side.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

occurred on the premises of the Mosley Cotton-Spinning Company in Oldham.

PANAMA.

TRESCOTT AND BLAINE.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—The *Star and Herald* says: Col. W. H. Trescott and Walker Blaine arrived per steamer Colon from New York, and sailed for Callao the afternoon of the 13th inst. on board the United States steamship Lackawanna.

KILPATRICK.

Intelligence reached there here of the death of Gen. Kilpatrick.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP ALASKA

arrived at Valparaiso. The United States ship Adams is in Callao, and will remain there until the Panama returns from her cruise to the North.

AUSTRIA.

AS BAD AS GREAT BRITAIN.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—Friday morning's edition of the Independent organs was confiscated for reproducing and commenting upon the Emperor Francis Joseph's speech on receiving the committee in connection with the proposed Trieste exhibition, in which the speech of the Emperor said he regretted that the Trieste deputies in the Reichsrath opposed the Government in a factious spirit.

GREATLY REDUCED FIGURES.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The corrected list of victims of the Ring Theatre fire gives the total as 449.

SANTO DOMINGO.

A RUMOR.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 14.—The news that a United States war steamer will survey Samana Bay caused such excitement that the authorities prepared two war schooners, the Thunder and Capatillo, to watch the American man-of-war.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

broke out at Santiago, and President Merino, then at Puerto Plata, started to Santiago with 500 men.

ELEVEN HOUSES AT SANI

burned, causing losses estimated at $225,000; no insurance.

MOROCCO.

GAMBETTA LIKELY TO HAVE HIS HANDS FULL.

MADRID Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Tangiers says: The troops dispatched by the Emperor of Morocco to capture the chief Bou Amena joined the latter in proclaiming a Holy War against the French. They subsequently defeated the tribes who refused to join them. The revolt is spreading and the Emperor has neither requisit means nor prestige to suppress it.

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Reports are current at St. Petersburg that the relations between Russia and China are somewhat strained.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—In the trial by court-martial at Mielin of the persons who participated in the anti-Jewish riots last August, among the prisoners are some wealthy merchants accused of inciting the mob.

HAYTI.

A REVOLUTION.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 23.—An alarming revolution is reported to have broken out at Jeremi, Aux Cayes, and Saint Marc. President Salomon, with a strong force, landed at Saint Marc, and quelled a rising there, after 150 men had been killed on both sides. The Government house was sacked. Other houses were burned. President Salomon returned to Port au Prince to obtain reinforcements.

FRANCE.

PANAMA CANAL STOCK.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Large purchases of Panama Canal stock are reported from Paris on American account.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

A large French house of the East Indian trade is in difficulties. Some French credit establishments lose heavily. One is involved to the extent of £100,000.

GERMANY.

BANQUET.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The Emperor William gave his annual banquet to the diplomatic body last evening.

STRINGENT RULES

for the greater security of theatres against fire will take immediate effect.

ARABIA.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 23.—Thirty-two deaths from cholera occurred at El wedj during the week ended the 15th inst. Some caravans broke the quarantine by avoiding the ordinary route.

VENEZUELA.

A THREATENED REVOLT.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—President Guzman Blanco has asked the Legislature for authority to organize a force of 25,000 men to repress a threatened revolution.

TUNIS.

THE ARABS DEFEATED BY THE FRENCH WITH SEVERE LOSS.

TUNIS, Dec. 23.—Gen. Logerot defeated an Arab tribe near Matina, with severe loss, after obstinate and prolonged resistance.

ITALY.

VESUVIUS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has assumed large proportions.

Dr. Brown-Sequard at the Paris Sorbonne.

Paris Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

M. Paul Bert is represented by a deputy who is a well of science, but does not know how to draw a crowd of intellectual hilers. His auditors diligently take notes. Dr. Brown-Sequard has genius, knowledge, intuition, enthusiasm, and something without. He is one of the most celebrated men of the Sorbonne. He has published more than a hundred volumes on physiology and physiology. M. Paul Bert is the Jordan of vivisection. Dr. Brown-Sequard is the Moses. His curiosity is devouring, and all roads lead to the chaudet. It is entirely unknown for a burning desire to be the least combination of such intellectual and moral faculty, and to make a full and complete atlas of the brain and nervous centres. This physiologist goes to his work with the keen eagerness of an old huntsman who is beating a well-known game. He wants to solve the perplexing problems which the Sphinx typified thousands of years ago.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is the grandson of Irish emigrants to America, and the son of an American naval officer who was probably massacred by pirates and of a French creole lady. He was born in the Mauritius, where he learned to speak French as a child and English as a schoolboy. There is the warmth of the Irishman in his oratory. The scientific facts which he is always trying to master appear to feed his fancy as well as to enrich his intellect. Russians and Bonmanians are greatly drawn toward Dr. Brown-Sequard. But the Russian students need not like to think too much about the experiments. There is much torture in the Russian woman for the laboratory animals. It does not show itself in puerile sensibility, but in a kindness which makes me think that but for the severe climate of Russia Buddhism would have spread there from Asia.

TERRORS OF A FOX BITE.

The Duke of Richmond's Awful Death While Governor-General of Canada.

London Telegraph.

As an evidence that the bite of other animals is sometimes as dangerous as that of a dog, we may adduce the well-known case of the grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1818, and died there in the August of 1819 from the effects of a fox's bite. The story was elaborately told by the late Lord William Lennox, in his "Fifty Years of Biographical Reminiscences," and is well calculated to warn careless readers of a not uninteresting volume against the danger of putting their hands within reach of a so-called tame, but really wild and chained-up, fox. We are informed by Lord William Lennox that his father had determined on a tour of inspection to the Upper Province of Canada, and, after a farewell banquet to his civil and military subordinates, the Duke set off in the midsummer of 1819 from Quebec in a Government steamer, whose head was pointed up the St. Lawrence River. Lord William accompanied his father, on whose staff he was serving as military aide-de-camp, as far as Montreal, whence the Governor-General made his way to Fort William Henry, lying on the south bank of the great Canadian stream. "Here, says Lord William, occurred an incident of a most fruitful nature, which totally changed the aspect of our subsequent happy residence in this distant colony. It appears that one of the English soldiers at Fort William Henry had a pet fox, and that an officer there, named Capt. Fitz Roy, owned a bull terrier, between which and the fox there had been several fights. The fox was in a highly-excited condition on the day when the Duke happened to take notice of him, and just before mounting his horse to inspect the garrison he rashly stooped down to pat the fox on the head. The animal instantly snapped at the Duke's hand, inflicting him slightly, upon which he took hold of the fox's ear, exclaiming: "You'll bite, will you, you rascal!" The brute at once seized him near the lower joint of the right thumb, making his teeth meet in the flesh. Little was thought of the incident, and when the Duke arrived at Kingston a fortnight later the wound had completely healed. He proceeded from Kingston to York—now called Toronto—and thence went to Niagara, and on to Drummond's Island, upon Lake Huron, then the most distant of our military outposts in Canada. On his return he staid some days at Kingston, and had himself entirely forgotten that he was ever bitten by the fox. The Seventieth Regiment quartered at Kingston, among the Duke took part with the officers in all their amusements, playing at cricket and rackets, and riding out with them frequently. It had been arranged that on his way back to Montreal, a new settlement or township named Richmondville should be visited, and a tract of land marked out under the Duke's supervision. For this purpose, as there was no carriage road, and only a small portion of the distance—thirty miles—could be accomplished on horseback, it became necessary that the vice-regal party should proceed on foot. During the last two and a half months the present Governor-General of Canada, Lord Lorne, has traversed a couple of thousand miles, traveling westward, with greater ease and far less fatigue than the pioneers of Canada endured when called upon sixty years ago to journey from Quebec to Lake Huron.

On the occasion to which we are referring a large and merry party set out from Kingston, and among them none was gayer or seemingly in better health than the Governor-General himself. He walked nearly the whole way to Richmondville without fatigue; but one night, just as dinner had ended, he limped suddenly to Col. Corbin, who was seated by his side, and remarked: "I don't know how it is, but I can't relish anything tonight as usual, and I feel that if I were a dog I should be shot for a mad one." The words were little regarded, but upon the following morning the Duke's symptoms became aggravated. He could not drink, and shrank from the sight of water. He was prevailed on to walk to the river-side, in order to get into a canoe, and exclaiming, "Charles Lennox was never afraid of anything," he stepped, not without a considerable effort, into the boat. The sound of the plashing oars and the sight of the running stream, however, soon brought on an acute fit of pronounced rabies, and, seizing one of the rowers frantically by the throat, he demanded to be put on shore. No sooner had the boat touched the land than the Duke sprang out and ran at the top of his speed into the woods. Col. Cockburn, who was on horseback, rode after him, and, assisted by one of the boatmen, managed to carry the sufferer to an adjoining farm, where he was laid on a sofa. Here the ripple of the water was distinctly audible, and he begged to be moved further away from the river. He was taken to a house hundred yards distant, where he was placed on a bed of straw. He now grew more calm, called for writing materials and wrote a letter to one of his daughters. He seemed perfectly resigned to the fate he knew was approaching, and recognized the faces of the friends who stood anxiously by his couch. Toward the close of the day he was seized with shivering fits, and his extremities became icy cold. He remained perfectly conscious, awaiting the end with tranquillity, although suffering intolerable tortures, and about 8 o'clock in the evening breathed his last. Never did the death of a distinguished Englishman awaken more agitation or regret among his compatriots than that of the fourth Duke of Richmond in 1819, unless, perhaps, it was that of the young Duke of Dorset, who a few years earlier had been instantly killed by a fall from his horse while out hunting at Killiney Hill, near Dublin. More than sixty years have passed since the Duke of Richmond's lamentable death, and since that time the bite of a rabid animal has lost none of its terrors for humanity; nor have physicians and surgeons come to arrive at a distinct understanding among themselves how a wound thus inflicted may best be treated. It is true that chloroform and other anæsthetics have robbed hydrophobia of some of its horrors, as the paroxysms of madness in a patient may be controlled and made painless by rendering him unconscious. The dread malady, however, is still with us, and we can only trust that Dr. Cameron and those who agree with him in believing that it is curable may shortly be in a position to give us assurance of the practical truth of their sanguine theories.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

The Performances of Cesarino Galeotti, an Italian Boy, with Some Account of His Career.

I have twice heard this week, says the Paris correspondent of the London Truth, the pianoforte improvisations of an Italian boy, who will probably take in some years a foremost rank among the great composers of the age. This boy is just 9 years old. His name is Cesarino Galeotti. He is a native of Pietragutta, in the Province of Lucca, and has come here with his father, who is provided with letters of introduction from the Grand Chamberlain of the King of Italy and other Italian personages. Today Cesarino played the organ at vespers in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at the request of the organist, M. Lefebure Wely. The youthful Galeotti is not only a child, but looks one, and resembles, but favorably, Master Humbert and the Princess Clotilde. He has still the round cheeks of infancy, but the upper part of his head is phenomenally developed, and projecting far out both in back and front. The bands appear of almost babyish size, and are too small for long chords. But their dexterity on the piano keyboard is almost bewildering. Cesarino Galeotti is not one of those unfortunate Italian children who are sold to impresarii and taught by dint of cruelty to outrun nature. He is a little world-looking about the eyes, but grave in the impression of a boy whose childhood has been a happy one, and he appears very fond and not at all afraid of his father, with whom he is making a tour round Europe. Signor Galeotti is a very gentlemanly Italian, and of a good middle-class family, as the numerous letters of introduction he has with him testify.

The child, of whose musical accomplishments I can only give a very limited idea, has studied four years under Prof. Castrucci, of Pisa, and Sgambati, of Rome. The second occasion on which I saw the prodigy was at a déjeuner which preceded an informal children's party. Cesarino was set down to the piano, and all kinds of music were given to him. One could see that he was longing to play with the children. To draw them to him he ran away from a sonata, which he got through in the most brilliant manner, to a queer sort of capriccio, made up of discords and chromatic runs, one could have said had been inspired by a visit to the Zoo. They flocked around him, to his unconcealed pleasure. Then he played duets with several little girls, some older than he, and others about his own age. The result was a given to the small maidens. His fingers to their musical level, and yet the most remarkable of his feats. No consciousness of his superiority was betrayed, or impatience shown at essentially inferior performers, and anything without. He is one of the most celebrated men of the Sorbonne. He has published more than a hundred volumes on physiology and physiology. M. Paul Bert is the Jordan of vivisection. Dr. Brown-Sequard is the Moses. His curiosity is devouring, and all roads lead to the chaudet. It is entirely unknown for a burning desire to be the least combination of such intellectual and moral faculty, and to make a full and complete atlas of the brain and nervous centres. This physiologist goes to his work with the keen eagerness of an old huntsman who is beating a well-known game. He wants to solve the perplexing problems which the Sphinx typified thousands of years ago.

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THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer fair weather, northerly winds, generally shifting to southerly rising followed in the western portion by falling, barometer.

Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, northerly winds shifting to southerly, rising followed by falling barometer.

Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer fair weather, winds mostly southerly, lower pressure.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin: General rain or snow has fallen in the Lower Lake region, Middle States, and New England; but at this report, fair weather prevails. Northerly winds are reported in the Lower Lake region, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, Gulf States, Middle States, and New England; westerly in the South Atlantic States; southerly in the Northwest. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States from 15 to 20 degrees, in New England from 20 to 30 degrees, and in the Lower Lake region and South Atlantic States from 10 to 15 degrees. A warm wave averaging from 20 to 40 degrees above mean for the month and moving to the southeast, has entered Idaho, Montana, and Dakota. Fair weather is indicated for Sunday in New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The Signal Service has about completed arrangements with observatories in different parts of the country to secure time signals of the highest degree of accuracy for the general advantage of the people.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—10:15 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.			BPm	WWm.
Albany	27	31	N	Fresh		.05	Clear.
Albany	26	27	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Buffalo	25	27	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Buffalo	20	26	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Cairo	41	42	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Cheyenne	26	30	N.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Chicago	32	40	N.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Cincinnati	41	44	N	Fresh		0	Clear.
Cleveland	32	40	N.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Cleveland	32	40	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Dubuque	26	28	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Deadwood	20	24	S	Light		0	Clear.
Dennison	34	38	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Dunkirk	28	32	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Des Moines	30	31	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Detroit	31	41	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Duluth	40	41	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Dubuque	31	34	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Duluth	20	22	N.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Erie	30	32	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Escanaba	28	30	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniaiboine	20	24	S	Light		0	Clear.
Fort Buford	20	22	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Fort Custer	27	28	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Fort Garry	15	20	S			0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	41	42	N	Fresh		.01	Lt rain
Galveston	52	54	N	Calm		0	Clear.
Grand Haven	30	34	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	20	24	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Indianapolis	41	42	S	Light		0	Clear.
Keokuk	30	32	S.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Lac Aux Anes	30	32	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
La Crosse	30	32	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Leavenworth	34	36	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Louisville	42	44	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Marquette	28	30	S	Calm		0	Clear.
Memphis	47	47	W	Calm		0	Clear.
Milwaukee	32	37	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Minnedosa	20	24	S.W.	Light		0	Cldy.
Nashville	44	46	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
North Platte	24	28	N.W.	Light		0	Clear.
Omaha	27	28	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Oswego	31	32	S.W.	Fresh		0	Fair.
Pittsburg	36	38	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
Port Eads	54	56	S.W.	Fresh		0	Fair.
Port Huron	28	30	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
Rochester	30	32	S	Fresh		0	Clear.
San Antonio	54	56	S.W.	Light		0	Cldy.
Sandusky	32	36	S	Brisk		0	Clear.
Shreveport	44	48	S	Calm		0	Clear.
Springfield	40	42	N	Calm		0	Clear.
St. Louis	42	44	S	Calm		0	Clear.
St. Paul	30	32	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.
St. Vincent	20	22	S	Light		0	Clear.
Toledo	32	36	S	Light		0	Clear.
Vicksburg	54	56	S	Light		0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	24	28	S.W.	Fresh		0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rn.	Weather
4:15 a. m.	29.320	25.4	74	N	8	0	Clear.
7:35 a. m.	29.322	25.2	74	N	8	0	Clear.
10:35 a. m.	29.320	25.2	74	N	12	0	Clear.
4:35 p. m.	29.320	25.4	74	N	8	0	Clear.
10:35 p. m.	29.32	25.4	80	N	8	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 25.7.
Minimum temperature, 24.2.
Mean daily barometer, 29.321.
Mean daily temperature, 25.2.
Mean daily humidity, 74.8.

A Sleet Storm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A sleet storm here broke down the telephone and electric-light wires.

OLD JEFF.

Statement of a Member of His Personal Staff.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 22.—Maj. Frank Watson, who was on Jeff. Davis' personal staff during the War, was interviewed today by a *Democrat* reporter. In reply to a question if he was with Davis in Georgia in 1865, he replied: "Yes, I was with him there at Washington, Ga., and if you want to say anything about Gen. Joe Johnston's statement that Jeff got away with $2,000,000, you can deny it. I know it wasn't so. Davis' body-guard was paid off at Washington. The boys got all the money he had. Between $120,000 and $140,000 in gold and silver coin was equally divided. This was in April, 1865. Jeff Davis here dismissed his body-guard, telling them to look out for themselves and he would try and take care of himself. I was then under orders of the President and the Secretary of the Navy. The latter officer, Breckinridge, had previously gone to Florida, and I was under the direct orders of the President. We were skirmishing around lively then, trying to keep out of the way of Wilson's cavalry, numbering about 900. I had charge and control of all communications between Richmond and Shreveport, and from the fact that, in January preceding, the disbandment. I received orders from the President to go down on the Mississippi and build a lot of boats. I am led to believe he first intended to escape with his body-guards through Texas into Mexico. We saw all the money and saw it divided. I do not believe the story now circulating through the papers."

A SALOON ROW.

Officers of the Law Trying to Find Out Who Killed Louis Tipke.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 23.—The trial of Hein and Henry Von Helm for the murder of Louis Tipke in a saloon row last summer has been going on at Red Wing all this week. The evidence showed that the men left the saloon together; that Von Helm threatened Tipke. The noise of a quarrel was heard outside, and Tipke was found stabbed, but no one saw the deed. The jury in the case of Hein came into court this morning at 10 o'clock, declaring that they could not agree on a verdict. As the difficulty seemed to be several questions of law, the Judge made a brief statement of such law, and the jury retired again, returned to the court-room a second time, not being able to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by the Judge. They had been in session over two hours. It was difficult to get a jury. Two special venires of eighteen jurors each and twelve talesmen were exhausted in procuring a jury for the trial of the other co-defendant, Henry Von Helm. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock it was, however, completed, and Col. William Colville made the opening speech, closing between 4 and 5 o'clock. The defense put in no testimony. Judge McClure allowed the jury a recess till 9:30 a. m. tomorrow before charging them. Mrs. Kirn, one of the State's witnesses, has not recovered from her nervous attack on the 21st. It is feared the delirium may be permanent.

One of Boston's Car Conductors.

Boston Journal.

They were riding home from the rehearsal the other afternoon, and discussing, as the car bumped along, the various compositions which had been performed. "Which do you think was the best?" inquired one. "Well," said the other, "on the whole, that lovely nocturne of Chopin pleased me most"—the name of the composer is spelled as she pronounced it. The conductor was taking up fares at this moment, and turned pale, but recovering himself in a moment, he said, as he punched a ticket, "Shoveling, if you please," and sailed out upon the rear platform, while the amateur musical critics gazed after him in speechless wonder.

Feminine Financiers.

New York Herald.

Again an alleged financier belonging to the gentler sex has come to grief, or, properly speaking, has brought some of her customers to grief. Why women persist in trusting members of their sex, women of whom they know little or nothing, to invest money for them is a mystery that the masculine contingent cannot solve. If women were shaved and shorn, men while commanding the sympathy of women themselves would be inclined to rail against the folly of marrying the latter, or, if women are unwilling to do so, their fathers, husbands, and brothers should be compelled to see it and protect them from the sharpers who are ever lurking for their easy dollars. Men are now investing for their own dollars their hard earnings broken on the hot, fiery furnaces of speculation, and anything without. He is one of the most celebrated men of the Sorbonne. He has published more than a hundred volumes on physiology and physiology. M. Paul Bert is the Jordan of vivisection. Dr. Brown-Sequard is the Moses. His curiosity is devouring, and all roads lead to the chaudet. It is entirely unknown for a burning desire to be the least combination of such intellectual and moral faculty, and to make a full and complete atlas of the brain and nervous centres. This physiologist goes to his work with the keen eagerness of an old huntsman who is beating a well-known game. He wants to solve the perplexing problems which the Sphinx typified thousands of years ago.

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SOCIAL EVENTS.

Reception to the Pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts.

The winter term of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts ended yesterday, and the event was celebrated in a very enjoyable manner in the shape of a reception to the pupils of the academy, tendered by those true friends of art and stanch supporters of the institution, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dole, at their elegant residence, No. 237 Dearborn avenue. To many of the pupils the reception was indeed a rare treat, as it enabled them to spend a pleasant and profitable afternoon looking at Mr. Dole's large collection of pictures, among them being many works by noted American and foreign artists. In addition to the pupils there were present a goodly number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dole, and the afternoon was passed with much enjoyment by all. After some time had been spent in inspecting the numerous works of art which the Dole mansion contains, the company was treated by a short address by Mr. H. N. Hibbard, who gave the students some excellent advice as to the future, and perseverance necessary in order to achieve success, and in their behalf extended thanks to the host and hostess for the very agreeable entertainment. A choice refection was then served in the dining-room, and at about half-past 5 o'clock the company dispersed.

Included among the guests were the following: Mr. E. W. Blatchford and daughter, Miss A. Shaw, Mr. H. P. Spredl, Mr. L. C. Earle, Mr. Paul Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, Mr. J. H. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Carpenter, Miss Alice D. Kellogg, Miss T. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Munliken, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Bonnet, Mrs. E. L. S. Adams, Miss C. A. Boynton, Miss D. A. Albright, Miss F. A. Doke, Miss J. E. Covert, Miss F. S. Cleaver, Mr. F. P. Campbell, Mr. F. Tauchen, Miss L. U. Clark, Mr. R. W. Currier, Miss M. P. Green, Miss Alice Hay, Mr. W. H. Hackett, Miss M. Gurrette, Miss A. S. Jackson, Miss M. B. Peck, Miss M. F. Mansfield, Miss M. J. Mortimer, Miss C. J. Newell, Mr. H. Peets, Miss K. B. Myers, Mr. O. W. Peutzer, Mrs. C. S. Poor, Miss C. A. Stocks, Miss E. Stickel, Miss K. B. Storey, Mr. L. S. Sturges, Mrs. T. A. Shaw, Miss Ada Springer, Miss A. E. Stevens, Miss A. Riordan, Mr. W. O. Sweet, Mr. W. Rawson, Miss A. I. Winter, Miss C. D. Wade, Miss E. Whittlesey, Miss B. Whittlesey, Mr. C. Mevell, Mr. Gay.

PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Arrest of Two Post-Office Employes in the South for Robbing the Mails.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Today, through the assistance of Inspectors Small and Williams, Chief-Inspector Frey, of the Atlanta division, caused the arrest of William H. Howard, register clerk of the Atlanta Post-Office, charging him with embezzlement. Evidence goes to show that on the 1st of November Howard appropriated to his own use a registered package containing $330, mailed by the Postmaster at Cartersville to the Postmaster at Atlanta, sent here for deposit. Other evidence shows that on the 7th of December Howard also embezzled forty-five registered packages containing various sums of money from a through pouch made up for New York. Howard was carried before Commissioner Buck, and, on his not being ready for trial, was allowed to give $1,000 bail. On the 21st of this month Post-Office Inspector Henry C. Booth arrested at Ducktown, Tenn., near the Georgia line, San Juan Hunsucker, late mail-carrier on the route from Murphy to Ducktown, charged with cutting a mail pouch and embezzling two registered letters, one containing $447 of postal money-order funds. Defendant was committed to jail in default of bail by Commissioner Parks at Ducktown.

A WIFE-MURDERER.

John F. Simpson, of Detroit, Found Guilty of the Murder of His Wife Last Summer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—The trial of John F. Simpson for the murder of his wife, which has been in progress in the Recorder's Court for nine days, resulted today in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The circumstances of the affair, briefly stated, are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson had separated a few weeks previous to the crime, which occurred July 31 last. Mrs. Simpson had set up a boarding-house, and on the date named, while returning home at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, a man suddenly raised himself from the corner of a fence in front of her cottage and shot her. She lived about thirty-six hours, and declared during that time that it was her husband who had shot her. Corroborative evidence was introduced by the prosecution. The defense attempted to prove an alibi, and the evidence was very contradictory. The jury, however, was out only an hour and forty-five minutes, when a verdict was rendered as stated. The case was hotly contested on both sides.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

No other house in this city has such a tremendous rush for their handkerchiefs as the popular house of Morgenthau Bros. & Co., State and Monroe streets.

From morning till late at night their counters are lined with eager purchasers. The bargains offered by them in first-class goods are, to say the least, astonishing.

Silk handkerchiefs from 25 cents upwards; pure linen handkerchiefs for gentlemen at 19 cents, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 40 cents apiece.

Their assortment of fancy and holiday goods is still complete, and in celluloid toilet cases they offer a splendid bargain at $5.50 for a complete set, containing mirror, brush, and comb in elegant case. They have sold several hundred of these cases during the first five days of this week.

The

RAILROADS.

Annual Reports of the Vanderbilt Roads Submitted to the Directors.

All of Them Show a Material Falling Off in Receipts.

The Western Trunk-Lines Passenger Association Gets in Its Work

On Ocean-Steamship Lines Which Discriminate Against the Association Roads.

Another Drop in Provision Rates—Commissioner Dixon Tries to Convert by Circular.

The Wabash Figuring to Have a Direct Route to Council Bluffs by June 1.

Jay Gould and the Pullman Company Involved in an Important Suit.

The Pullman People Object to the Displacement of Their Cars by Those of Wagner.

Yearly Showing of the Vanderbilt Roads—A Falling-Off in Earnings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The effects of the prolonged competition in rates between the great railroad lines to the West are very distinctly shown in the reports just made of the operations for the fiscal year of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern Railroads. In the case of each of them, except the Michigan Central, there has been a decline in the percentage of earnings, and in the case of the Michigan Central there was also an actual decline in earnings per share. The losses are frankly attributed in the reports to the low rates at which freights were carried. The increased volume of business would, if last year's rates had been maintained, have increased the earnings and dividends enormously. The statement of the operations of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 shows that from passengers there were received in 1880 and 1881 $6,958,032, as compared with $6,611,139.51 in 1879 and 1880. The earnings in 1880 from freights were $22,189,965.94. For miscellaneous business the earnings in 1880-'81 were $465,806.02, while in 1879-'80 they were $4,264,748.78. A falling off in total earnings is shown, the amount in 1880-'81 being [illegible], while in 1879-'80 they were $33,175,-[illegible]. For the last fiscal year the expenses were [illegible], while for the previous year they were $17,849,804.38. The net earnings in 1880-'81 were $12,[illegible], as compared with $15,[illegible] in 1879-'80, and the net profits this year were $7,[illegible].11, instead of $10,769,219.51 in 1879-'80. There were paid this year in dividends at 8 per cent $7,139,[illegible].51, while in 1879-'80 the dividends at the same rate amounted to $7,141,[illegible]. The surplus for 1880-'81 is $754,-[illegible], while in 1879-'80 it was $3,627,705.54. While in 1879-'80 the profits per share were $11.83, they were this year but $8.52, the expenses per cent being in this year and the last respectively $60.17 and $53.90.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad statement submitted to the meeting of the Board of Directors presents the operations of the road for the year, those of the current month being partly estimated. According to this statement the gross earnings in 1881 were $17,[illegible], while in 1880 they were $18,749,461. In 1880 the operating expenses were $10,418,105, as compared with $11,[illegible] in 1881. The percentage of earnings last year was [illegible], as compared with 62.80 this year, the net earnings in 1880 being $8,331,356, while in 1881 they were $6,664,000. After payment of interest, rentals, and dividends on guaranteed stock, the balances were $5,580,962 in 1880 and $3,974,000 in 1881, equaling $11.28 per share in 1880 and $8.09 in 1881. The dividends in each year were $3,[illegible], leaving a surplus of $1,[illegible] in 1880 and of $16,[illegible] in 1881. A gain of about $[illegible] is reported in passenger, mail, and express business, while the freight-tonnage increased about 8 per cent. The reduction in rates caused a falling-off of over $1,255,000 in earnings from that source. If the freight rates of last year had been obtained for a similar service this year, there would have been a gain in gross earnings of about $500,000, instead of the loss of over $750,-000 now shown. The net result would have been increased by the sum of these two amounts. Upon the same basis expenses would have been somewhat under 59 per cent of the earnings, or about 3 per cent more than last year.

The statement presented yesterday to the Board of Directors of the operations of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the year shows the gross earnings for 1881 (December partly estimated) to be $8,938,000, as compared with $9,065,749 in 1880. Operating expenses amounted in 1880 to $5,738,751, as compared with $6,734,000 in 1881, the percentage of earnings being 73.58 this year as compared with 63.16 last year. This year's net earnings are $2,184,-000, while those of 1880 were $3,346,998. The balance in 1880 equals $[illegible] per share, while in 1881 it was $[illegible] per share. The dividends in 1880 were at 8 per cent, and amounted to $1,499,056, while in 1881 they were at 2½ per cent, amounting to but $468,455. There was a gain of about $[illegible] in passenger business; but from freight, although the tonnage was 4½ per cent greater than last year, the earnings were about $550,000 less, owing to reduced rates affecting both gross earnings and net earnings to that extent. This loss was reduced to $150,000 by the earnings of the Detroit and Bay City Line (145 miles), which the company has operated since April 1. The net earnings of that line have more than met the interest on the bonds issued on its account. The increase in percentage of expenses is mainly owing to the reduced rates on freight, and partly to increased cost of labor and the principal items of supplies.

The Canada Southern Railroad Company in its statement for the year, the operations of December being partly estimated, shows its gross earnings to have been $3,372,505, as compared with $3,705,678.19 in 1880, while the net earnings were $[illegible].39 in 1881, as compared with $1,298,-[illegible] in 1880. The decrease in gross earnings was $[illegible].67, or 4 per cent, the increase in operating expenses was $[illegible].77, or 11.2 per cent, and the decrease in net earnings was $[illegible].44, or 46.4 per cent. The increase in operating expenses was caused by a somewhat unusual expenditure for renewals and maintenance of the road and equipment, an increase in the freight movement of 10 per cent over that of the year 1880, and greater cost of materials and labor. The loss in revenue arises chiefly from the decrease in rates obtained on through freight business, in which the average reduction was 21.2 per cent. If the average rate of 1880 had been obtained on the tonnage of 1881 more than $500,000 would have been added to the net revenue for this year. The passenger traffic shows an increase of 30 per cent in the number of persons carried, but the low rates received from through passengers caused a falling-off of 4 per cent in the gross earnings as compared with 1880. Had the rates of that year been maintained throughout 1881 they would have added more than $100,000 to the revenue from this source. The increase in the rate of interest on bonds from 3 per cent to 5 per cent has been fully met, notwithstanding the exceptional decrease in earnings.

The Ocean Steamship Lines Which Discriminate Against the Western Trunk-Lines Association Will Be Treated Likewise Hereafter by the Western Lines.

The Western Trunk-Lines Passenger Association held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office, in the Rand-McNally Building, for the purpose of considering ways and means to stop the discrimination lately practiced against the association by several of the Eastern trunk lines. As is generally known, the roads in the Western association compelled the Eastern trunk lines to pay them arbitrary rates on the emigrant business from the East carried over their roads. Some of the Eastern trunk lines, instead of gracefully submitting to the inevitable, have lately tried to get even with the roads in the Western association, by sending all the business they could over the roads outside the association, and have formed combinations for this purpose, in which are included a number of the most prominent European steamship lines. To stop this discrimination, and secure a fair proportion of the emigrant business, the association roads found it necessary to take some decisive and immediate action, and for this reason yesterday's meeting was held. There were present Percival Lowell, Burlington; H. C. Townsend and George H. Daniels, Wabash; France Chandler, Missouri Pacific; A. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; W. H. Stennett and W. A. Thrall, Northwestern; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Commissioner W. H. Dixon. Mr. S. K. Hooper, of the Hannibal & St. Jo, was represented by Mr. Lowell.

It was at first proposed that the association roads take their tickets off from the Erie, Grand Trunk, and other roads which practiced discrimination by giving their emigrant business to roads outside of the association. After a full discussion it was found that such action would hardly be wise at this time, because the public would thereby be greatly inconvenienced, and this a majority of the Western roads desired to avoid. It was finally agreed that inasmuch as without the aid of a majority of the ocean steamship lines the Eastern trunk lines would not be able to practice discrimination against the Western association lines, it would be best to punish those steamship lines for their action. The following resolutions were therefore adopted:

WHEREAS, The Monarch Steamship Line, the Cunard Steamship Line, the Concord Line, the North German Lloyd, the Inman Line, the White Star Steamship Company, the Tynvalia Line, the Williams & Guion Line, the White Cross Line, the New Hamburg Line, and the Royal Netherland Line give their westbound business to certain roads that are discriminating against the railroads forming the Western Trunk-Lines Passenger Association; therefore,

Resolved, That from and after this day, and not until it is otherwise voted by this association, will any road in the association give to or for the use of any representative of the above-named steamship companies and lines, any form of passes, ticket, or other free or reduced-rate transportation over their respective roads.

Resolved, That no road represented in this association shall permit any of its agents to sell any tickets or orders for tickets, issued by or on account of any of the above-named steamship companies or lines, as for or on account of any agent or representative of said steamship companies or lines, or have any business relations connected with their passenger traffic.

Resolved, That the roads represented in this association shall instruct their agents to assist, in all consistent ways, the French Line, the Rotterdam Line, the Hamburg Line, the Hamburg-American Packet Company, the State Line, the Red Star Line, and the American Steamship Company in working for and controlling passenger business for the steamship companies named in the first of these resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned until the second Monday in January.

Jay Gould and the Pullman Company Lock Horns in an Important Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—Yesterday the Pullman Palace-Car Company made application to Judge McCreary, of the United States Circuit, sitting at chambers, at Keokuk, Ia., for an injunction to prevent the Iron Mountain Railroad from substituting the Wagner sleeping-cars for the Pullman cars, arrangements for which had been made to go into effect Jan. 1. Judge McCreary issued a restraining order, which reached the United States court here this afternoon, and notice was at once served on the officers of the Iron Mountain Company. The case will be argued here, but, so far as known, the day of hearing has not been set. It appears that the contract between the Pullman and Iron Mountain Companies expired on Nov. 20, but, the Wagner cars to be used on the road after that date not being ready at that time, it was verbally agreed that Pullman cars should continue to run until the Wagner cars were completed. An arrangement to this effect, it is alleged, was made between Mr. Pullman and Col. A. W. Soper, General Manager of the Wagner Company, but now it appears that Mr. Pullman has taken a different view of the case, and has invoked the aid of the United States Court to compel the railroad to continue the use of his cars. The purpose of the railroad company was to put Wagner cars not only on the Iron Mountain Road, but also on the Texas Pacific and International & Great Northern, and with this view intended to commence tonight to distribute ten cars, which have been here some ten days past, to the proper points on the roads mentioned. This, it is understood, will not now be done, and no action will be taken in this direction, except under direct instructions from Jay Gould, who is in active correspondence with Vice-President Hayes and General Manager Hoxie on the subject. It is alleged that Mr. Gould will fight this case to the bitter end, and that the Pullmans will press it with all the vigor possible. It is also the design of Mr. Gould to use Wagner cars on the Missouri Pacific system as soon as contracts expire. It will, therefore, be seen that great interest is involved in the suit.

The petition asking for an injunction has not been received here yet, but it is stated here tonight that the chief ground for the injunction is that, while the contract between the Pullman Car Company and the Iron Mountain Company has expired, there still exists a contract between the Pullman Company and the Missouri Pacific Company, and, as it is alleged that the Iron Mountain Road is a leased line of the Missouri Pacific, the contract covers that road.

Another Reduction in East-Bound Provision Rates.

East-bound freight rates are more unsettled at present than they have been at any time since the rate-war commenced. The regular tariff rates on grain and provisions are 15 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, but there is scarcely a road that maintains these rates. The principal competition is on provisions, this being the only class of goods that can be induced to go forward if sufficiently low rates are made. But little cutting is being done in grain rates, as a reduction would not induce more shipments than are now made; but provision rates have been freely quoted by some of the Eastern lines during the past week at 12½ cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. This is the lowest rate reached on this class since the war commenced, and yet it is quite likely, judging by the blood in the eyes of the managers of some of the roads, that after New Year's still lower rates on provisions will prevail.

The Pennsylvania announces that, in consequence of the open reduction to 12½ cents on provisions to New York made by the Vanderbilt roads, it has decided to make a like reduction on provisions to New York, to take effect next Tuesday. It is understood that at the same time the Baltimore & Ohio will make a 9½ cent rate on provisions to Baltimore.

As the Vanderbilt roads have thus far generally maintained lower rates than the Pennsylvania, it is quite likely that they will next week take provisions from Chicago to New York at about 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Commissioner Dixon Invites the Railroads Not Represented at the Chicago Meeting to Join the Anti-Commission Movement.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, Secretary of the meeting held in this city last week to put an end to the ticket-commission system, has submitted a copy of the agreement adopted by that meeting, and which was published in full in THE TRIBUNE at the time, to all the lines not then and there represented. Together with the agreement, Mr. Dixon has sent to those roads the following explanatory circular letter:

The subjoined agreement is the result of a meeting held in this city Dec. 15 and 16, 1881, for the purpose of considering the "ticket-commission question." The companies signing the same control, in the aggregate, about 45,000 miles of road, or nearly half the railway mileage of the country.

This method of dealing with the subject was deemed the most practicable one that could be adopted at this time, and I was instructed to invite your company to sign the agreement and coöperate with the other participants therein in endeavoring to modify and finally eradicate this abuse.

You will observe that the agreement does not prohibit you from paying commissions where competition compels that course. You simply agree to control your own agents and your own business, independently of outside influence, and you secure the coöperation of the other lines in the agreement to that end, as well as their protection against any attempted discrimination on the part of ticket agents in favor of lines outside of it.

If you will join us in this reform, please sign the agreement and return it to me as soon as possible.

If you decline to sign, please favor me with the reasons that impel you to this course, and greatly oblige.

The Humiston & Shenandoah Road Will Soon Give the Wabash a Direct Route to Council Bluffs.

Superintendent Merrill, of the Wabash's Iowa Division, states that the Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad, which is being built through the lower tier of counties of Iowa from Humiston to Shenandoah by the Wabash and the Burlington Roads jointly, will be in operation about the 1st of June. The road is now a little over a third completed, some forty-five miles in all being done here and there along the line. The new road will give the Wabash a direct line from Council Bluffs to Chicago and the East. It extends on an average some fifteen or twenty miles south of the main line of the Burlington. The companies will create some fifteen new towns along the road, only five of the projected stations being in towns now existing. Of the latter, the largest place is Clarinda, a town of about 2,500 inhabitants.

Hannibal & St. Joseph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mr. Dowd, President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, said today in answer to an inquiry regarding the Missouri State aid-bond interest and reported threat to sell the road: "The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will not pay the interest on Missouri State aid bonds, and the road will not be sold for that interest. The company paid into the State Treasury in June last the full amount of the State loan for which those bonds were issued, and the State received the money, and assumed the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds. The State paid interest on the bonds at the Bank of Commerce last July, and will continue to pay it, or dishonor its obligations. The company has plenty of money to pay these coupons, but it has paid its debts in full, and does not intend to continue paying interest on a debt that is paid. The company intends to pay its own obligations promptly, and its regular February dividend, and has money in hand for that purpose."

What Is Being Done in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—Well-informed railroad men in this State declare that for every mile of railroad built in Nebraska during the present year three miles will be built in 1882. The Union Pacific is expected to do considerable of this railroad building, and its plans are being laid accordingly. The engineer corps of that road have just completed a survey of three different routes from this city to Beatrice, and grading will be commenced at once on the one possessing the most advantages as a railroad route.

A Lake Erie & Western Bridge Washed Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—A temporary bridge over the north fork of Wild-Cat Creek, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Road, was swept out by the flood early this morning. It cannot be replaced before Saturday or Sunday. All Lake Erie & Western passenger-trains are forced to run from this city to Colfax on the Big Horn Road, and from there to Frankfort, where the main line is reached. There is also a washout on the Lake Erie & Western Road near Ambia.

The Louisville & Nashville to Swallow the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Negotiations are pending between the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company by which it is proposed to have the latter road pass under the control of the former. The lease has been drawn, and it was stated today that only matters of detail stand in the way of its immediate execution. The terms of the contract are withheld; but it is understood that the Chesapeake & Ohio's interests are fully cared for.

Florida Central.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—The Lengle interest in the Florida Central Railway was today sold to Sir Edward J. Reed, the English capitalist. The transfer gives Reed a controlling interest in the Florida Central, of which he was today elected President.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Vandalia Line, gives notice that the annual passes for 1881, and the time and complimentary trip-passes expiring with this year, will be good until Jan. 15, 1882.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday, in charge of Mr. Richard Cheney, Southeastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, from Columbus Barracks, and left for Salt Lake City, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Union Pacific Railroads.

Mr. J. H. Marmaduke has been appointed General Agent of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Chicago, the appointment to take effect Jan. 1. His territory will extend west to the Mississippi River, north to Canada, south to Cincinnati and the Ohio River, and east to Indianapolis and Detroit.

The contract has just been let for the construction of a new truss bridge on the Wabash Road to span Horse Creek, near the Town of Essex. Heretofore the creek has been spanned by a pile bridge, and during the severe floods last fall considerable of the road thereabouts was washed out. The new bridge will prevent a repetition of these calamities. The bridge will be 132 feet in length, and will cost about $4,000. Wells, French & Co., have the job, and will begin the work of building at once. It is expected that the bridge will be finished in three or four weeks.

Mr. James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has just issued the following important notice to conductors: "The alteration, by scalpers and their associates, of special limited, continuous train, and other forms of tickets sold at reduced rates, is becoming so frequent that further protective measures are necessary, both for the traveling public and these companies. You are therefore instructed to examine carefully all coupon and excursion tickets presented for passage, to see that dates and limits have not been changed; and, where any alteration has been made, either by erasure or cutting out parts of contracts and substituting new dates for those canceled therefrom, you will please lift such tickets and collect fare, securing from holders their addresses and such information as to how the tickets came into their possession, reporting all the facts in connection therewith to this office by letter."

The Illinois Central Railroad evidently intends to take good care of what riparian right it may have on the Lake-Front. Under cover of darkness one night last the employes of the company built a stoutly-built crib in the lake at a point about twenty feet south of where the Twelfth street sewer empties into the lake, and a little more than 100 feet from the shore. On top of this they placed a small red switch-house, in which a man has been located night and day ever since. Owners of bath-houses in the vicinity were surprised to find the new acquisition to their settlement when they came down for business in the morning. It was mentioned in Sunday's TRIBUNE that E. J. Lehmann, of the "Fair," had purchased the eastern one of the row of houses on Park row, and that he intended to erect a pavilion on the beach nearly opposite his house, on the riparian right of the property. The railroad people have forestalled him somewhat by taking possession, but, as he owns only from Park row to the Twelfth street sewer, and as the switch-house is south of the sewer and opposite property recently purchased by the railroad, he can have no complaint to offer. The Illinois Central is no doubt anxious enough to retain possession of the bank, and particularly of that portion south of Twelfth street, as it might easily fill in the bend which occurs between there and Sixteenth street. It is said that the company is willing to purchase, at a reasonable price, all the land fronting its tracks on the west from Twelfth street south to Sixteenth, in order to obtain possession.

OBITUARY.

Levi Bishop, One of Detroit's Oldest and Best-Known Citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—Levi Bishop, one of Detroit's best known and highly-respected citizens, died this morning of jaundice, after but a week's confinement. Mr. Bishop was a man of remarkably robust constitution, and usually enjoyed excellent health, but about six months ago an affection of the liver, attributed to his sedentary habits, made its appearance, and gradually developed despite the best medical treatment. He appeared on the streets daily, however, and attended to his business as usual until Dec. 13, when he made his last visit to his office. He was born in the Town of Russell, Hampden County, Mass., Oct. 15, 1815, his ancestors being of English stock and among the earliest settlers of New Haven, Conn. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving such education as the district schools afforded, and reading all the books within his reach. At 15 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Caleb Humeston, and learned the trades of a tanner and shoemaker. Coming to Detroit in 1837 he found the shoemakers on a strike. He succeeded in organizing them and establishing a coöperative manufactory and store, which proved quite successful. In the "Patriot war" of 1838-'39 he enrolled among the volunteers, and joined an artillery company. While this company was firing a salute on the Campus Martius, July 4, 1839, a premature discharge carried away Mr. Bishop's right hand and part of his forearm—an accident which changed the whole course of his after life. Being disabled for further work at his trade, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. A. S. Porter, afterward United States Senator from Michigan. His great energy, tireless industry, and natural abilities soon won for him an extensive legal practice, which he retained up to his retirement in 1870, when he held a place in the front rank of the bar of Michigan. Politically Mr. Bishop was an active and fierce Democrat, and was intrusted with several local and other offices by that party. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University, and during the six years of his office he made his influence felt unmistakably both in the board and institution. Whether justly or not, he was recognized as the leader of the opposition in the memorable "Tappan war," which resulted in the retirement of Dr. Tappan and the election of Dr. Haven as President of the university. It is worthy of note that the death of these three men have now followed each other at an interval of but a few weeks. He was an admirer of poetry, and made some ventures in that field himself, the longest and best known of his poems being "Teuchsa Grondie," a versified Indian legend of over 10,000 lines. As an antiquarian and a student of the early history of Detroit he had no equal in the State.

Dr. Stephens Cutter, at Coldwater, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 23.—Dr. Stephens Cutter died at his residence in this city at 7 o'clock this evening of apoplexy. He had practiced medicine in this place since 1842, having graduated at the Geneva, N. Y., Medical College, and has ever since sustained a very high professional reputation. He has been Mayor of the city, and was a member of the Board of Education when the Central Building was built, devoting much of his time to the work of elevating the standard of the schools and in making this work more thorough and efficient. In 1862 he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon of Pensions, which office he held at the time of his death. He was for years a member of the Board of Control of the State Public Schools located here, and to his indefatigable labors and undying zeal in behalf of the dependent children of the State is the success of the institution largely indebted. His family was absent from him, and he remained in the house alone last night, and when found this morning was in an unconscious state. He had been in failing health for some time, but his death was sudden and unexpected.

Capt. Patrick Drew.

Many of the vessel-men of Chicago will learn with regret of the death of Capt. Patrick Drew, late of the tug William Brown, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Association, which occurred Thursday at the County-Hospital. The funeral will take place Monday at No. 198 South Desplaines street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Hector Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" was performed for the first time in this country Feb. 12, 1880, by the New York Symphony Society, assisted by the Oratorio and Arion Societies. It was given for the first time in Chicago last February, on the evenings of the 23d and 24th, and portions of it were repeated at a matinée the Wednesday following. The orchestra and chorus then were under the direction of Theodore Thomas, the chorus being furnished by the Apollo Club, and the soloists being Miss Fanny Kellogg as *Marguerite*, Mr. W. C. Tower as *Faust*, and Mr. Franz Remmertz as *Mephistopheles*. The "Damnation of Faust" is called by its composer a "dramatic legend." The score is divided into four parts, containing nineteen scenes and an epilog. The scenes are detached without much continuity, and in some instances departing entirely from the spirit as well as the situations of the original. The work was so elaborately described in these columns at the time of its first production here last year that a mere outline of the composer's idea will be all that is necessary now.

There is no overture to the legend. After a few bars of instrumentation *Faust* has a solo in which he greets the return of spring, accompanied by strings and reeds, and leading to a merry dance movement for chorus. The Hungarian national hymn is introduced as the "Rakoczy March"; the advance of an army visible to *Faust* is sounded, and with this ringing brilliant orchestral work the first part ends. The second part is the first scene in the opera of Gounod, introducing us to *Faust* in his study. He has a short solo interrupted by a distantly-heard Easter chorus just as he is about to raise the cup to his lips, and as the massive harmonies of the chorus die away *Mephistopheles* appears. There is a duet; the two disappear, and are again seen in Auerbach's cellar among the students, where *Brander* sings the "Rat" song, the students have an irreverent fugue on the word "Amen," and *Mephistopheles* sings his song of the *Flea*. Again disappearing, *Faust* and *Mephisto* reappear on the banks of the Elbe, where, after a lovely prelude, *Mephisto* sings "In this fair bower," and is followed by a "Chorus of Gnomes and Sylphs," called in the scene "*Faust's* Vision." This is one of the loveliest gems in this grand work, culminating in beauty as *Faust*, seeing the vision of *Marguerite*, joins in the chorus. Then comes a "Ballet of Sylphs" and a Latin chorus for soldiers closing the second part. The third part opens with drums and trumpets sounding the tattoo preluding an aria by *Faust* in *Marguerite's* chamber, which leads to the entrance of *Marguerite*, who sings the ballad of "The King of Thule." Then follows an invocation by *Mephistopheles*, the "Will o' the Wisp" minuet, and *Mephisto's* "Serenade." The part closes with a trio and chorus. In the fourth part *Marguerite* has a soft and expressive romanza in which she deplores the past; *Mephisto* recounts the forlorn state of *Marguerite* to *Faust*, and prevails upon him to sign the compact. Then they mount their black steeds, and the "ride to Hell" begins. With marvellous skill the master details the horrible journey, closing with the chorus of the spirits in Pandemonium welcoming *Faust*, and the chorus of angels receiving *Marguerite*.

The first concert of the tenth season of the Apollo Club was given last night at Central Music-Hall in the presence of quite a large audience, when the "Damnation of Faust" was again presented, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas, with the instrumental part interpreted by his orchestra, and the vocal score rendered by the Apollo Club with substantially the same personnel as a year ago. It is needless to refer at length to the broad effects and startling contrasts as well as to the delicate shading of this massive work of the now popular composer. Its proper interpretation is a severe tax upon all taking part. From the soloists it requires great range of voice, strong dramatic power, and much passionate feeling; of the chorus, skilled voices and large numbers of them, with the utmost precision in attack and thorough command of its resources; of the orchestra that its members shall be musicians and not mere players. Of the choral and orchestral work we may say that it was admirably done—almost perfectly. At times the male chorus fell behind in time and the first part of the epilog, the chorus "Then all in hell was hushed," was spoiled by the bad work of the basses. So the students' song, "Who Knows a lively song, etc.," was not taken promptly, but in the main the choral work was thoroughly good and fully equal, if not superior, to the performances of last year. The orchestra was under good control and carefully watched by its indefatigable leader. Only in the trio at the close of the third part did it drag and require spurring to keep it at its work. Praise is, however, justly due to these two most important elements in the production of this "dramatic legend," and deserved applause was given to the "Hungarian March," and to the delicate and fine work in the "Dance of the Sylphs," and the "Will-o'-the-Wisps" minuet.

The soloists last night were, Miss Emma Heckle, as *Marguerite*; Mr. Charles A. Knorr, as *Faust*; Mr. W. H. Clark, as *Mephistopheles*; and Mr. J. E. McWade, as *Brander*. It was a difficult task to sing with such surroundings, and to interpret so trying a score. That the solo work was creditably done, is a fact of which those taking part have cause for self-congratulation. That it was satisfactorily done, from the standpoint of such an interpretation as the composer designed, was hardly expected. Miss Heckle had the least to do, but was so nervous, or ill at ease that she failed entirely to give effect to the music in that charming ballad at the opening of the eleventh scene: "There was a King in Thule." Although gifted with a powerful and well-rounded voice, its upper notes lose the sweetness characteristic of the lower tones, nor is it always perfectly true in fortissimo effects. This was noticeable in the trio at the close of the fourteenth scene, which, beautiful as it is, was but indifferently rendered. Mr. Clark has a fine bass voice, resonant and clear, but destitute of expression and shading. He has a long and difficult part, requiring great dramatic power, which he failed to give, and therefore omitted what the "Damnation" especially demands. None of the soloists, however, evinced any strength of dramatic coloring. Mr. Knorr is a tenor leggiero, where a tenor robusto would seem to be required by the exigencies of the music. He is a very accurate and conscientious singer, and used his voice with good taste and feeling. Mr. McWade had but one solo of importance, which went smoothly with the exception of the last two lines. Mr. Eddy presided at the organ. Tonight the "Messiah" will be given by the same club.

PATTI'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Fryer, who is Mr. Abbey's advance agent, is in the city, and announces three concerts by Mme. Patti at Haverly's Theatre, Jan. 3, 5, and 7, the latter being a matinée. On Tuesday night an act from "Aida" will be given; on Thursday an act from "Faust," and at the matinée an act from "Trovatore."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Fred Julian left yesterday for New Orleans to join the Fay-Templeton company.

Harry Jamieson has become a member of the Ada Gray troupe. He joined them at Joliet.

Rochelle, the young tragedienne, left yesterday for St. Joseph, Mo., to make preparations for her contemplated trip to Australia.

The Adelaide Elliott company disbanded Wednesday at Mason City, and the remnants arrived in town yesterday. Bad business is the cause assigned.

Manager Z. W. Sprague, of the Olympic, will commence the new year with a number of improvements in his theatre, which will command the admiration of the public and form a good example for the other city managers to follow. He has organized his stage-hands into a complete fire department, which is under the command of Mr. Thomas Tipping. A hose 150 feet in length surrounds the stage and another the auditorium, and in addition a number of extinguishers have been put in the theatre, and each employé properly drilled and instructed as to the workings of the apparatuses. A direct wire was yesterday placed connecting the theatre with Engine No. 13, located behind the house on Dearborn street, from where an alarm can be responded to within forty seconds. The fire corps of the house are fully equipped with the necessary complement of axes, etc. In conversation with a reporter, Mr. Sprague demonstrated the results of the discipline exercised among the hands, and the time made by them in responding to an alarm. The employés were at the time scattered in various portions of the house and not expecting a call. Nevertheless four were on the stage with extinguishers and two with hose with the hydrant already turned on in two minutes and thirteen seconds, which is certainly remarkable time for an amateur company.

Perique Tobacco.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The greater part of the perique now produced is raised on a comparatively little clearing, a small settlement called Grande Point, in the Parish of St. James. The whole tract hardly equals in extent a moderate-sized Western farm. The inhabitants are poor as a class, and hardly realize that they live in a Republic, for the internal revenue seems to them an instrument of oppression to extort money from them. The average of acreage to each producer is about three to ten acres, and he is classed under the present internal revenue law as a manufacturer, required to give bond, pay a special tax, make monthly reports, furnish an annual inventory, and is thus subject to all the pains and penalties of a regular manufacturer, and yet not one-twentieth, if that much, of the tobacco produced ever finds its way on the market in the condition in which it is produced.

Unlike any other tobacco, it is taken down from the poles on which it has been hung before it gets dry and while the stems are yet green. It is then stemmed and twisted into plugs, called torquettes, placed into wooden boxes about fifteen inches square, and pressed in a most primitive manner by means of lever and weights. For the first ten or twenty days that it remains in press it is frequently examined and the plugs turned so as to allow the whole to become saturated with the juice of the tobacco, literally preserved in its own juice. It is allowed to remain in this condition for about two months, or as long as it is deemed advisable. Perique has the peculiar property, in common with violins, wine, and Limburg cheese, of improving with age, and that is the reason why finecut tobacco and cigaret manufacturers always buy old crops in preference to new. After the last-named process the tobacco is put up in what are called carrots, which are made by selecting the choicest leaves as an envelope, in which the tobacco is placed, and the whole rolled up in a cloth and tightly corded with a three-eighths-inch rope, and left in that condition for about six months, when it is ready to be placed on the market.

The origin of the name perique is accounted for in this way: Pierre Chenet was the first producer of tobacco and lived in St. James Parish. He had been a sort of castabout, and at one time lived with a lot of poor fishermen. He, however, left a numerous progeny, from whom some of our best families are descended. He was familiarly known as Perique, which is the diminutive or nickname for Pierre, or Peter, and thus supposed to have given the name to the tobacco.

MARRIAGES.

How They Are Contracted in This Country—Notable Nuptials in Past and Present Times—Unions of Love and Convenience.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The marriage of William Vanderbilt's youngest daughter to a son of old Editor James Watson Webb on Tuesday, gives me occasion to gossip in and out about marriages. William Vanderbilt, like Thomas Scott and Jay Gould, had the good fortune to marry where respect and affection existed. Consequently, all these men have left good posterity—not seized with affectation or dissipation, or any of the forms of self-esteem.

Old Commodore Vanderbilt married his cousin when he was a rough cat-boat sailor in the creeks and coves about New York. His wife was devotedly attached to him, and bore him many children; but his treatment of her was very variable. Generally he took her with him, and paid attention to her, but he was not a man of much refinement of feeling nor particularly chaste. On one occasion one of his Captains, who was a Methodist, sent him word by a friend, who told me of it: "Tell old Vanderbilt," said the Captain, "that if he does not repent he will be damned. He is a profane man, and none of his sea-Captains' wives have ever been safe when he was around."

Vanderbilt discovered, as he came up in the world, that if he would preserve his favorit son pure from the contaminations he had, he must keep him secluded. So William Vanderbilt was on a farm on Staten Island until he had been married and shown warm domestic attachment for his family. He married a superior woman in refinement and mind, and she has reared as respectable a family of sons and daughters as any rich man in the world possesses. They will match the children of the Queen of England. Vanderbilt's brother, Cornelius J., was always a nuisance to his father, and not much is known about him. The Vanderbilt girls married various kinds of men—some creditable, others quite the contrary.

Yesterday's wedding was a good instance of the democracy of our society, where there is any energy in it. The brother of the groom, Gen. Webb, is the President of the Public School College of New York, where I have seen him correcting the exercises of the ward pupils with the thoroughness and patience of some teachers in a Western district. He gets $5,000 a year—perhaps the largest salary paid in America to a public school-teacher. His wife was rich, and while in the city they lived next door to the public college. Their cottage at Long Branch is as fine as any body's. Old Gen. Webb, the last surviving editor of the group which celebrated themselves very much in the last generation, is a man of small fortune, having married well at least twice, but he was a free liver. Having been a devoted advocate of Mr. Seward, and pardoned by Seward out of jail for fighting a duel, he named yesterday's bridegroom Seward Webb. The groom is connected with the Sargent family, of Philadelphia. John Sargent was a Cabinet officer, and Henry N. Wise and Gen. Meade married two of his daughters. The Wise boys have just turned up again, after a long period of poverty and dependence, in the Virginia campaign.

In former days marriages between political families, North and South, were very common. They are so uncommon now that people read with curiosity how President Arthur's wife was a Virginia naval officer's daughter. I recollect in my boyhood walking out to see old Col. Chew, of Philadelphia, who was a son of a great Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, and his sister married James M. Mason, the Rebel Commissioner to Europe. Around the Chew house was fought the battle of Germantown. Old Col. Chew looked a little like one of the Apostles of Christ, and a little like a crazy man. He had curious, long, ringletted hair, in the style of an English cavalier, and, I think, wore knee breeches. He had a furious enmity with his brother-in-law, Mason, and hailed the breaking out of the War, because he thought it would result in having Mason hanged.

Philadelphia, when I was a boy there, was filled with Southern wives and sons-in-law. There was Pierce Butler. He married Fanny Kemble, a niece of Mrs. Siddons, and, I think, an aunt of Nelly Grant's husband. Fanny Kemble came to Philadelphia with her father to play, and this Philadelphia slave-planter sent her splendid presents and proposed. They had two children, but she soon found that his arrogant slave-bred style and close supervision over her English exercises on horseback, etc., was nothing less than slavery. At the outbreak of the War the mob went to Butler's house and played a very threatening serenade, and he jumped the city, and, I think, was ruined in the War.

Jay Gould has a plain, sensible family, to which he gives all the attention compatible with his vast schemes and speculations. He seemed to have adopted the policy of bringing his children up simply and naturally, instead of flaunting their names in the newspapers as bridesmaids, best men, party queens, etc. From what I near his son, George Gould, is a good deal of a gentleman—careful about the social amenities; and although Gould is seldom popular in New York business circles, his family life is always mentioned with respect.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, having married early in life and become a widower with children, married considerably later the daughter of a respectable editor in Pittsburg, who was very well bred, but had, I think, earned her living for a while as an amateur artist. She kept excellent company and was recommended to Mr. Scott as a woman who would raise his social grade, and accompany him to higher possessions if he should be called to them. Col. Scott had the Presidency on his mind for some years. Though at one time it looked as if his estate would turn out less than nothing, the rise of value floated it off, and left Mrs. Scott a rich widow, and all the family in fine circumstances.

I observe that Col. Scott's friend, Gov. Curtin, had a daughter among the bridesmaids at the Vanderbilt wedding. Mr. Curtin has another daughter, married to the eldest son of Henry Sage, one of two or three wealthy men in Henry Ward Beecher's church and an endower of Cornell University.

I read today that the father of Gen. Daniel Sickles, a man at least 80 years of age, had just been married again, and had issued cards for the wedding. Sickles' father was a shrewd old fellow, very indifferent to public opinion, who made considerable money in New York State, getting in about 1850, when New York began to shoot up. He always had a wife of some kind, and people here are wondering whether his last match is not an intimation to Daniel Sickles that he does not mean to dispose of his money eccentrically.

Col. Forney, who died the other day, married while a young printer, a lady in the town where he sprang up. While he was Clerk of Congress and editor of the financial organ of Pierce, he accumulated some property, and being at the time intimate with President Buchanan, the latter became trustee for Mrs. Forney in nearly a block of houses adjacent to the post-office. When, some years afterward, Forney and Buchanan quarreled, the ex-President refused to sign away the property as its trustee, fearing that Forney meant to use the money to attack him. Buchanan, you may remember, never married. It is related in Lancaster that he was engaged to a delightful woman, but with his cold nature he treated her once so disdainfully that she died. Harriet Lane, Buchanan's niece, a fine-looking woman, did not marry either, through consideration for her uncle, until he had been long out of the Presidency.

The marriage of James Madison, which took place in Philadelphia while he was a member of Congress, and already a man of middle age, is chiefly remarkable for the gayety and social assumption of his wife, and for the lamentable sack of his estate by her son by her first marriage. Madison's wife was keeping a boarding-house in Philadelphia when the future President stopped there. She was a respectable Virginia Quaker. She was the first wife of a President to lead the political circle, although it is not recorded that she had either much wit or a good education. Her power was in her manner, that delighted the men—something like a fine grown-up coquet. Poor Madison had to pay debts, gambling and otherwise, of his stepson to the end of his days, and then this scapegrace ruined his mother too.

George Riggs, who recently died in Washington, leaving a fortune of about $5,000,000, had a daughter married in the family of Arundel, the same Lord who married a daughter to Cecil, Lord Baltimore. Riggs was a widower, who sought consolation in the platonic society of an editor's widow who had great power to fascinate, and whose estate, small as it was, he brought up to something respectable.

Mr. Corcoran, the neighbor and partner of Mr. Riggs, was the son of a shoemaker at Georgetown, born in Ireland, but who became Mayor of Georgetown. Corcoran had the social passion strong, and he pressed to marry the daughter of Commodore Morris, of the navy.

The most harmonious family that ever lived in the White House was Martin Van Buren and his sons. He had married his cousin, who died young, and the President brought up his boys to share every confidence he had. Yet, on the whole, the climax of the family was indifferent well.

Don Cameron's wife, who is considered to be one of the brightest ladies in Washington, if not the leader of the Administration society there, was the poor daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

Stephen Decatur, probably the most high-toned man the American navy ever knew, had a singular marriage. His wife was illegitimate, though he did not know it until after he had married her. It was not uncommon in Maryland, in days near the Revolutionary War, for marriages to be uncelebrated. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, refused to leave England for the United States, after he had finished his studies, until his father would go and marry his mother. They were Catholics, and up to the Revolutionary War the Catholic worship was not legal in America, and of course Catholic marriages were not. Such examples spread in the lower walks, and Mrs. Decatur's father had her of an Irish woman who lived at his iron-works at Elkridge, near the Relay House. As he made her his daughter, however, and educated her at the best schools of the day, where her schoolmates were Charles Carroll's granddaughters, nothing was known of the matter. Prince Jerome Bonaparte preferred her to Miss Patterson, whom he married; but an anonymous letter sent to her father by a Frenchman acquainted him with the true intentions of the Prince to go through the form of matrimony merely to debauch the young woman. Decatur married her, and after his death it was alleged that she aimed to marry old Charles Carroll, of Carrollton himself. Decatur was very indignant when he found this secret out, and would have no money from his father-in-law. You will find this all told in the scandal-loving book of Benjamin Ogle Taylor, which gives a description of all the houses on Lafayette square, Washington, and all their tenants.

Stephen Girard, the rich Philadelphian, who was a curious compound of the miser and the philanthropist, the infidel and the Quaker, married unhappily, and according to general tradition was very unkind to his wife. Yet he left the best handled estate ever given in this country, or perhaps in any other, to a charitable need. His principal competitor in making loans was a rich Mr. Ridgway, whose daughter and heir married Dr. Rush. He was a studious man, with a moral tendency. His wife loved gay society and young men and reckless appearances. Probably she was a much better woman than invidious Philadelphia people insinuated. She and her husband, though living together, had little or no intercourse, and, being childless, he left her property to the Philadelphia Library, founded by Franklin. The most effective library building on this continent has been built with the money. So it frequently happens that uncongenial marriages redound to the benefit of the poor and the public.

You may have forgotten that Smithson, who left $500,000 to found the institute at Washington bearing his name, was an illegitimate son, so snubbed thereabout in England that he made the United States his almoner. Thereupon the Virginia snobs of that day undertook to have the legacy rejected by Congress. The money, however, was taken and lent to the State of Arkansas, which kept every cent of it, and has never paid it back, whereupon Congress voted the whole amount over again—a creditable thing.

In the early days of Washington City a remarkable man settled there by the name of Thomas Law. He built more fine houses than any other investor in Washington except Robert Morris. This Law, it seems, was an Irishman—a connection or relative of Lord Ellenborough, and he had been a secretary of Warren Hastings, in India. Seeing the despotism of his master over the native people, and imbibing strong Republican notions, the friends of Mr. Law shipped him to America in order that he might not prejudice Hastings' case when he was tried. Mr. Law married a granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington, whose name, I think, was Calvert. She had the old Maryland voluptuousness, and became too thick with some of the marine officers, so that her husband refused to live with her. The family melted into the local aristocracy of Georgetown and Washington, and some collateral branches of it during the War were hanged by Gen. Garfield as spies.

Commodore Garrison's marriage in this city attracted great attention. He was quite an old man, but a splendid-looking one; and, meeting at Saratoga a young lady of St. Louis who was considerably younger than either of the Commodore's children, he proposed to her and was accepted. Yet, notwithstanding the disproportion of age, the Commodore is in probably as robust health as his wife today.

Senator Gwin, who is still living, is said to have discovered his wife in Kentucky, at the washtub, as he rode up to the house to get his dinner on his way to Tennessee and Mississippi. She had a splendid pair of bare arms and other bodily charms so exasperating to Gwin that, after he had ridden a whole day on the way toward home, he drove back again, introduced himself, and proposed to marry her then and there. They were either married at that time or a little later.

Mrs. Mackay, the Parisian lady whose husband is an honest miner in Nevada, was an infatuating widow.

I may say that the marriages in the City of New York are generally made by the young people themselves, without much suggestion from outsiders; and, notwithstanding the great sums of money that make alliances at these weddings, they are far removed from the merely ambitious marriages which distinguish England, France, and older countries. GATH.

TO THE POLE BY BALLOON.

Commander Cheyne's Preparations for the Fitting Out of an Expedition.

New York Sun, Dec. 12.

Commander Cheyne starts for Montreal tomorrow by invitation of Sir John MacDonald and Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley to interest the Canadian public in his scheme for reaching the North Pole by a balloon expedition. Mr. Tilley is already a member of the London Committee which is getting subscriptions. Commander Cheyne said yesterday:

"The idea is that it shall be an Anglo-American expedition, to be fitted out by popular subscription. It will require $80,000 to fit it out, and $40,000 is to be raised in each country. I shall be in Canada until Jan. 20, and in my absence the interests of the expedition here will be looked after by Mr. Henry Walter Grinnell, who will be the secretary of the committee that is being gotten up in New York. The Hon. John Davidson has formed a committee in Elizabeth, N. J. It is my intention to form similar committees in the principal cities of the country in connection with my lecturing tour. The ship of the expedition is to be called the Grinnell, after Mr. Grinnell's father, the celebrated patron of Arctic exploration. Lieut. Schwatka has arranged to accompany the expedition, provided he can obtain the consent of the Government. The three balloons, which will cost $20,000, will be made in England and will be shipped in this country. New York will be the starting point of the expedition, and we expect to start in June next. We shall go to St. Patrick's Bay, where Capt. Nares found an immense bed of fine coal lying on the surface. We shall build a house directly upon the coal. We shall put up apparatus and manufacture hydrogen gas for the balloons. The place is six miles from where Capt. Nares' ship, the Discovery, wintered in 1875-'76, and is 496 miles from the pole. When we get the right wind, it will take us eighteen or twenty-four hours to reach the pole."

Commander Cheyne says that the experience of the Jeannette is only another confirmation of the fact that it is impossible to reach the pole by means of vessels. In his opinion the region of the pole is an archipelago bound in a solid ice-pack, presenting no opening for navigation. Each balloon will be provided with a sledge, boat, and provisions for fifty-one days, and will reel out telegraph wire as it travels, keeping in communication with the main station. If during the stay of the party at the pole the gas should escape so as seriously to impair the levity of the balloon the gas of one can be used to inflate fully the two others. The balloons will be weighted so as to travel low, and Commander Cheyne is confident that he can land within ten miles of the pole. He anticipates no difficulty from cold during the balloon voyage, which is to take place in June of the summer after the expedition sails. "The occupants of the cars," said Mr. Cheyne, "will have to work with their coats off to keep cool."

The expedition will be composed of seventeen men, who will be joined by three Esquimaux at Greenland. Orders have already been sent from Denmark to Greenland directing the authorities there to aid the expedition in every way possible.

Death of a Family.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the saddest stories ever written has been enacted in the county of Platte, in Missouri. The foundation was laid in a terrible crime at the Platte County Fair last September, when Clay Snell, a young man of a good family, stabbed and killed a young man named Nathan Andrews. Although public opinion ran high against Snell at the time, the strange and apparently inexplicable events which have occurred of late have tended to create a sympathy for him. He is now in jail at Platte City, awaiting trial on the charge of murder, and it is not intended here to speak of the merits or demerits of his case, but to recount the sad circumstances which have happened in his family since the crime was committed, and which have tended to change the current of public opinion in his favor. This is no more nor less than the death of the entire family of the Snells. Shortly after the murder Mrs. Lucy Ann Standiford, mother of Clay Snell, became very much excited over the murder, grew ill and died. Then Robert Snell became ill, from what is supposed to be the same cause, and, after a lingering sickness, during which time he talked constantly of the family trouble, he passed away, soon followed by his six months babe. John Snell, another brother, succumbed to the strain of family excitement, and, after a short illness, he also died. The past week Miss Nellie Snell, the last but one of the family of one blood, died; and now the news is to the effect that Putnam Standiford, the little 9-year-old half-brother of Clay Snell, is not expected to live, thus leaving the prisoner the only survivor of this doubly unfortunate family—and he in jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder. He is said to have been so crushed with grief at the death of his mother that for some time he was not informed of the other deaths in the family. He pleaded hard to be permitted to gaze upon the face of his mother before she was laid in her last resting-place, saying: "Send 100 men to guard me, cover me with chains double locked, but for God's sake let me see the last of my poor old mother." This request, however, was not granted. A more sorrowful chapter of family history was never written.

"HERODIADE."

Production of Jules Massenet's New Opera at Brussels—A Biblical Theme.

New York Herald.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.—Jules Massenet's new three-act opera, or—as Figaro calls it—dramatic oratorio, "Hérodiade," was produced last night at the Theatre de la Monnaie with considerable success. The work is, perhaps, the most serious effort of the young composer. In many parts it contains striking beauties. Great importance is given throughout to the orchestration, which, indeed, as in many works of the new French musical school, throws the vocal part of the opera into comparative insignificance. The interpretation throughout has left much to be desired. Vergnet, the Paris tenor, sang the rôle of John the Baptist; Mlle. Duvivier took the part of Salome, who is the heroine of the opera; Mlle. Deschamps made a fair Herodias; M. Manbury was unsatisfactory and weak as Herod. Among the numbers which were listened to with the greatest interest may be mentioned a carefully-scored sacred march, a duo for John and Salome in the first act, a ballet of Jewish girls, and the whole of a very beautiful and picturesque ballet in the third act. The love scene in the second act was marred by the demonstrativeness of its interpreters. The opera was mounted with a care and liberality very creditable to the enterprise of Brussels managers. Whether it will eventually be transferred to Paris is doubtful, despite its success last night. The Queen of the Belgians, the diplomatic corps, M. Antonin Proust, who is French Minister of Arts, and a number of Paris critics were present at the production of the work.

"Hérodiade" is the second important work of the young composer, Jules Massenet, the first being "Le Roi de Lahore," which was a partial failure on its production. The later work is the more pretentious of the two, both in its subject, which is Scriptural, and in its treatment. The authors of the libretto have not permitted themselves to be bound by the historical facts, and the plot is an entire departure from the story as we know it. In the first place, Salome is not at all the same character as is presented to us in the New Testament. In Massenet's "Hérodiade" she has been converted to Christianity by John the Baptist, and has afterward become a slave in the service of Herod, the Tetrarch of Galilee. She is ignorant of the name of her mother and unknown by her, although they are living in the palace together. Herod falls in love with her, but she repels his advances because her gratitude to John the Baptist has changed to earnest love. On these amatory cross-purposes and Herodias' thirst for revenge upon John hang the plot of the opera. The curtain rises on a court in the interior of Herod's palace in Jerusalem. On the left stands an immense portico which serves as an entrance to the palace, and in the distance is seen in the dawning light a caravan which is preparing to leave the Holy City. Pharisee and Samaritan merchants enter, and a dispute arises between them when Phanuel, the Chaldean, appears and succeeds in allaying the tumult. Salome, flying from the palace, rushes on the stage. She is followed by Herod, who is about to pursue her when he is met by Phanuel, who wishes to give an account of a mission on which he has been sent. The Jewish people accept the Roman Government, and the name of Prophet John is greeted with noisy acclamations on all sides. Herodias comes in when the shouts of the crowd are at their loudest, and is evidently in a state of terrible agitation. She demands the head of the Baptist, who has insulted her cruelly, and as Herod hesitates, swears that she will kill him herself. John appears, and his calm bearing frightens Herodias, who hurries away with her husband. Then follows the avowal of Salome's love. She seeks to touch the heart of the prophet, but he is inexorable. The second scene shows the public place of Jerusalem. As Herod is inciting the Jews to rebel against the Roman rule, trumpets are heard which announce the arrival of Vitellius, the Proconsul of Tiberius. Night has come on, and the cortège advances amid the light of innumerable torches, the procession of lictors and Roman soldiers making a magnificent spectacle. As the women of Canaan are acclaiming the Prophet John, Herod denounces him as an aspirant to power, and, on the order of Vitellius the Baptist is arrested. The curtain in the second act rises on the interior of the Temple of Solomon. As Salome is at her prayers Herod enters the Temple and approaches her. Neither his threats nor his entreaties can move her, for she loves another. The curtains of the sanctuary are drawn aside for the religious ceremonies, in which are interpolated the sacred dances. Vitellius, escorted by Herod, Herodias, and Phanuel, arrives in the temple, when the priests and people demand the death of John, whose fate the Proconsul places in the hands of Herod. When John appears Herod proposes to him to conduct a rising of the Jews against the Romans, but the John refuses and he is condemned to death. Salome wishes to share his fate, and as she denounces Herod's rival they are dragged away together. The third act shows the dungeon in which the Baptist is imprisoned. John is not yielding to Salome's love, when the guards come to seek him. The last scene represents the banqueting-hall. Here there are four groups of ballet, representing Egyptians, Amazons, captive Gauls, and Phœnician women. Salome casts herself at Herodias' feet and pleads for John's life. Herodias recognizes in her her daughter whom she had abandoned, and is about to yield, when the executioner appears bearing the bloody sword with which he has just slain the Prophet. Salome rushes upon Herodias to stab her, when Herodias stops her with the words, "I am your mother." Salome turns her dagger against her own breast and falls at her mother's feet, stabbed to the heart.

Table Etiquet.

Cincinnati Fair Journal.

It is with a view of elevating the popular taste and etherealizing, so to speak, the manners and customs of our readers, that we give below a few hints upon table etiquet:

Macaroni should be cut into short pieces, and eaten with an even, graceful motion—not absorbed by the yard.

Oranges are held on a fork while being peeled, and the facetious style of squirting the juice into the eye of your host is "au revoir."

Stones in cherries and other fruit should not be placed on the tablecloth, but slid quietly and unostentatiously into the pocket of your neighbor, or noiselessly tossed under the table.

If by mistake you drink out of your finger-bowl, laugh heartily and make some facetious remark, which will change the course of conversation and renew the friendly feeling among the members of the party.

In drinking wine, when you get to the bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw your breath like the exhaust of a bath-tub in order to get the last drop, as it engenders a feeling of the most depressing melancholy among the guests.

If you cannot accept an invitation to supper do not write your regrets on the back of a postal check with a blue lead pencil. This is not regarded as "recherché." A simple note to your host informing him that your washerwoman refuses to relent is sufficient.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would spoil the gloves and cast a gloom over the gravy. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine, you must leave them out in the front yard.

The Berlioz Furore in London.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Foreign critics of English character are fond of asserting that on art questions we are the slaves of fashion, the genuine artistic instinct having no place in the Anglo-Saxon temperament. The musical world may be said to afford at present an instance in point in the Berlioz craze. Public caterers are taking advantage of this feeling to the utmost extent available; but such is our backwardness in operatic matters that no opportunity has yet occurred in London presenting one of the French composer's very remarkable lyric dramas. It is possible that this shortcoming may be repaired by the production of "Benvenuto Cellini" during Mr. Carl Rosa's season after Christmas. Berlioz gives a graphic account of the "chute éclatante" of this work in 1838, and its performance at the Royal Italian Opera in 1853 was also a complete failure. But the fullness of time had not then arrived for him. "Benvenuto Cellini" has recently been given at Hanover with marked success, and as Herr Schott, the principal tenor in that place, is engaged by Mr. Rosa one difficulty is removed. An English translation of the stirring libretto from the accomplished pen of Mr. W. Grist will be available, and all that remains is to use all reasonable celerity in the work of preparation. At present the name of Berlioz is sufficient to fill a London concert-room. But the fever may be as brief as it is severe.

Gen. Joe Johnston's Disclaimer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—*To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press*—DEAR SIR: I was greatly annoyed by reading the article in your paper of the 18th inst., headed "Gen. Johnston's Narrative," and signed "F. A. B." This article is evidently based on a conversation which I did not take to be an interview. In that conversation, therefore, a good deal was said which nothing could induce me to say for publication, notably what relates to Confederate treasure at Greensboro. Besides this, the narrative is inaccurate, so much so that I will not undertake to correct it, and it contains letters which not only did not come from me, but which have not been in my possession for years. So I beg you to publish this to relieve me of responsibility for the narrative. Most respectfully yours, J. E. JOHNSTON.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

SCATTERING THE SCOURGE.

Such Would Seem to Be New York's Way of Stamping It Out.

Rumored Intention to Import Fourteen Hundred Small-Pox Victims to Chicago.

Dr. De Wolf Puts a Veto on the Program, and Threatens a Siege of Quarantine.

Yesterday's Deaths and New Cases—Ripe Correspondence Fruitful in Suggestions of All Sorts.

Dr. De Wolf, the Commissioner of Health, stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the outside press was not treating Chicago fairly in regard to the prevalence of small-pox. The number of from ten to fourteen cases a day would count as nothing, but the actual average was less than eight a day. The fact was that some outside sheets were trying to injure trade. Dr. De Wolf himself, while he is sometimes a little irritable, is at the same time a most painstaking and indomitable worker. His fitness as Health Commissioner is acknowledged, and he should receive the support of the Council in his efforts to suppress the disease. There is, as a fact, no epidemic in Chicago. Pittsburg and Allegheny are far worse off than this city, and there is not a town in Minnesota but has more cases and deaths in proportion to its population than Chicago. The trouble here lies in the refusal, not to say heartlessness, of Eastern sanitary officials, who have unloaded upon the Northwest thousands of small-pox-infected emigrants, who have spread the disease. Carelessness or stupidity has transported the disease to Chicago, but the percentage of deaths to native population has been less than one-fifth of 1 per cent to the population, which shows the effect of intelligence and vaccination.

There are now employed by the Health Department fourteen physicians, who have control of the matter of vaccination. They report daily at the office at 9 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon. A portion of the regular force is at work caring for the sick and looking to the proper burial of the dead. The entire city is divided into districts, from 1,000 to 1,200 points are used up daily in the process of house-to-house visitation and vaccination. Over 1,500 feet of all sewers have been inspected by the Health Department, unofficially, is

DOING ITS UTMOST TO STAMP OUT THE DISEASE,

and were it not for the foreign influx, there would be no trouble in wiping it out in a short time. But the disease prevails all over the land. It is far worse in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and St. Louis than it is in Chicago. For instance: The steamer Westphalia arrived at New York from Germany Thursday evening. She was out at sea some fifteen days. Two days after leaving port, small-pox broke out among the 1,400 emigrants who were huddled in the steerage. In such a place there could be no system of isolation, and every one became infected. But few of these people were vaccinated, and yesterday afternoon Dr. De Wolf received a telegram from New York informing him that it was the intention to send these people directly to the West, which would compel their entrance to this city, without quarantining or vaccination. Such an act would be

A FLAGRANT CRIME

directed against this people. Dr. De Wolf will resist such a proceeding, and fortunately he has ample power in the premises. On receipt of the above advice he sent the following telegram to New York:

"*Dr. Smith, Medical Officer in Charge of Quarantine, New York City:* Do you intend to detain in quarantine for fourteen days the steerage passengers from the steamship Westphalia, just arrived at your port? I protest against the scattering of these small-pox-infected emigrants throughout the Northwest. Answer.

"OSCAR C. DE WOLF,
"Commissioner of Health."

Dr. De Wolf also sent the following dispatch to Dr. Rauch, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Springfield:

"The steamship Westphalia has just arrived at New York with 1,400 emigrants infected with small-pox. I have requested the medical officer in charge of quarantine to detain the whole load for fourteen days and protested against their immediate passage to the Northwest. If they are forwarded, notwithstanding my protest, will the State Board of Health act? If not, I shall immediately take measures to protect Chicago.

"OSCAR C. DE WOLF,
"Commissioner of Health."

Dr. De Wolf last evening received the following telegram from Dr. Rauch in reply to the above dispatch during the afternoon, which assures the cooperation of the City Health Department and the State Board of Health:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—*Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Commissioner of Health, Chicago:* I have telegraphed to the Quarantine Officer at the Port of New York, stating your protest and demand. We will cooperate with you to the fullest extent. Dr. Reilly will call at your office early tomorrow morning. JOHN H. RAUCH."

The joint action of the State Board and the Commissioner of Health will prevent the importation of the Westphalia's infected passengers within the borders of the State.

The State Board of Health has the power to keep these emigrants out of the State, and in case they do not Dr. De Wolf's jurisdiction extends to one mile outside of the city limits, and he proposes to quarantine them outside the city under the following section of the health ordinances of the city:

"Said Commissioner whenever and at such times as by him it shall be deemed necessary may, by proclamation (the approval of the City Council being first had and obtained), require all boats, vessels, railroad cars, or other public conveyances bound for this city, before they shall arrive within or at any wharf, depot, or landing, or stopping place thereto, to touch or stop at any or either of the sites, places, or boundaries so selected and established for quarantine purposes, and keep all such emigrants, travelers, or persons, and all such sick, diseased, or unclean persons, with their stores and baggage, as in the opinion of the officers stationed at such quarantine sites, places, or boundaries shall be deemed proper on account of the existence or general report of cholera, ship-fever, or any contagious disease, or disease apprehended to endanger the health of the city."

If railroad companies would exercise a little discretion in the premises, there would be no necessity for bringing contagious diseases into this city, or spreading them throughout the Northwest. It is certain that the passengers of the Westphalia will

NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND IN CHICAGO

until such time has elapsed that there can be no danger from infection. Dr. De Wolf says it may be further necessary, however, to station a health officer at New York to prevent the importation of small-pox into Chicago.

There were two unfortunates suffering from small-pox who walked into the Health Office yesterday. One of these came from the Clark-Street Mission, and the other from No. 243 West Fifteenth street. Vaccination was performed at No. 1177 West Madison, No. 1 Front, No. 252 West Fifteenth, No. 90 Cleaver, No. 816 Noble, No. 217 West Erie, and No. 714 Larrabee streets. Deaths were reported from No. 61 Mohawk, No. 89 Clark, and No. 15 Block streets, and No. 180 Antiage avenue.

The following police-stations were visited by Health Officers last evening for the purpose of vaccinating policemen: Cottage Grove avenue, Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth street stations.

MORNING MAIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—People who attend the early morning mass in the various Catholic churches should look well to their neighbors to see if there is not danger of being infected with the prevalent disease. SMALL-POX.

PRECAUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In view of the prevalence of small-pox and the fact that Sunday will also be Christmas-Day, it occurs to me that the people, especially persons who have not been recently vaccinated, should be cautioned to avoid all promiscuous assemblies, notably churches and concert-halls, ordinarily frequented by persons from infected districts. Q.

THE STREET-CARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Please direct the attention of the authorities of the Health Department to the condition of the street-cars. As persons who have the germs of small-pox on them are constantly riding in the cars, the cars should be kept scrupulously clean. No hay or straw should be on the floors, and all movable hangings should be removed. HEALTH.

CLEAN UP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—It is well known that the dread disease, small-pox, feeds upon filth. Hence it is of importance that everybody should keep clean. Some people don's know what cleanliness is. They should be instructed. "Wash and be clean" is the Scripture recipe. The huts along the lines of all the railroads leading into the city abound in filth, as may be readily seen by those who care to look into the backyards from the car windows. These huts are the samples of the filth that abounds in all byways and alleys, especially in the Milwaukee and Chicago districts. These people should be compelled to clean up their premises, and, where necessary, to make liberal use of whitewash. Lime is a great and cheap protection against contagious disease. STATE STREET.

DISINFECT AND VENTILATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—I desire to call the attention of the public, through your valuable paper, to the great dangers of contagious diseases which to an alarming extent now prevail in our city, and to say that every good citizen should use the utmost care, by a sanitary visit of his own premises, and notify the Health Department as to his neighbors, unless they keep their premises in a clean and healthy condition. Every person should keep a lookout, and any person having or knowing any remedy by which contagious diseases can be prevented from spreading should give it to the public through the press.

I notice that all our hotels, theatres, and retail establishments in all lines of goods are crowded with men, women, and children, and, consequently, these hotel proprietors, theatre managers, and merchants should use the utmost caution in their toilet-rooms for ladies and in their water-closets, for the reason that so many different persons use them and there is the greatest danger of contagion. Every proprietor and manager of an establishment of this kind should see to it that these places should be vaporized by some disinfectant. And I would suggest a thymol, which would destroy all danger from the atmosphere in an hour. It is a simple and well-known remedy—the best known to science—and is used in all our hospitals successfully. I am confident that this contagion can be stopped to a large extent if citizens will do their duty. Our Health Department is overburdened with work, and doing all it can, and if our people who have houses, stores, and offices would see to it that their sewers, bath-rooms, and water-closets are kept disinfected and clean, this great danger can be limited; and, unless this is done, we are on the eve of a great epidemic. I would suggest that our physicians and scientists give the public suggestions, through the press, of remedies which could be used. Sewer-gas seems to be one of the motive powers which carries disease into our houses. Cannot some one give us a remedy to prevent it, as it is a well-known fact that our sewers are infected with small-pox and all contagious diseases? CITIZEN.

GOT THE DROP ON HIM.

An Episode in a Sleeping Car on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.

Buffalo Express.

The express train that leaves Albany at 10 o'clock in the evening on the Albany & Susquehanna connects at Binghamton with express No. 3 on the Erie. Through coaches are run over this route from Boston, arriving in Buffalo at 11:40 the following morning. Among the passengers in one of the Pullman cars attached to this train last Saturday evening was Mr. L. H. Holbrook, of Buffalo. Mr. Holbrook had had a hard day's traveling, and as soon as the train began to climb about among the hills he climbed into his berth and went to sleep, first having partially undressed and placed his watch and a loaded Smith & Wesson under his pillow. The car was quite well filled, among the passengers being a commercial traveler bound for Hornellsville, a lady for Buffalo, and another lady for Cincinnati. Along in the little hours of the night there came a thump, and a bump, and a general shake-up, and then the car came to a stand-still. Everybody, except, possibly, the lady for Buffalo and the lady for Cincinnati—thrust his head through the curtains and and asked, "What's up?" Nothing was up, except sleepy people, but a string of freight-cars had come down a grade and made a wreck, and the express had tried to climb over it. They must lie there until things were cleared, or walk. So the man who swears said, "blank the luck," and the lady for somewhere or other said, "O dear," and I went to sleep again. Just as Mr. Holbrook was forgetting that Buffalo was several hours farther off than it should be, he felt, or saw, or dreamed he felt or saw, a hand lightly brush his face, and then slip under his pillow. Mr. Holbrook is a brave man who can do the right thing in an emergency. He didn't stop to put on his—hat, or to button his—shoes. He simply made a grab for his revolver, and bounced into the aisle in an instant. His berth was near the middle of the car, and as he landed on his feet he saw a man turning towards the side passage leading around the ladies' toilet-room towards the end of the car. In an instant Holbrook had the drop on him. As the fellow turned he faced the little Smith & Wesson, and as it was within six inches of his nose, he didn't help being that it was cocked, and the finger that touched the trigger was ready for duty.

"I'll trouble you for my watch," said Holbrook.

The fellow looked Mr. Holbrook in the eye, and then looked the revolver in the same place. Neither Holbrook nor weapon looked friendly. He wilted into a seat, and handed over the watch. "Take away that thing!" he begged, as the revolver continued to cover him. "Take it off, I tell you, and let me go! I don't want your watch!"

By this time the car was awake. "Hold on there," sang out the commercial traveler going to Hornellsville; "my watch is gone, too!"

"Oh, oh," squealed the lady going to Cincinnati, "my watch is gone, too!"

Really, this was interesting. The fellow begged and protested. He hadn't touched their watches, and didn't want to disturb them. His regard for their rest was not appreciated. The conductor appeared upon the scene but did not interfere. Some of the passengers crowded about Mr. Holbrook in social him.

"Wait, gentlemen," says Mr. Holbrook, "this is my game. If you please, I'—turning to the thief—"I want you to give up the [illegible]."

"I tell you I haven't got any on me. You wouldn't shoot me for calling off that weapon."

The finger on the weapon was getting very determined. "Throw up your hands!" shouted Holbrook, putting the iron where even a nearsighted nose couldn't help smelling it.

The man's arms went up at the word. He grew pale, and the perspiration began to drop from his face.

"Now, boys, go through him," said Holbrook. The pockets were examined, and, sure enough, there was the little gold watch. The lady from Cincinnati was excited. The other one didn't appear.

"Pull off his boots," said our hero.

"Better tuck in your shirt," said the robber to Holbrook, as the latter brought the revolver nearer than ever. The remark was evidently an artist, and the sight of half a dozen men in shirts and drawers daboing about him may have looked funny. But that revolver didn't, and his bluff and protest were of no avail. The other watch was found in a bow-log. About $80 in money was discovered upon him, but, as no one in the car could find out that he had lost any, it was not disturbed.

When Holbrook took off the revolver, the fellow gathered strength enough to ejaculate "Blank, and was seen no more. And they let him go.

And then Holbrook, nervy fellow that he is, began to shake. He was the hero of the scene, and in spite of the undress uniform of all parties was congratulated and shaken by the hand several to be. "But when it was all over," says Mr. Holbrook, and I got back into my berth, I perspired and trembled as badly as the thief had done."

The accident delayed the train so that Mr. Holbrook did not reach Buffalo until Sunday evening. For the rest of the trip he was a hero. The lady going to Cincinnati insisted on paying a generous bill into his hand, and the commercial traveler overwhelmed him with favors. Will he might; his watch and chain were worth $80.

Mr. Holbrook describes the thief as a sick-looking man, of 27 or 28 years, with dark complexion, black mustache, and one eye a little closed. He was evidently drunk, and was thrown off the train when it was stopped by the accident.

THE FRANKLIN SPECTACLE.

Some Facts from Home Concerning the Alleged Remarkable Noise—Both [illegible] the Mother Forth—[illegible] Husband Cured [illegible]

The interest which [illegible] created in a [illegible] circle [illegible] Franklin [illegible] and in question [illegible] the reason of a [illegible] direct Divine [illegible] prayer, [illegible] ed. Among [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] have been the matter a [illegible] order to satisfy [illegible] that to parties resid[illegible] the opinion of [illegible] it is alleged, was miraculously cured of a organic disease would be of more [illegible] than any other.

Among those to [illegible] was the Franklin (Pa.) Postmaster, who demarked the facts in the case in the following letter:

POST-OFFICE, FRANKLIN, Pa., Dec. 18, 1881.—*Mr. —, St. Louis*—DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I can say that I have the opinion of the physicians that attended Mrs. Boyd that she had a very serious female trouble, and strong indications of their being cancer, which some of the doctors examining thought to be the case. He says the account of the girl's weakness is, however, much exaggerated; that she could get in and out of bed, etc.; that the weakness was partly the effect of the mind, and that the apparent cure is from the same cause, but if a cancer or organic disease of the kind existed it had not been removed. The case is exciting considerable attention, many believing it a miracle. The lady is no doubt better, because she thinks it is. I send a Franklin paper. Yours,

D. D. GRAFF, Postmaster.

The paper alluded to was the Franklin *Spectator*, and its account of the occurrence was as follows:

Considerable excitement has been caused in this vicinity over a case of prayer cure which occurred in the Third Ward, this city, last Tuesday, the 6th inst. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Rev. Geo. J. W. Lloyd, pastor of the Church of God, has for six months gone, while living at Lower Newton, Westmoreland County, contracting a severe cold and on the 20th of October last was taken sick after moving to Franklin, she was compelled to keep her bed. A physician was called in, who gave her for her cough, stating as his opinion that she had, in coughing, strained herself, accounting in that way for the shocking pains the lady felt in the lower part of the body. After a couple of weeks, not being relieved by the treatment of Doctor No. 1, at the advice of friends, a change was made in physicians. Doctor No. 2, as the first call, would express an opinion, but at a subsequent visit, and after a careful examination of the patient, informed her husband that the cause of her sickness was a cancer, pronouncing her incurable, and hoping only to ease the sufferer during the few remaining months of her life by making an opium-eater of her.

Mrs. Lloyd, who firmly believed that her time to die had not yet come, desired the attendance of Doctor No. 1, who, with two other M. D.'s, made an examination, two of them satisfying with Doctor No. 2 that the disease was cancer and incurable. The other physician said that, although it might be a cancer, he had seen similar cases which proved to be simply nervous. He proposed for the patient, but no improvement being noticeable she ceased to take his prescriptions, and had not taken medicine of any kind for ten days prior to Thursday, the 8th inst.

On the evening of the last-named day, at the request of Mr. Lloyd, the particular friends of his wife met in the church for the purpose of praying for her recovery. During the time that the praying was going on in the church Mrs. Lloyd arose from her bed, and her attendant, thinking her delirious, tried to step her, but was assured by the now recovered woman that she was in her right mind. Mrs. Lloyd, without assistance, dressed herself and walked to the church, and astonished the congregation by leading its prayer and delivering an exhortation without the least apparent fatigue. She has since been up and about the house every day, superintending her domestic affairs.

Mrs. Lloyd states that she had implicit faith that she would be cured by prayer, and she thinks that a cure would have been accomplished some ten days before, had she had faith, when she was anointed according to the rites of her religion, and in accordance with the fifth chapter of St. James, beginning at the thirteenth verse.

Many of the reports published by the newspapers are erroneous, and the lady has been quoted as having said many things which she emphatically denies, telling a representative of the *Spectator* that she had been interviewed by no reporters up to the time of his coming—Monday evening.

The above account is simply the facts of the case without exaggeration or embellishment. From these facts the reader will draw his own conclusions.

The *Spectator* set forth the non-believing side of the case by quoting an interview with Dr. E. G. Snowden, one of the physicians who attended the sick lady, as follows:

"Well, Doctor, what do you think of the Third Ward miracle?"

"I think it is all bosh. Who started such an absurd story? It must have been some of you reporters."

His first statement exactly met our idea of the case, but the story was certainly started by the members of the church.

The Doctor then gave us his knowledge of the case, substantially as follows:

He was called to see Mrs. Boyd some time ago, and after a thorough examination of her ailments said that she could not be cured, that she was afflicted with one of those peculiarly distressing cancers that are incurable, and that patients suffering from one of these cancers usually live from eighteen months to two years, and that during this time they will have long weak spells, but at the end of health they will revive till they appear in almost their usual health. Mrs. Boyd is a woman of peculiar nervous and hysterical disposition, and there was nothing in her case that would prevent her being under some extraordinary excitement, be it religious or any other kind, from getting up out of bed, dressing herself, and walking a mile or so. There is nothing surprising or supernatural to me about it, for it is the natural course of the disease. At times the patient will very low, and at times they will rapidly recover to apparent health and strength, but, as a matter of course, such recoveries are only temporary, lasting for a greater or less period of time, owing to the condition of the patient.

"Then, you think there is no reason why in the next eighteen or twenty months there could not be a score of just such 'miracles' worked on the subject?"

"There will be, very likely, a number of just such recoveries, and people will claim accomplishes its final work," said the Doctor.

The following letter, which is produced without any attempt at improving upon the literary style or orthographic accomplishments of the reverend writer, will show that the husband of the lady is a believer in the miraculous interposition theory:

FRANKLIN, Pa., Dec. 1, 1881.—*Mr. —, St. Louis*—DEAR SIR: Your letter at hand, and in reply will say my wife was given up to die by three of the best physicians this city, and they gave her case into the hands of God; asked some friends to pray with us for her to be healed. Found, while we were in the church praying, she got up, dressed herself, and walking to the church-house; thirty hours before I did not help seeing that it was cooked, and the finger that touched the trigger was ready for duty.

"I'll trouble you for my watch," said Holbrook.

The fellow looked Mr. Holbrook in the eye, and then looked the revolver in the same place. Neither Holbrook nor weapon looked friendly. He wilted into a seat, and handed over the watch. "Take away that thing!" he begged, as the revolver continued to cover him. "Take it off, I tell you, and let me go! I don't want your watch!"

By this time the car was awake. "Hold on there," sang out the commercial traveler going to Hornellsville; "my watch is gone, too!"

"Oh, oh," squealed the lady going to Cincinnati, "my watch is gone, too!"

Really, this was interesting. The fellow begged and protested. He hadn't touched their watches, and didn't want to disturb them. His regard for their rest was not appreciated. The conductor appeared upon the scene but did not interfere. Some of the passengers crowded about Mr. Holbrook in social [illegible].

"Wait, gentlemen," says Mr. Holbrook, "this is my game. If you please, I'—turning to the thief—"I want you to give up the [illegible]."

"I tell you I haven't got any on me. You wouldn't shoot me for calling off that weapon."

The finger on the weapon was getting very determined. "Throw up your hands!" shouted Holbrook, putting the iron where even a nearsighted nose couldn't help smelling it.

The man's arms went up at the word. He grew pale, and the perspiration began to drop from his face.

"Now, boys, go through him," said Holbrook. The pockets were examined, and, sure enough, there was the little gold watch. The lady from Cincinnati was excited. The other one didn't appear.

"Pull off his boots," said our hero.

"Better tuck in your shirt," said the robber to Holbrook, as the latter brought the revolver nearer than ever. The remark was evidently an artist, and the sight of half a dozen men in shirts and drawers daboing about him may have looked funny. But that revolver didn't, and his bluff and protest were of no avail. The other watch was found in a bow-log. About $80 in money was discovered upon him, but, as no one in the car could find out that he had lost any, it was not disturbed.

When Holbrook took off the revolver, the fellow gathered strength enough to utter one of his oaths, and was seen no more. And they let him go.

And then Holbrook, nervy fellow that he is, began to shake. He was the hero of the scene, and in spite of the undress uniform of all parties was congratulated and shaken by the hand several to be. "But when it was all over," says Mr. Holbrook, and I got back into my berth, I perspired and trembled as badly as the thief had done."

The accident delayed the train so that Mr. Holbrook did not reach Buffalo until Sunday evening. For the rest of the trip he was a hero. The lady going to Cincinnati insisted on paying a generous bill into his hand, and the commercial traveler overwhelmed him with favors. Will he might; his watch and chain were worth $80.

Mr. Holbrook describes the thief as a sick-looking man, of 27 or 28 years, with dark complexion, black mustache, and one eye a little closed. He was evidently drunk, and was thrown off the train when it was stopped by the accident.

EELS A LA TOKIO.

How the Fish-Serpent Becomes a Noted Japanese Delicacy—A Broiling Process Which Converts Wriggling Monsters into Rare Diet.

San Francisco Examiner.

On the street called Okiyo-koge (High Resting-Place of the Mikado), in Tokio, is a restaurant "where persons can enjoy the supreme delight of broiled eels." This establishment is kept by a man named Maroki, and is well worth a visit.

Most foreigners profess to dislike native food, and never attempt to overcome their repugnance, while others boldly taste everything offered them, and soon learn to appreciate the perfect cookery and dainty service of the Japanese, and prefer their dishes to the eternal sameness of our own.

One afternoon in April I was strolling about the streets, engaged in watching the interesting occupations of the people, when I met a young Japanese who had been educated at Harvard, and who appreciated a "slice off the breast of a canvas-back duck and a tenderloin steak as perfectly as "one to the manner born." Having politely saluted me, he remarked:

"I am on my way to Maroki's. Would you like to join me in a feast of broiled eels? It is said that this month the unagi is a fit morsel for the gods."

"Unagi?" I replied, with a somewhat dubious shake of the head; "I never was very fond of the sea serpent."

"Probably you have never tasted them prepared by my countrymen," he slyly returned. "I remember once eating some at Demonico's. [shuddering.] They were soft, flavorless morsels, inclosed in a quivering jelly. Come along with me and partake of a dish, the taste of which will be pleasantly remembered long after you return to America. You, who are half a Japanese, ought not any longer to remain ignorant of one of our chief delicacies."

Succumbing a fin-riki-sha, we squeezed into it the economical native fashion, and after a brief ride turned into the Okiyo-koge market and alighted at the entrance to Maroki's establishment—a two-storied building, the lower apartment of which was furnished with grated, prison-like windows. At the entrance were the proprietor and his wife, who, as we paid our fin-riki-sha man, prostrated themselves, bowed to the earth, and murmured: "Honorable Thousand welcomes to our humble place." Rising, awaited our pleasure.

"Have the eels good today?" patronizingly inquired my friend; "I have heard that their market is not quite up to par." "Do you procure them from the city canals, or are they from the Sumida River?"

The proprietor again bowed, then twitched the left corner of his mouth, after the fashion of a Japanese uttering a joke, and answered:

"Honorable sir, do you for a moment imagine I should offer canal-bred eels to such a judge as yourself? No, no! you know that I have a high reputation and buy nothing but the most beautiful eels that come from the Sumida. Remembering that I have a reputation for you I have kept five, I have saved some of the finest fish you ever saw. Would you like to come into the kitchen and inspect them?"

"Ha!" gently added his wife, who had listened to his speech with increasing interest; "that is so. We have some eels fit for a daimio."

"What do you say?" inquired my companion. "Would you like to visit the culinary department?"

"Not until I have dined," I answered, suiting my modest order of daikon (pickled radish) that issued from a rear apartment. "You know the old proverb, 'Do not make the acquaintance of the cook until the feast is over.' If I relish the eels I may feel like learning how they are prepared."

We slipped all our clogs and followed our hostess up a broad ladder to the floor above, which was divided by sliding screens of paper into a number of apartments. Here we were greeted by a score of chubby-faced, cherry-lipped, neatly-dressed attendants, who knelt and welcomed us with profound bows.

"Which room do you prefer?" said the mistress. "This is not a busy hour, and most of the apartments are vacant."

My companion thought a while, as though deciding an important matter, then haughtily replied:

"We will occupy the one over the extension. I always feel at home there."

The woman led the way, and we entered a small, little, matted room, about 12x12 feet, the sole adornment of which were two hanging pictures representing Ebisu and Dai-koku—gods of luck. Placing cushions on the floor, she invited us to seat ourselves upon them, prostrated herself, bowed gracefully, and retired. In a few moments, a black-eyed waitress, with her hair polished like ebony and decorated with a single gold pin, entered with a box containing live charcoal for the pipe, and, after depositing the apparatus on the floor between us, knelt, bowed and sat upon her heels, glanced modestly downward, and awaited our order.

My friend, who was what we term rather "airy," being a small official in the Foreign Office, glanced patronisingly at the girl and said: "Bring us some titbits with which to amuse ourselves, then serve the broiled eels as fast as we require them. Mind, we don't want fish that have been cooked an hour. My guest is a gentleman who appreciates hot food. What have you on tap?"

"Honorable sir, for

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

D. C. Metsker, of Topeka, Kas., is at the Sherman.

C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Dr. Alexander J. Stone, of St. Paul, is at the Palmer.

D. M. Kelley, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Palmer.

George B. Young, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

George B. Shaw, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

George R. Hopkins, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

John T. Wentworth, of Racine, Wis., is at the Sherman.

S. W. French and family, of Denver, Colo., are at the Tremont.

Andrew Baker and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

Dr. E. R. Fishblatt and wife, of Burlington, Ia., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horton, of Winona, Minn., are at the Palmer.

Mrs. F. A. Peckham, the California temperance lecturer, is in the city.

Alexander, John, James, and Agnes Todd, of Scotland, are at the Commercial.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Johnson, of Baltimore, Md., are in the city, and guests of Dr. E. B. Cook.

The incorrigible Dora May was held to the Criminal Court again yesterday in bonds of $500. This time she relieved a peddler of $24.

There will be a Christmas temperance service at Farwell Hall Sunday night at which the Rev. F. M. Bristol, of this city, will deliver an address.

Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, arrived in the city yesterday morning. He is in good health and spirits, and expects to be back at his post after the holidays.

August Schultz was fined $100 yesterday by Justice Kaufmann for grossly indecent and outrageous behavior at the Criterion Theatre Friday night during the performance.

People with a philanthropic turn cannot do better than remember the invalids in Hahnemann Hospital with suitable donations these holidays—turkeys, sweetmeats, or other "acceptabilities."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 41; 3 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.87; 8 p. m., 29.98.

Sarah Cotter, a West Side disreputable, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Walsh in bonds of $500, for robbing John Grace, a farmer from Earlville, Ind., of $675, the proceeds of the sale of a carload of hogs.

John Rasch, a laborer, living at No. 1483 Milwaukee avenue, fell into a basement at the corner of Dearborn and Jackson streets yesterday, while at work, and injured his left eye so badly that he will lose the vision in that organ.

Delegates from all the Carpenters' Branches in the city met last evening at No. 192 Washington street, and made arrangements for a formal installation of new officers for the ensuing year. The installation will occur the early part of January.

The jury in the case of the unknown man found dead at the corner of Walnut and Kedzie streets Wednesday returned a verdict that death was caused by intemperance and exposure. A great many looked at the body, but no one was able to identify him.

The inquest on the body of Louis Holman, who died suddenly at No. 107 Kinzie street Thursday night, showed that he had been ailing for some time, and that death was caused by inflammation of the bladder. Deceased was a laborer, and had no relatives in Chicago, but a sister lives in Nebraska.

John Schuler, a 10-year-old boy who lives with his parents at No. 316 West Madison street, was run over at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets by United States mail wagon No. 14, driven by James Flannigan, and was picked up with a badly broken leg. He was taken home in the patrol wagon.

Leave was granted The People ex-rel. Felix F. Canda, by Judge Tuley, yesterday, to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the Lincoln Avenue & Niles Centre Gravel-Road Company, and twenty days were allowed defendant in which to plead or demur. The question involved, as has been previously stated in The Tribune, is the right of the corporation to charge tolls.

At the annual communication of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. and A. M., held Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, the following office-bearers were elected: L. L. Wadsworth, W. M.; R. M. Johnson, S. W.; Charles A. Allen, J. W.; John D. Maclean, Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, Secretary; George F. Johnson, S. D.; John C. Crow, J. D.; Isaac B. Jenkins, S. S.; H. McCall Jr., J. S.; J. W. Richford, Tyler.

John Morrison conducted the noon prayer-meeting yesterday in Lower Farwell Hall before the usual overflowing house. Mr. Morrison superintends the Y. M. C. A. lodging-house and restaurant for the city poor on Van Buren street, and yesterday spoke feelingly of his experiences among this class of unfortunates, who drift aimlessly and without homes through the streets like the ebb and flow of a human tide, now plunged into an abyss of crime and vice, and now enjoying a brief period of happiness with the possession of a few stray coins.

The Painters' Union, Branch No. 16, met last evening at No. 192 Washington street, President Maury in the chair. Nine new members were admitted. An animated discussion prevailed on the question of wages. The best painters do not average more than $2.50 per day, and they express themselves dissatisfied with anything less than $3. In fact, there was a strong sentiment prevailing to demand $3.50 for A 1 painters. As a result of the discussion a committee was delegated to draft a petition, which will be presented to the employers, asking of them a percentage of advance, such percentage to be suggested by the committee and approved by the union.

Martin Bock, who formerly operated a tannery at No. 30 Blair street, was arrested yesterday by Constable Eckert, taken before Justice Brayton, and accused of embezzlement. The case was partially heard and was then continued. It appeared from the evidence taken that the difficulty was between Bock and the firm of Doerne, Hosack & Co., for whom he did some tanning. The firm intrusted him with the raw hides and he returned them the leather. In some way not explained a difference of about $2,800 arose between the two establishments, and Bock's arrest was the result. The defense claims that the action is one brought to collect a civil debt by criminal process.

Ex-Ald. Jonas yesterday concluded arrangements with George Hanson, of No. 60 North Clark street, to furnish the meals to be given by Mr. Jonas on Christmas-Day (tomorrow) to poor and homeless men and women. The ex-Alderman's store, corner of Dearborn avenue and Michigan street, looks like a vast meat-market and general grocery. There are carcasses of beef and lambs, cart-loads of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, candies, nuts, and raisins—all to be given to the poor from 9 to 12 o'clock tomorrow. The Humane Society has presented to Ald. Jonas 500 copies of the Christmas number of the Humane Journal, with his name and compliments printed upon them, which will also be given to all who come. Mr. Jonas says that his gifts are for the poor, who will be welcomed and made happy for one day at least.

At the triennial assembly of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree, held Thursday evening, Dec. 22, the following officers were elected: Ill. Henry H. Pond, Thirty-third, Commander-in-Chief; Ill. James E. Church, Thirty-third, First-Lieutenant Commanding; Ill. Amos Pettibone, Thirty-third, Second Lieutenant Commanding; Ill. George E. McClelland, Thirty-second, M. of S. and Gr. O.; Ill. Robert M. Johnson, Thirty-second, Grand Chancellor; Ill. J. B. Bradwell, Thirty-third, Grand Treasurer; Ill. Gil W. Barnard, Thirty-third, Grand Secretary; Ill. Alex Wolcott, Thirty-second, Grand Eng. and Arch.; Ill. J. B. Norton, Thirty-second, Grand Hospitaler; Ill. William E. Poulson, Thirty-second, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Ill. William Shaw, Thirty-second, Grand Standard-Bearer; Ill. Joseph Noice, Thirty-second, Grand Captain of Guard; Ill. J. L. Briggs, Thirty-second, Grand Sentinel; Ill. George W. Lawrence, Thirty-second, and Ill. Robert M. Johnson, Grand Standard Guard.

THE CHLOROFORM VICTIM.

Coroner Mateon and the jury impaneled in the case of Edward Heinrich Tapper, who died under the influence of chloroform administered by Dr. Dodge in the office of Sovereign Bros., dentists, met yesterday forenoon at Wright's undertaking establishment on Fifth avenue, near Randolph street. The wife of the deceased testified that her husband was a native of Germany, 40 years of age, and a merchant at Hammond, Ind. He left home on the 20th for the purpose of attending to some law business in this city, and was then apparently in perfect health. No other witnesses were examined, for the reason that Mr. F. G. Dexter, attorney for Mrs. Tapper, wished to have more time to look up the facts in the case. Coroner Mateon, having other business requiring immediate attention, agreed to a continuance, and Dr. Dodge had no objections to offer, and was anxious to have the sad affair investigated to the satisfaction of everybody interested. The inquest was therefore postponed until next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock sharp at the Coroner's office.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A most sad and serious accident occurred Thursday evening at about 8 o'clock to Miss Mamie Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. W. A. Lloyd, of Ravenswood, in consequence of which she is ... [illegible] ...

Thursday evening and exploded, lodging the bullet in the region of the heart, and it seemed for a time that she could not possibly survive for many hours. Drs. Andrews and Dodge, who are attending her, give hopes of her recovery. The reports published in some of the evening papers, stating it to be a case of attempted suicide, are manifestly wrong, as is evidenced by the fact that the ball entered the clothing at a point below the waist, and, glancing upward, lodged in the region of the shoulder.

NAT WILDER'S "MY BLOCK."

The dry-goods firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. are engaged in the process of removing their goods from the building on Washington street known as "My Block," which has comprised the eastern portion of their store since their location in Chicago two years ago. The entire clerical force were busily at work yesterday, carrying the goods into the Drake Block through the arches in the brick walls between the two buildings. Several of the arches have already been bricked up, and if the goods are not all removed today the clerks will be required to spend a portion of their Christmas in effecting the transfer of the stock. The firm refuse to state whether they have relinquished their intention of claiming the steam-heating apparatus in the vacated store, which was put in by the subscriptions of business-men in the vicinity.

THE BUCK JURY STILL OUT.

The jury in the case of Addison Buck, tried for rape and incest, came into court yesterday morning and said they were unable to agree. Judge Jameson, however, sent them out again, and at midnight they were still locked up. According to one report they stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal; according to another all were of opinion that Buck is guilty, but six were in favor of punishing him for rape and six wanted him sentenced for incest. The punishment for rape may be "life," while that for incest is limited to twenty years in the penitentiary.

LAND-LEAGUERS.

All Saints' Land League held a well-attended meeting last evening in Parnell Hall, on Kossuth street, with President Richard Powers in the chair. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed to prepare for a ball at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Jan. 5, from which the league expects to realize the $250 pledged by its delegates to the Irish National Land League Convention.

The Fourth Ward Land League met last night at the corner of Thirtieth and State streets. The Treasurer reported that $700, subscribed and collected by the club, had been paid over to Mr. O'Connor. A committee of three was appointed to collect more from the wealthy citizens of the ward. The annual meeting of the league will be held in two weeks, and a committee was appointed to nominate officers for election at that time.

WARRING MUSICIANS.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly last night William Nevans, James Roddy, and John Michie presented credentials as delegates from the Chicago Musicians' Protective Union, which asks through them admission to the assembly. Last week similar credentials were sent in by the Chicago Musical Society, the delegates from which were Carl Brews, Louis Krestlow, and Hubert Pauler. These credentials were referred to a committee at that meeting, and last night the same committee were delegated to consider the credentials from the second petitioners. It seems the Protective Union was organized and chartered only a few weeks ago, and it is claimed that the Musical Society had no intention of joining the assembly, except when it saw an opportunity of heading off the new rivals. It is also claimed that the Musical Society has stated that it would not join the assembly if membership was also granted to the Protective Union. The meeting last evening was strongly opposed to the admission of the Musical Society. The objection was raised that they were in the habit of underbidding their price-list in order to defeat the chances of the Protective Union. Another objection offered was that the members were all well off, and that, as the assembly was fighting capital, it had no use for it. Mr. Nevans stated that, of the 1,400 musicians in Chicago, only about sixty-five belonged to the Musical Society; but they were all big guns, looking down upon and spurning all outside of their select few; that they had placed their initiation-fee at $25, for the purpose of excluding those whom they did not want; and, in fact, to corner the market. He said the members of the Musical Society were not Union men, that they looked upon all Assembly men as cranks, and would never have anything to do with them until the chance offered to outwit somebody else. The Protective Union was, he said, composed of nine bands, every member of which made his living by the sweat of his brow, and was an out-and-out Union man. There were some arguments offered on behalf of the Musical Society, but evidently the fates were against them. The vote to admit the Protective Union alone was almost an unanimous one.

CITY-HALL.

The City-Hall will be closed Monday.

There were thirty-five deaths reported at the Health-Office yesterday.

Monday being a legal holiday, Harrison street bridge will be replanked.

Chief-Engineer Swenie received a check for $100 yesterday from J. C. Hately for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The workmen employed on the new wing of the small-pox hospital were panic-stricken Thursday by catching sight of a small-pox patient. A new gang was sent out yesterday, who were doubly vaccinated before they started.

There were issued yesterday building permits as follows: John M. Dowling, three-story and basement dwelling, 25x50 feet, No. 290 Huron street, to cost $8,000; B. Halley, two-story dwelling, 20x46 feet, No. 2255 Dearborn street, to cost $2,000.

A contract was signed yesterday between Dolese & Shepard and the city for the improvement of Twenty-sixth street to the post-house for a width of sixteen feet. The roadbed is to be of cinders, eighteen inches deep, and will cost $1.75 per cubic yard.

Ald. O. M. Brady, of the Thirteenth Ward, has written to the Department of Public Works in regard to the statement of the Pan-Handle Road, that all the trouble in regard to the condition of their side-tracks arose from the dissatisfaction of certain Aldermen, and that they couldn't get material. Ald. Brady regards the excuse as exceedingly gauzy. Leavitt, Hoyne, Robey, Oakley, and other streets are literally closed to travel north of West Kinzie street by the Pan-Handle Road at all hours of the day. They have laid and are laying tracks across these streets in gross violation of law. The Alderman insists that it is the duty of the Department of Public Works to put a stop to these encroachments of a great corporation which laughs at and defies the city laws. He says that the people have some rights in the premises, and through him, as their representative, they demand those rights, and that they be respected. Ald. Brady evidently has the right side of the matter, for this company has never respected the right of either pedestrians or wagons to cross its tracks. For hours they have held trains across these streets and the crossings have been simply impassable. Ald. Brady and Street-Superintendent Fogarty are to look over the ground. No road entering the city has made more trifling excuses in regard to living up to its agreement than has the Pan Handle, and it is a good thing that there is at least one Alderman who has the courage to face them.

THE COMMITTEE ON LICENSES

met. The retail grocers' ordinance concerning the raising of peddlers' licenses was considered, and, after discussion, recommended for passage. Bread, milk, fish, and straw peddlers are exempted from the raise. The penalty for violation is fixed at $25. The license fees range from $5 to $25. The five-inch wagon-tire ordinance was laid over. The hack-stand ordinance, locating stands before the Palmer and Tremont Houses, was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The ordinance limiting the number of saloons in the city was recommended to be placed on file.

An informal discussion was had on the question of increasing the price of saloon licenses. Ald. Purcell, Chairman, stated that he had consulted with many of the saloonkeepers in his (Eighth) ward, and they favored an increase of the license fee. He thought an increase to $100 per annum would be a fair compromise. He thought the Citizens' Association and the saloonkeepers might jointly evolve a practicable plan. He also believed in compelling the licensing of every wagon and carriage run in the city, whether private or public.

Ald. Appleton believed that all saloons which kept open after 12 o'clock at night should pay a double license fee. He favored an equalization if it could be done amicably.

Ald. Wanzer and Blair both favored an increase. Incidentally, Ald. Blair stated that he paid a license fee on nine private teams which the firm of which he was a member used in their business. They were not compelled to pay such a license, but they did it as a matter of principle that all vehicles which used the streets should pay a fee towards their maintenance. They had always paid a license fee on their wagons.

WINTER CHOLERA—FILTHY STREETS.

For something more than a week past complaints have been made as to the condition of the drinking water, which seemed to have a lime-like taste, and was much roiled. Furthermore, there has been a perceptible increase of winter cholera, which was so prevalent last year, and this has been attributed to the presence of sewage in the water. Dr. De Wolf takes no stock in the statements, however, but he attributed its roily condition yesterday to the prevalence of a high northeast wind. He thought that there was no special evidence of there being a contamination of sewage in the water. The Twelfth and Twenty-second street sewers empty into the lake, which may have something to do with it.

Dr. De Wolf expresses grave fears of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in this country next year. This frightful plague has already made its appearance in the Mediterranean Sea, and when it gets in those waters it is very difficult to keep it out of Europe and America. He thinks that the Council should provide liberally for cleaning the streets next year. Capt. McKee, the cribkeeper, saw no evidences of river filth out at the crib.

In connection with the above it might be stated that the storm Thursday night was very severe, and it shook the crib from centre to circumference. It broke several panes of glass in the cribkeeper's house, and demolished the third step of the entrance to the crib. The wind blew at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. Should the cholera appear next summer the streets of Chicago are in such a condition that ... they will help the plague along amazingly. Under no administration have they ever before been so neglected. They are a shame and disgrace to the people and government of Chicago.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Collectors of Lake, Thornton, and Niles got their books yesterday.

At the next meeting of the board Commissioner Hutt will introduce a resolution looking to the introduction of the electric-light in the new Court-House.

The Committee on Public Service met yesterday, and, taking up the Mattocks-Mann dispute, referred all papers pertaining thereto to the board for its action.

The Sheriff's office was somewhat upset yesterday by the attack of Commissioner Mattocks upon the management, printed in these columns. The Sheriff was sick and could not be seen, but those authorized to speak for him said the figures were entirely incorrect, and were promising to prepare a statement for the County Board, which would not only place things in their proper light, but would also annihilate the Commissioner.

The County-Attorney yesterday, after consultation with the Committee on Public Charities, wrote the authorities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to the effect that the county was ready at any time to enter into a contract guaranteeing the right of way for the laying of railroad tracks to the Poor-House. The county is in earnest in the matter, it appears, and if the right of way cannot be otherwise secured from Jefferson, Montrose, or some other available point, they are ready to go into the courts and back the company in the condemnation proceedings.

A woman turned up at the County Agent's office yesterday who was on the eve of becoming a mother. She hailed from the Mackinaw country, and said she had been sent here to escape her shame, expecting to find an institution especially adapted to her case. She soon learned her mistake, however, and left a sadder and wiser woman. There is no city in the country better advertised in this particular than Chicago, all of which grows out of the liberality displayed by the County Board years ago in distributing the public-charity fund to undeserving persons.

The Committee on Court-House and Records made an order yesterday forbidding employés contracting for changes of any kind in the various offices without first consulting the board. They also took a look through the new Court-House, and found that some mischievous person had been tampering with the floaters in the water-closets, that certain janitors were remarkably remiss in the performance of their duties, and that a great waste of gas was constantly going on. They ordered the gas-burners in the water-closets to be reduced in size, and a number of the many of the chandeliers and ... drops therefor, by which a great saving is expected to be effected.

LET DEADHEADS TAKE NOTICE.

There has been in the past no greater abuse in the matter of public charities than the issuing of "passes" to indigent persons wanting to reach some point where they have claimed they had friends to take care of them. A few days ago, to illustrate, a woman appeared who wanted to go to St. Louis, and she was sent; but two days later she was back, having been returned by the authorities there. This is but one in dozens of such cases. In the future the promise is that there will be a new order of things, and there ought to be. For instance, the committee having the matter in charge has agreed to throw open the doors of the Poor-House to all such mendicants, and to refuse transportation to any one unless his or her application is accompanied with a reasonable assurance from the friends to whom he or she wishes to be sent that they are unable to send for him or her; and, furthermore, that they will take care of the person when received. The rule is already being enforced, and it is working well. A case in point occurred yesterday, where the friends of an applicant, who wanted to be sent to New Jersey, forwarded the necessary money for his transportation. If the rule is adhered to it will do a great deal toward suppressing the "professional" paupers, and to correcting the idea which has gone abroad that Chicago is an asylum for the indigent.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

The customs collections were $3,562.96.

The Pension Agent disbursed $2,400 yesterday.

Chicago distillers exported 140 barrels of alcohol yesterday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $25,081, of which $17,834 was for spirits, $3,... for tobacco and cigars, and $3,748 for beer.

Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Hatton was one of the visitors at the Post-Office yesterday. He leaves on a brief vacation for Burlington today.

Charles Greiner, who keeps a saloon at the corner of West Twelfth and Halsted streets, was held under $500 bonds yesterday for selling liquor without a license.

James Morris was yesterday arrested by Inspector Spurling and held until the 31st by Commissioner Hoyne on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Dixon Post-Office.

STREET-CAR TRACKS.

THE WEST DIVISION COMPANY'S PLANS FOR SPRING PAVING—EXIT WOOD, ENTER STONE BLOCKS—RUNNING AGAIN ON STATE STREET.

In an interview yesterday Mr. J. Russell Jones, President of the West Division Street Railway Company, said that he had not yet sent any formal reply to the communication sent him by Mayor Harrison about two weeks ago regarding the condition of the pavements between the tracks on the different street-car lines owned by the West Division Company. Upon receipt of the Mayor's letter Mr. Jones replied in a short note to the effect that he had already seen the contents of the epistle in the daily press. He did not consider a more lengthy reply necessary. The season was already so far advanced that it was impossible, if not impracticable, to lay pavements. The very best that the company could do was to keep those already laid in repair, and this they were doing as well as they could. In the month of November $7,000 was expended in wooden blocks, which were used for repairs only. When spring weather sets in new pavements would be required, and he coincided with his Honor in the opinion that stone blocks were the most durable and the best. The company thought cobble-stones the best, but, as the Mayor favored the stone blocks, they would no doubt gladly comply with his request. Stone blocks, having never been in use in this part of the country, were a scarce commodity. The company purchased a small quantity at a reasonable price this year, and offered to purchase more at an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the price paid for the first lot, but they were not to be had. The South Side Company in planning and beginning their improvements had bought up all that could possibly be secured hereabouts. This, no doubt, would be remedied in the spring, because contractors, upon hearing that stone blocks were to be used, would take care to have large quantities on hand.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS WERE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

They lasted on an average only six or seven months, and even less on streets where there were no improvements outside of the car-tracks and where, as at the lower end of Blue Island avenue, there was very heavy travel, which was of necessity confined to the space between the rails, the remainder of the roadway being impassable, or nearly so. The trouble was street-car tracks ought never to be laid except on improved streets.

The reporter asked Mr. Webb, the Secretary of the road, about the recent purchase of a tract of twenty acres at the corner of Kedzie avenue and Madison street and the purposes for which they intended to use it. He stated that the company at some time in the near future would need a barn site in that locality, and the most desirable one for that purpose was a part of this tract. They could not purchase the part, and so took the entire twenty acres.

Yesterday, for the first time in some months, the cars on the Madison street lines began running round the curve onto State street, to the old terminus between Lake and Randolph streets, but, as the cars were yet running on short time, only a few of them made the full trip. By today a new time-table will be in perfect operation. Mr. Swinarton, Assistant-Superintendent, thinks it likely that the cars will eventually run east to Wabash avenue, and thence north to Randolph street, in which event they might run west on Randolph and south on State street to Madison, thus doing away with the necessity of changing the horses from end to end of the car. Some of the officials regard this route as the most practicable and the one least likely to result in a street-car blockade. For some time to come, however, the route will be as it used to be.

BOGUS BUTTER.

DELAYS IN THE PROSECUTION—A FRESH BATCH OF RETAILERS TO BE HAULED UP.

The prosecution of the butterine and suine men by Mayor Harrison's Butter Inspector seems to lag, owing to the law's delay and the facilities afforded the defendants in securing continuances and changes of venue. Thursday afternoon Justice Brayton refused to fine Ahlgren, the Archer avenue dealer, and the attorneys for the prosecution, Messrs. Moses and Newman, had all they could do to get the defendant held to the Criminal Court in the original bonds. The case of the People vs. Gale, which was continued till 11 a. m. yesterday, was again continued by the Court until Dec. 31, and an understanding was reached among the attorneys that upon that date they would agree to a further continuance until Jan. 7.

The cases of La Fond, McDonough, and Merrill, which went over to Justice Brown on a change of venue, were set for hearing at 1 o'clock, but they were all postponed until Friday, Dec. 30, the original bonds of $300 in each case being continued, and the defendants standing as their own sureties.

A FRESH BATCH.

Notwithstanding its rather hard luck with the present batch of offenders, the prosecution is after a fresh lot, and will doubtless continue to haul up and prosecute these violators of the law just so long as the violation goes on. Warrants were accordingly sworn out yesterday for seven more alleged offenders, one of them being the same Ahlgren, who was held to the Criminal Court Thursday, and who is now hauled up for his second offense. The rest of the batch were: S. Solomon, No. 7 West Madison street; Thomas J. Gale, No. 266 South Halsted street, second offense; Richard McDonough, No. 116 West Madison street, second offense; J. M. Viers, No. 780 West Lake street; T. C. Forako, No. 180 West Lake street; Joseph Kastner, No. 3001 Archer avenue.

An error was made in stating yesterday that Mr. Eckstein, one of the witnesses in the Ahlgren case, said he was employed by N. K. Fairbank and the Garden City Dairy Company to peddle butterine. What he did say was that he was employed by N. K. Fairbank to peddle lard, and by the Garden City Dairy Company to peddle butterine.

A FEMALE BROKER.

Mrs. Dow, of Philadelphia, Arrested on a Charge of Fraud—Losses of Her Patrons.

New York Times.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Marion L. Dow, the only lady broker in Philadelphia, was arrested today on a charge of fraud, preferred by Emelie J. Emerson, a school-teacher of Germantown. Miss Emerson says in an affidavit, that in the latter part of September she gave Mrs. Dow thirty-eight shares of stock of the Lehigh Navigation Company. Mrs. Dow promised to invest them, or the money which they would bring, in New York Central, Lake Shore, and other stocks which would pay very large dividends on or about Dec. 15. About two weeks later Miss Emerson made a transfer of twelve shares more of the same stock. Besides these transfers, she says that she gave Mrs. Dow $3,050, which Mrs. Dow assured her should be properly invested in stock, from which there would be large returns, and gave her a receipt in correct form. Miss Emerson waited anxiously for her profits. She was given small sums at various times, aggregating $879. Dec. 15 came, but the large dividends did not. Miss Emerson grew suspicious, and on Saturday last demanded a return of her money. Mrs. Dow said that the stocks were with Narr & Gerlach, her brokers, and gave some excuse for not having them herself. Miss Emerson urged a settlement, and Mrs. Dow gave her a check on the First National Bank for $6,785, which she said was the amount due. When Miss Emerson presented the check at the bank she was informed that Mrs. Dow had no funds there, and had not had any for some time. Miss Emerson then went to the banking-house of Narr & Gerlach. There she was told that the lady broker had no stocks at that place. Then she declares that Mrs. Dow denied that she had ever really bought the stocks for her, and said that she was unable to pay; that she dealt in margins only and never bought stocks outright. Hence the arrest of Mrs. Dow on a capias for the alleged fraudulent misappropriation of Miss Emerson's money. Judge Mitchell held her under $6,000 bail.

Mrs. Dow's offices, which were at Nos. 1105 and 1107 Girard street, were furnished in sumptuous style, and equipped with all the requirements of a large brokerage business. A woman was employed especially to record the quotations as they were given by the "ticker." A telephone and telegraph instrument and telegraph call-box were among the conveniences with which the establishment was supplied. The patrons of Mrs. Dow ranked from the middle class to the richest and most fashionable. Some of the most distinguished ladies socially in the city were her constant customers, and went into the business with their eyes wide open. She had ladies dealing with her from Reading, Harrisburg, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington. One of her favorite methods was an arrangement by which she pretended to insure her patrons against loss. She received their money on deposit for sixty days, and assumed all risk, and gave a guarantee that no loss should result to the operator. As a commission in these dealings she pocketed one half the profits. Her transactions sometimes amounted to 2,000 shares a day. The losses which some of her customers have met with have been of startling proportions. A wealthy lady, who contemplates bringing suit, claims to be a loser to the extent of $8,000. A lady living in Wilmington, Del., was so encouraged by small gains in the beginning that she invested $3,000, and induced her daughter to invest $1,000. They have lost all. A working woman was so deluded that she not only invested all her own savings, but borrowed $2,500 from a friend and put that in. It is all gone now, she believes. "Why," said Mrs. Dow herself the other day, "I have made thousands of dollars for ladies, and I have lost thousands myself." When arrested, Mrs. Dow had just got into a carriage with a man named Latouche, who assists in conducting the business. The woman did not attempt to resist and made no display of feeling. Latouche, however, whose style of dress and conspicuous mustache would mark him in a throng, became very abusive towards Miss Emerson's lawyer. Mrs. Dow declined to make any statement. When she went away with the Sheriff's Deputy to remain over night her step was light, and her bearing graceful and composed.

ON THE BOURSE.

Annual Bear-Dance of the Boys—A Riotous Proceeding.

The annual bear-dance on the Board of Trade took place between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. The hilarity was ushered in by Billy Lane and Gus Edwards, and the first sample-bag thrown struck "Old Hutch" in the neck and his ample form was momentarily obscured in a cloud of flour. The engagement became general in an instant, and bags of wheat, corn, oats, and flour streaked the startled air with dust, and brought disaster upon the wearers of silk hats and fine clothing. Everybody seemed to enter into the melée with the most reckless abandon. "Old Hutch's" stentorian tones rose above the confusion like the trumpeting of a wounded elephant, but his protest was shut off by a shower of samples that landed around him in the wheat pit. At this juncture George Higgins made a break for the door, but was overtaken and intercepted by two separate and distinct bags of flour, one of which struck him in the back of the neck and the other under the chin at the same instant. Mr. Higgins emerged from the flour and made some remark that was drowned in the uproar. The Lynn boys and Charlie Danielle formed a barricade of the bulletin-board, but were driven out by a cross-fire from the provision crowd, and were obliged to run the gauntlet to the doorway, through which they dashed with crushed hats and disheveled clothes, and almost smothered with flour. President Rogers appeared upon the scene and endeavored to restore order, but no respect was shown his official dignity, and he was compelled to retreat. The fire of the provision men was returned with interest from the wheat pit with disastrous effect. The crowd in the corner broke and scattered in all directions, leaving the disabled on the field. Among the latter was George A. Rhodes, who was hit in the stomach by a bag of corn and entirely deprived of breath. Several hastened to his assistance and the high-jinks came to a close. "Old Hutch" then climbed to the apex of the wheat steps and denounced the proceedings as riotous and disgraceful, and, to emphasize his disgust, offered to sell his membership for $2,500. Several others of the older and more sedate members also freely expressed their displeasure with the lawless occurrence.

The performance was witnessed by a few ladies in the gallery, who clapped their hands and seemed to enjoy it amazingly. It was all a complete surprise to most of the members, as heretofore "sampling-day" has always occurred the day before the New Year.

A CARD SHARP IN TROUBLE.

James Forbes, a very "smooth" and plausible young man well known in society called "sporting circles," was arrested yesterday by Detectives Gallagher and Arnstein upon a warrant sworn out by a man named A. C. Henry, who lives at No. 3228 Prairie avenue, the accusation being that "Jimmy" had fraudulently obtained from him by the use of cards a large sum of money—to-wit: $1,000, of which $400 was cash and the remainder checks. The prisoner procured bail, and the case will come up at the South Side Police Court today. It appears from investigation that a few nights ago the man Henry went upon a spree and met Forbes and a companion named Frank Tarbox, a horse-dealer from Bloomington. The three engaged in a social game of cards, and wagered money upon the result, just to make it interesting. The poorest player, Henry, lost what cash he had and enough jewelry to swell the total to $400, and then drew checks upon the First National Bank to the extent of $600 more. Tarbox, it is claimed, cashed the checks and assisted in winning the money which he had given for them. Henry awoke the next morning comparatively clear-headed and realized what he had done. So he called early at the bank and ordered that payment of the checks be refused. Forbes was therefore prevented from getting the money. So he caused a warrant to be issued for Henry's arrest upon a charge of issuing fraudulent paper and thereupon obtaining money under false pretenses. The arrest was made, and the case was to have come before Justice Wallace yesterday morning. There being present at that time no one representing the prosecution the case was dismissed. Then Henry turned the tables by swearing out a warrant for Forbes and Tarbox. The former was found and disposed of as before stated, but Tarbox has not yet been arrested.

GAMBLING-HOUSE PULLED.

One strolling down Clark street of an evening would be attracted at No. 91 by a handsome stained-glass door leading to the upper floor whose blaze of light is only partially confined by the shutters. Three floors of this building are occupied by John J. Walpole as a gambling-house, and one can lose his money there at almost any game. Roulette, faro, chuck-a-luck, and other modern gambling games are played nightly to large and appreciative audiences. Walpole has recently been advertising his establishment by circulating business-cards bearing a cut of gorgeously-furnished apartments in which the game is in full blast, with colored waiters circulating among and catering to the appetites of the interested players. Either this boldness in flaunting his business in the eyes of the public, or an infraction of some of the rules governing the understanding between the gambling fraternity and the authorities, caused a raid upon the establishment last night. A squad of Armory police made a descent upon the house, captured fifty inmates and an expensive layout. The former were booked at the Harrison Street Station under fictitious names, of course, and, after a few short minutes' incarceration, released upon bonds furnished by M. C. McDonald. This morning they won't show up in court, will be fined $3 each, the money will be paid by the bondsman, and the game will go on serenely as of yore.

A GEORGIA CRANK.

The Lord Told Him to Kill a Man, but Instead He Landed in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23.—Atlanta has come to the front with a crank. His name is Philip Stokes. Today Stokes, who is a colored waiter at the National Hotel, acted rather strangely while cleaning up a room in which was also a guest of the house. When the occupant of the room asked Stokes what was the matter with him, Stokes let fly a stick of wood at the guest's head. By an artful dodge the piece of wood missed the guest's head. An officer then came in and arrested Stokes. An investigation showed that Stokes was crazy. While being taken to the lockup Stokes accounted for his behavior by saying that Jesus was in his breast, and the Lord had told him him to announce judgment of the world. His authority to kill the guest, he says, came directly from Jesus.

GRAND OPENING.

Grand spread! Merry Christmas to all! King will open his new elegant saloon, 75 Clark street, over his old stand, one door north, Dec. 24, with a grand spread. All are cordially invited.

CHILDREN, HANG YOUR STOCKING UP TONIGHT, for thousands of you will have it filled with candies, sugar-toys, French crystallized fruits, and from John Kranz's immense stock, 78 and 80 State street, judging from the crowds that go in there.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia, "Wells' Health Renewer." The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. $1. Druggists' Depot, 53 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne makes a sweet Christmas and a happy New-Year.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and residence.	Age.
William Lake, Clinton, Ia.	23
Louisa M. Hendrick, Chicago	20
Johnson P. Salter, 2304 Calumet av.	21
Lulu Ballard, Chicago	19
Michael Hannigan, Chicago	25
Alice H. Leddy, Arlington Heights	20
Voclay Osska, Chicago	24
Mary Marechek, Chicago	19
John R. Smith, Chicago	23
Bridget C. Durkin, Chicago	21
William H. Preston, Leaf Grove	21
Eva M. Waterbury, Chicago	21
Joseph H. Clement, Chicago	26
Mary R. Jones, Chicago	22
Philip Baker, Chicago	30
Mary A. Farrell, Du Page	20
Clarence V. Shaw, Chicago	30
Annie E. Gavin, Chicago	22
Joseph A. Diederich, 384 Division	28
Mary M. Weishaupt, 384 Division	24
William Leon, Chicago	22
Emily Granger, Chicago	19
George W. Waite, Desplaines	30
Elizabeth Crossland, Desplaines	23
John R. Bechteler, Chicago	28
Lizzie Kelly, Chicago	26
Frederick Kinsel, Creston, Ia.	27
Fredericka Rabendorff, Chicago	22
William Isaac, Cleveland	30
Henrietta Braddley, 124 North Carpenter	25
Charles W. Havill, Brown's Mills	23
Annie C. Rees, Brown's Mills	21
Charles Harth, Milwaukee	24
Ida Hilgendorf, 608 South Morgan	19
John Johanson, Chicago	40
Suenborg Anderson, Chicago	40
John Kammerman, Joliet	25
Anna Gostuchel, Joliet	18
Charles L. Mulliner, Chicago	28
Laura Sullivan, Chicago	19
William Thiede, 19 Evans	23
Mary Ols, Chicago	23
Peter J. Connolly, Chicago	43
Clara Haliday, Chicago	40
Benjamin D. Chase, Chicago	24
Sara E. Chaffee, Chicago	23

MARRIAGES.

JONES—HAYES—In this city, Dec. 21, by the Rev. David Swing, Eugene H. Jones, of C. P. Kellogg & Co., and Miss Alice L. Hayes.

BEHRENS—GRIFFITHS—Thursday evening, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Albert Behrens, of Englewood, and Miss Annie Griffiths, of Normal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

BIRD—HICKS—Thursday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, Mr. Frank L. Bird and Miss Charlotte E. J. Hicks.

DEATHS.

CUSACK—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Martin Bren, No. 848 Wilson-st., on Dec. 22, 1881, Mrs. Mary Jane Cusack.

Funeral on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock by carriages to Calvary.

DENNY—At her late residence, No. 669 South Jefferson-st., Mary Denny, aged 57 years.

Funeral from the above number Sunday, Dec. 25, at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

CALKINS—On Friday morning, Dec. 23, Rosalind Craig, youngest daughter of A. C. Calkins, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., from Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av. Friends of the family are invited.

PRESTON—In Lockport, Ill., on Friday morning, Dec. 23, Lovina B., wife of Isaac Preston and mother of I. W. Preston, of this city, aged 69 years and 10 months.

SINGER—At the residence of his son, C. J. Singer, No. 299 Prairie-av., Jacob Singer, of consumption, aged 55 years.

Funeral today, Saturday, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

Buffalo (N. Y.) and Peoria (Ill.) papers please copy.

JAQUES—Friday, Dec. 23, Roy Howard Jaques, of scarlet-fever, only child of John and Josie E. Jaques, aged 16 months and 23 days.

Funeral from No. 385 Carroll-av. Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MOREY—Funeral services of Ida Belle Morey, only daughter of Henry C. and Fannie Morey, will take place at their residence, No. 182 South Peoria-st., this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

FRIEND—At New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1881, Jacque H. Friend, of Milwaukee, aged 30 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. A. PATTERSON WILL LEAD A meeting for young men this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 150 Madison-st.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting today at noon in Lower Farwell Hall.

CUTLERY.

Xmas. Xmas.

BUT ONE DAY LEFT

To Buy Holiday Presents.

After 25 years business in Chicago, CLOSING OUT.

79 Randolph-st.

Cutlery (all kinds), Sporting Guns, Pocket and Pen Knives (our own make, warranted), I. X. L. and Wade & Butcher's Razors, Roger's 1847 Genuine Silverware, Pearl and Ivory Table Knives and Carving Sets, Scissors and Shears all retailed today at less than wholesale prices. Signs and fixtures for sale. Owner going South.

79 RANDOLPH-ST.

See Sign of Gilt Knife Outside. No Branches.

Respectfully, W. E. SPENCER.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

GEO. W. EMERSON,

STATIONER,

71 Randolph-st., near State.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fine Leather and Plush Goods, Gold Pens, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Games,

At the Lowest Prices. Open Evenings.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 160 South Clark-st.

Best Gum Sets ... Best Plain Sets ... Fillings, ½ usual rates. Teeth extracted without pain ... All work warranted.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALES.

Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, Dec. 29, 9:30 a. m.

These sales will essentially be made up of the same or similar Lines of Merchandise as we have been selling for the month last past. All goods are adapted to present demand. There will be more than ONE THOUSAND LOTS in each Offering.

NOTICE.

The sales as above announced will close the present business year. During the months of January and February following we shall sell at auction only on TUESDAYS of each week in this Department. March 1 we shall resume our TWO SALES weekly—viz.: Every Tuesday and every Thursday, and so continue for the entire Spring Season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Shall Clean Out AT AUCTION, ON Wednesday, Dec. 28

ALL PARTIALLY CLOSED OUT LOTS OF

Boots & Shoes.

So the buyers will have an extra chance. The sale will be large and attractive and there will be

200 Cases Rubber Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 29, at 9:30,

REGULAR TRADE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

1,000 Desirable Lots to Close.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

For Our Sale at 9:30 this Morning,

THE ENTIRE

FURNITURE

Of Fifth-av. Hotel.

Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, &c.

A full line New and Used Carpets, General Household Goods, a Bevel Bethard Table complete, Stoves, &c. A big Trap Room, Tinware, Crockery, Cutlery, Furs, Watches, Chromos, Holiday Goods, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY & CO.

Watches, Diamonds, AND Elegant Jewelry AT AUCTION.

Saturday, Dec. 24, 10 o'clock a. m., At Our Stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Comprising a splendid stock of Holiday Goods, to be sold to highest bidder.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

SIMMS, 56 STATE-ST. IS RETAILING HIS CHOICE

CHRISTMAS MIXED CANDIES

At 25 cts. per pound.

Sold everywhere else at 40 cts.

Sugar Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments, and Wax Candles at Cost.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

SPECIAL ROAST OF OUR FAMOUS COFFEES

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

TEAS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CURIOS CLOSING OUT.

Large variety of Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods, Tea Pots, Tea Sets, Tea Jars, Bamboo Baskets, etc.

FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO. 88 State-st.

RANGES.

RISING SUN RANGES.

Best and cheapest, with Low Closets, High Closets, Pedestals, Reservoirs, and WATER FRONTS. Large Ventilated Ovens. Best Towel-Rack, best Nickel Work. Largest Top Surface. Sold by dealers.

U. S. Foundry Co., 90 TO 100 ERIE-ST.

FOUNDRY.

GLOBE FOUNDRY, 76 & 78 Illinois-st.

Castings for Machinery and Buildings. Heavy Castings a specialty. ROBERT H. EDDY.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M.D., 939 Arch St., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his signature. Send for circular. Sold by druggists and country stores. $1.

CIGARETTES.

GUITEAU

Never smoked "OPERA PUFF CIGARETTES," which may account for his depravity.

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

Berlin Suit Co., 226 State-st.

IMMENSE CONSIGNMENT OF

FUR-LINED GARMENTS!

Consisting of elegant Squirrel-lined DOLMANS at

$35, $47.50, and $50.

These are by far the biggest bargains ever offered by any Cloak or Fur House.

WE ALSO OFFER OUR

$20 Surah Satin Dolmans for $15.00
$25 Silk Dolmans for - $18.00
$35 46-in. Silk Dolmans for $25.00
$14 Diagonal Dolmans for $10.00
$15 Light-colored Dolmans, $10.00
$35 Col'd Silk Dresses, - $22.00
$15 Black Cashmere Suits, $10.00

Immense Reductions in Every Department.

This is our last opportunity, and we are bound to sell.

Come, ladies, let us save you a $20 bill on a Fur-lined Garment.

BERLIN SUIT CO., 226 State-st.

Open Evenings. Monday till 12.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

JAPAN CURIOS.

Japan Curios Reduced

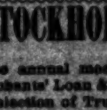
To close. Large Japanese vases half price. Kioto Vases 50c per pair; worth $4. Kioto Puff Boxes 10c each; worth 75c. Beautiful Teapots, 25c each; worth $1. Bamboo Baskets, Tea Caddys, Jars, Boxes, etc., filled with our Pure Teas, 20c to $2 each.

FORMOSA TEA IMPT. CO., 88 State-st.

BIRDS.

SINGING BIRDS

ELEGANT PRESENTS!



The ONLY complete line of Canary Birds, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds, Gold Fish, and AQUARIA TANKS, in Chicago.

KAEMPFER'S, 127 South Clark-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" of Chicago, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, the third day of January, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1881.

WATER MOTORS.

Backus Water Motor,

Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households, ... Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10-horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to

THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO., New York, 332 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn-st.

Infringements will be prosecuted.

MEDICAL.

Loose's Extract Red Clover Blossoms

The Great Blood Purifier. PURE AND HARMLESS.

Laboratory, Monroe, Mich. J. M. LOOSE & CO., 18 Madison-st., Room 9. Call or send for circular.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRANG'S Cards Christmas Cards. FULL STOCK. ...

TRUNKS, &c.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, ... CHAS. T. WILT, ... Trunks, Satchels, ... 144 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The highest and brightest triumph of American art."—Boston Gazette.

POETS AND ETCHERS.

A magnificent volume of twenty full-page etchings, illustrating famous American poems, with thirty-two exquisite and full pieces. Quarto, elegantly bound, gilt.

Poems.	Illustrated with Etchings by
"A Bold White Rose"	J. D. Smillie.
"The Path"	A. F. Bellows.
"Oh, Fairest of the Rural Maids"	A. F. Bellows.
"The Snow-Storm"	J. D. Smillie.
"The Apology"	J. D. Smillie.
"The Wreckie Isle"	A. F. Bellows.
"The Belfry of Bruges"	Samuel Colman.
"Twilight"	Henry Farrer.
"The Baron of St. Castine"	R. Swain Gifford.
"Woods in Winter"	Henry Farrer.
"Flowers"	R. Swain Gifford.
"The Lighthouse"	Henry Farrer.
"Amalfi"	Samuel Colman.
"Summer Storm"	R. Swain Gifford.
"Telling the Bees"	A. F. Bellows.
"The Last Walk in Autumn"	Henry Farrer.
"Palestine"	R. Swain Gifford.
"The Lakeside"	Samuel Colman.
	J. D. Smillie.

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Patience, 30 cents.

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LIST OF NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following list of patents issued to Northwestern inventors this week from the United States Patent-Office:

ILLINOIS.

R. W. Arnold, Litchfield, car-coupling.
J. F. Black, Alton, sulky planting-plow.
W. S. Boerner, Chicago, bird-cage perch.
T. S. Cromwell, Tuscola, corn-planter.
G. D. Ewart, Chicago, conveyer for harvesters.
W. Fields and D. O. Mayfield, Robinson, ironing-board.
N. D. Fowler and R. Neill, Chicago, apparatus for purifying volatile matter from the refuse from refineries.
W. H. Fradler, Aurora, sulky.
N. D. Gates, Chicago, stone breaking and crushing machine.
N. D. Gates, Chicago, stone-breaking and ore-crushing machine.
N. D. Gates, Chicago, stone-breaking and ore-crushing machine.
J. F. Grover, Ashley, fruit-drier.
W. H. Hields and F. Hermann, Cowden, mitten.
J. Hurlburt, Lee Center, lock-nut and binding machine.
R. R. Hart, Peoria, grain-drill tooth.
R. R. Hart, Peoria, machine for distributing fertilizer.
J. Kennedy Jr. and J. A. Budlong, Jefferson, velocipede.
W. F. Kyle, Troy, dumping-car.
L. Mills, Buffalo, lane-plow.
C. H. Olson, Decatur, joint-fastener.
T. S. Parker, Chicago, combined signal and detector.
T. S. Paten, Alton, planting-plow.
T. S. Peterson, Chicago, desk for hotel-register.
T. G. Schmidt, Albion, watch-movement packing-box.
H. J. Sprague, Ashton, railway and telegraph signal.
J. Gerdel, Quincy, barrel-hoop fastener.
R. H. Wilson, Freeport, door-spring.

WISCONSIN.

W. Caswell and J. G. Miller, Green Bay, gas and oil heating stove.
William D. Gray, Milwaukee, middlings-purifier.
William D. Gray, Milwaukee, middlings-mill.
C. F. Kraus, Milwaukee, railway-tie.
W. C. Reeser, Madison, slide-valve.
R. S. Stowell, Friendship, heater.

MICHIGAN.

P. R. Alderman, Detroit, check-rein attachment.
C. M. Middleton, Adrian, stove-board.
W. S. Foster, Kalamazoo, spring-tooth harrow.
G. Mead, Manistee, feeding apparatus for sawmills.
J. R. Morgan, Detroit, carpet-stretcher.
W. A. Roberts, Battle Creek, car-brake.
W. H. Stoddard, Detroit, excavating machine.
J. P. Schmidt and A. A. Link, Elizabeth, sand-band for vehicle wheels.
F. M. Simmons, Detroit, machine for grinding pulleys.
L. A. Spaulding, Port Huron, heating and ventilating buildings.

MINNESOTA.

P. V. Curtis, St. Paul, egg-holder.
J. H. Fairchild, Redwood Falls, harrow-tooth.
J. F. Finch, Minneapolis, upright shaft support and step-rubber.
A. H. Kirk, Minneapolis, dust-collector for flour-mills.
A. H. Kirk, Minneapolis, dust-collector for middlings purifiers.
G. H. Pettier, Faribault, faucet-attachment.

IOWA.

Ira W. Fidler, Mount Pleasant, farm-gate.
Charles A. French, Davenport, feed-water generator.
Charles R. Price, Marengo, fence-post.
James Youll, Battle Creek, barrel-truck.

INDIANA.

S. J. Austin, Terre Haute, scale-beam.
S. J. Austin, Terre Haute, scale for weighing bulk-grain.
D. D. Detrick, La Porte, rail-joint.
W. F. Hugh and F. Leeds, Indianapolis, corn-table.
J. Kline, Crown Point, wood-stove.
L. Morrisett, La Grange, cowl.
H. Westphal, Indianapolis, saw.
J. C. Zimmerman, Wabash, centrifugal seed-drop.

NEBRASKA.

B. C. Cushing and J. J. Butler, Lincoln, earth-excavating machine.
J. H. Maine, Grand Island, clothes-dryer.

WHY DESPOND?

For The Chicago Tribune.

Why despond? The faintest, weakest pulse
Extends in worth an atmosphere of sighs.
Work! till the muscles harden with contraction—
Till from the heart a purer stream shall rise:
Labor will fill the soul with satisfaction,
And thro' the clouds shall pierce thy strength-ened eyes.

Why despond? If weak and sorely driven—
If poisoned or depleted, life's supply—
Still call again thy wonted strength be given—
Still Nature does an antidote supply;
Calm thy tired soul with thoughts of God and Heaven—
Be that sweet rest that cometh by-and-by.

Why despond? Though all unfit for toiling—
Though fell disease deny a moment's rest—
Wait! till the voice of Love, from Heaven calling,
Shall bid thee Home, to dwell among the blest:
There, imperfection, pain, and fruitless moiling
Shall end reward, relief, joy unexpressed.

Despair not! God's mercy never faileth;
Some compensation for each pang is sent;
Whatever ill thy soul or body aileth,
Know God's love, hath only good intent:
Have faith! Fear not! that spirit never quaileth
Thro' works, and waits, and rests—in all content.

Kankakee, Ill. W. J. H. HOGAN.

Adulterated Beer in New York.

New York Herald.

It is reported that New York brewers are exercised in mind through fear that Commissioner Wells may tell what he knows of the secrets of their trade. They claim that the information which he possesses was given him in confidence, and he therefore has no right to disclose it. The Commissioner denies that he is bound to keep the evil doings about brewing to himself, and that instead of their being held by him in confidence he has heard them a second time through the Moderation Society, which presumably obtained them through the analyses which it is known to have made. As, however, there would be no betrayment for Mr. Raum to tell unless there is something which he believes should be known, the public ought to hear the whole story. The beer is made from hops, malt, and water; these contains these and none other harmful ingredients, otherwise the small quantities would very scarcely disturb the life stomach and head, as some beer certainly does. Drinkers have an undoubted right to know what they are drinking, and if the brewers are afraid to tell, so much worse for the brewers.

The land of the free is the home of those who use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

LITERATURE.

How People Live in the Country of Perpetual Winter.

A Novelist Who Has Something to Say About Women-Doctors.

The Nature and Function of Art, Historically and Metaphysically.

The Thirteenth Volume of the King of Encyclopædias.

English Church-Architecture—Holiday Books—Magazines—Literary Notes.

SCHWATKA'S SEARCH.

No more interesting tale of Arctic exploration has been written than the account of Lieut. Schwatka's sledging party in search of the records of the Franklin expedition, and described in a most graphic manner by Mr. Gilder, the second in command. The latter gentleman was the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and much of the matter herein contained has been already published in that journal. The important feature of this expedition lies in the fact that the five members composing it were left for two years in the Arctic regions without any depot from which to draw supplies, and were therefore compelled to live like the natives of the frozen land and to adopt their manners and customs, or their lives would speedily have paid the forfeit of their daring ventures. During eighteen months the party of four white men and one "Eskimo" performed a sledge journey of 3,250 miles, during which their courage, energy, endurance, and perseverance were severely tested. In its main purpose the expedition was a failure. It did not find the Franklin records, but it did ascertain definitely that they had been destroyed, found the remains of many of Franklin's crew, and brought home for burial the bones of Lieut. Irving, an officer of the Terror. In geographical results the expedition accomplished all that was to have been expected of it. By some carelessness no map is given which shows its journeyings, although such a map is constantly referred to. The book has been hurriedly printed while its author is absent on another Arctic trip on the Rodgers, and has therefore many faults in the proof-reading and some ridiculous errors in the text as a consequence. Mr. Gilder was not a scientist, and the accuracy of some of his statements may be fairly questioned. He makes a serious charge against the Captain of the Eothen, the vessel which took them to the Arctic, to the effect that after they had started on their journey the vessel actually carried away the provisions belonging to them, and upon which they depended for the succeeding year while awaiting a return vessel, and for the want of which they nearly perished of famine.

We have not space for more than one or two of the many extracts marked in reading. During their journey Mr. Gilder says: "We ate quantities of reindeer tallow with our meat, probably about half our daily food. Breakfast is eaten raw and frozen, but we generally have a warm meal in the evening. Fuel is hard to obtain, and consists entirely of a vine-like moss. Reindeer tallow is also used for light. . . . Eating such quantities of tallow is a great benefit in this climate, and we can easily see the effect of it in the comfort with which we meet the cold. The January proved the coldest month of our experience, with the mean thermometer of —53.3 degrees, lowest —71 degrees, and the highest —38 degrees Fahrenheit. . . . Our meat had to be eaten cold—that is, frozen as we cut it off, to be sawed, and then broken into convenient-sized lumps, which, when first put into the mouth, were like stones. . . . The country began to swarm with wolves now. Equeeah killed two by the most infernal traps ever devised. He stuck keenly sharpened knife-blades in the ice, and covered them with blood, which the wolves licked, at the same time slicing their tongues, the cold keeping them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempting them to continue until their tongues were so scarified that death was inevitable. He also prepared some pills by rolling up long strips of whalebone, bound with sinew and hidden in meat, which, freezing, would hold together until it had passed into the animal's intestines, when the meat having thawed and the sinew digested, the whalebone would open out and produce an agonizing death."

Mr. Gilder thus sums up the results of the expedition: "We had traveled (in one year) 2,819 geographical, or 3,251 statute miles, most of which was entirely over unexplored territory. . . . Our sledge journey stands conspicuous as the only one ever made through the entire course of an Arctic winter and one regarded by the Esquimaux as exceptionally cold. . . . The party successfully withstood the lowest temperature ever experienced by white men in the field . . . it is the first in which the white men voluntarily lived exclusively upon the same fare as their Esquimaux assistants. . . . The expedition was the first to make a summer search over the route of the lost crews of the Erebus and Terror, and while so doing buried the remains of every member of that fated party above ground. The most important and direct result of the labors of the expedition will be considered the establishing the loss of the Franklin records at the boat place in Starvation Cave." This volume is well illustrated and handsomely printed in clear large type on excellent paper. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, are the publishers.

MR. HOWELLS' NEW NOVEL.

"Doctor Breen's Practice" is the title of W. D. Howells' latest novel. It is the story of a young girl who, when not yet out of her teens, had an unhappy love affair, which is always in the book referred to as "a disappointment." Her guardian fiancé marries her dearest girl-friend. The blow was a cruel one, but it did not crush her. She sank out of sight for a time, and was heard of after several years as a student of medicine in New York. Graduating from college, she planned beginning her practice in company with an older physician in one of the great factory towns of New England. Pending the completion of this arrangement, she goes to "Jocelyn's" (a seaside resort) with her mother and her invalid friend, just arrived from the West, named Mrs. Maynard. In this unexpected guest Dr. Breen finds her first patient, and the story begins, and we might also say ends, at "Jocelyn's." Mrs. Breen, the mother, "was an old lady who had once kept a very vigilant conscience for herself, but after making her life unhappy with it for some three-score years, now applied it entirely to the exasperation and condemnation of others, especially of her daughter whom she kept in a state of perpetual self questioning." The girl hasn't a ray of humor in her character; neither does she understand exaggeration of any kind. So when her patient, Mrs. Maynard, tells her that her husband is cruel and neglectful of her, and that she is about to get a divorce, Dr. Breen believes her statements implicitly. Then an old acquaintance of Mr. Maynard appears in the person of a Mr. Libby. He knows nothing of Mrs. M.'s intentions as to a divorce and treats her very cordially as the wife of his friend. A moonlight walk follows. Dr. Breen's conscience cries out against the apparent sin of her friend, surely unaware that young Libby has passed the time talking about and finding out all he could of the heroine of the story and of her past life. The next day Mrs. Maynard tells Grace that she is going for a sail with Mr. Libby. Grace sees Mr. L. and tries to prevent their going. Mr. Libby, delighted to please her in any way, says to Mrs. Maynard, as she comes out to them, that he "hopes she won't mind its being a little rough." "Indeed I won't I'm fond of it," she cries. Whereupon Dr. Breen's conscience is all alive, and she looks at Libby with eyes of reproach as he departs from the strict truth, and says to her friend, "I wish you to go. I will take the risk of all the harm that may come from the bad weather." After a great deal of persuasion Mrs. Maynard goes. Although she sees no signs of a storm, the weather changes suddenly, and a terrible storm comes upon them. Grace, who is in the boat, sees there are men watching the little boat pitch and toss about, while four of them go out to the rescue. The boat is capsized, but all are saved. Grace is crushed with, "Well, Grace, I hope you are satisfied. All the time I was clinging to that wretched boat I was wondering how you would feel. Yes, my last thoughts were of you. I pitied you. I didn't see how you could ever have peace again." Although Mrs. Maynard is very much alive when brought ashore, she becomes very ill, and in due course of time insists on having another doctor, so Dr. Breen gives over her case to Dr. Mulbridge, while she takes the subordinate position of nurse. During this long illness Grace has to make journeys of Mr. Libby very often, and they go long distances together. On one of these expeditions he tells her he loves her. She refuses him. Dr. Mulbridge, the clever country doctor, before whose will everything bends, has also taken a great fancy to Grace. Meeting Dr. Breen, and after carrying Mrs. Maynard through a severe attack of pneumonia and landed her safely in her husband's arms, the venerable doctor startles the girl by an offer of marriage. The resistless power of the doctor will carry, about her and almost crushes her. Despite her refusal he tells her she will consent in time; that he will trust to her conscience. "You mustn't trust to my conscience, she says. "I fling it away! I won't have anything to do with it. I've been tortured enough by it. There is no rest or justice in it." He laughs and tells her he will see her the "day after tomorrow." Grace rushes back to her mother's room and pours out a torrent of abuse against duty and plans of doing good, thereby making oneself miserable, and causing Mrs. Breen to exclaim "I should think you had taken leave of your conscience." She says: "I hope I have, mother. I am going to the theatre and the opera, and I hope there'll be a ballet; and I should like to do wrong and I will do wrong if it looks right to Harry Libby." In despair she writes a note to Mr. Libby, and meets him when going for a messenger to take it to him. It ends in her telling him that she loves him. Dr. Mulbridge does not wait the time fixed, but calls the next day. Grace is overcome with the same feeling of helplessness and terror in his presence, and it is not until she has her hand on the knob of the door and knows that he can't prevent her escape that she tells him what manner of man she thinks he is. Her marriage with Mr. Libby is happy enough, and she and her Mrs of usefulness in caring for the poor and sick children in her husband's factory.

How natural this scene in a country store:

"As he passed down the long sandy street toward the corner where his store stood, the broodings of the loafers, waiting in Hackett's store for the distribution of the mail, watched him through the open door, and from under the boughs of the weather-beaten poplar before it. Hackett had been cutting a plug of tobacco out of the thick yellow disk before him for the Widow Holman, and he stared at the street after Mulbridge passed, as if his mental eye had nailed him there for the public consideration, while he leaned over the counter and held by the point the long knife with which he had cut the chunk."

"'I see some the folks from over to Jocelyn's yist'-d'y,' he said, in a spasm of sharp, crackling speech, 'and they seemed to think 't Mis' Mulbridge 'd got to step round pretty spry.' I s'pose she didn't want another the same name in the house with her.'

"A long silence followed, in which no one changed in any wise the posture in which he found himself. Then Hackett began to speak. Cap'n George Wray, tilted back against the wall in his chair, continued to stare at the storekeeper; Cap'n Jabez Wray did not look up from whittling the chair between his legs; their cousin, Cap'n Wray Storrell, seated on a nail keg near the stove, ceased for a moment from the pipe with the end of a stiff, cast-off envelope; two other Captains, more or less akin to them, continued their game of checkers; the Widow Seth Wray's boy rested immovable, with his chin and hand on the counter, where he had been trying since the Widow Holman went out to catch Hackett's eye and buy a corn-ball. Old Cap'n Billy Wray was the first to break the spell. He took his cigar from his mouth and held it between his shaky hands and fondling, while he puckered his lips for speech. 'Jabez,' he said, 'did Cap'n Sam'l git that coalier?'

"'No,' answered the whittler, cutting deeper into his chair, 'she didn't signal for him till she got into the channel, and then he'd got a couple o' passengers for London; and Cap'n Jim brought her up.'

"'I don't know,' said Cap'n Billy, with a stiff yet tremulous reference of himself to the storekeeper, 'as spryness would help her, as long as he took the bodies.' 'I guess he's a master of his own ship. Who's he going to marry? The grass widow got well enough?'

"'No. As I understand,' crackled the storekeeper, 'her husband's turned up. Folks over there seem to think he's got his eye on the other doctor.'

"'Going to marry with her, hey? Well, if either o' 'em gets sick they won't have to go far for advice, and they won't have any doctor's bills to pay. Still, I shouldn't a' picked out just that kind of a wife for him.'

"'As I understand, it was the doctor began; but here he caught sight of Widow Seth Wray's boy, and asked, 'What's wanted, Bub? Cornball?' and turning to take that sweetmeat from the shelf behind him he added the rest in the mouth of the hobbledy reverberating 'Sir, 'She's got prop'ty.'

"'Well, I never knew a Mulbridge yet 't objected to prop'ty—especially other folks'.'

"'Barlow, he's tellin' round that she's very fine appearin.' He handed the corn-ball to Widow Seth Wray's boy, who went noiselessly out on his bare feet.

"'Mr. Howells' American girls are much more pleasing and natural characters than those painted by Mr. James. His stories are simpler, the poetic vein more pronounced. His literary style is fascinating, but does not seek for dramatic effects. His books end satisfactorily, yet in entire harmony with his plot. It always seems right that they should end as they do. Incidentally Mr. Howells weaves into the warp of his fiction many delicately truthful and not a little quiet humor. We can even fancy hearing his quiet chuckle at the chagrin of the strongminded as he places before them in sharp outline the opinion entertained by women of physicians of their own sex. And how the book will fly to the throats of those women when the female doctor heroine marries the society young man and gives up her profession forever. Doctor Breen starts in life with the idea of benefiting her own sex, and ends by doing her best to make rivals for herself. We believe "Doctor Breen's Practice" will be considered the best of Mr. Howells' works, outranking even his "Undiscovered Country," to which the palm has previously been assigned. It is a thoroughly pleasant, wholesome work, which all readers will find very enjoyable.

NATURE AND FUNCTION OF ART.

"It is the object of this volume to inquire into the present condition of Architecture; to define the nature and function of Art in general, and of Architecture in particular, in order to show how Architecture may again become a living and creative art." Such is Mr. Eidlitz's introduction to his rather ponderous work on architecture. If this author's practice in his profession is based on the same theories as his writings his work certainly must be massive. Mr. Eidlitz is at home in the chapter devoted to a discussion of the shortcomings and cant of his professional brethren. Here he will find hearty cooperation among all earnest artists desirous only of the elevation and continued progress toward perfection of their art. What he has to say in the way of truth-finding is earnestly and conscientiously done, and in fact earnestness is the impelling motive of this writer. The last part of the volume is much more satisfactory than the first half, in which we are furnished with a subject for the painter's brush, to be called the "Puzzled Metaphysician." Here is a scrap of sound, practical advice:

"Above all things do not search for special effects. Do not expand a plain country house into a palace, nor squeeze it into a cottage, nor into any known or given shape because you admire that shape more than others."

Mr. Eidlitz's work will commend itself to the architectural profession. It is plainly but substantially bound, with many illustrations, and published in New York by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

An "essay" covering nearly 200 pages is a somewhat elaborate production. Too much body for the size of the head! Nevertheless it is a magnificent work—this "Essay on the History of English Church-Architecture Prior to the Separation of England from the Roman Obedience"—and will be heartily welcomed by members of the profession, for whom it has been especially prepared. The author's aim has been, he says, to exhibit the architectural art of Christendom as a part of the great fact of Christianity; to deal with the church architecture of our own country as but a portion of a great whole, and to display the essential solidarity of the history of Christian art in England with that of Christian art in general, and of Christianity itself. And the text gives a continuous history of the subject from the point of view taken. The engravings are finely executed, and the volume is both valuable and interesting, as a special work on a special subject for a special class of men. Imported by Scribner & Welford.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

The thirteenth volume of this, the chief of all encyclopædias, is now ready, and runs from INF—KAN. The "American" articles in this number are on "Iowa," by Henry Gannett; on "Washington Irving," by Richard Garnett; and on "Jefferson," by John Bigelow. Prof. Robertson Smith has essays on "Jerusalem," on "The Book of Judges," and on "Joel." The subject of "Ireland" is treated by T. P. Henderson, W. K. Sullivan, and Richard Barwell. Among other contributors to this volume are: James Parton, Prof. Sayce, Prof. Jebb, the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Sir G. C. Rawlinson, J. A. Symonds, Lady Brassey, Canon Farrar, M. D. Conway, Lord Stanmore, George Saintsbury, and Prof. Ward.

Referring to the articles by American authors, it may be pounded whether Mr. Garnett's statement that Irving was not "characteristically an American author" is correct. If he was not, then pray who is? He is lowered by the statement that had he been of Western origin he might have been the "first Western humorist" and "his humor might have gained in depth and richness." This is an extraordinary remark. Then the characteristics and excellence of the West when Irving lived could have improved his perfect style or imparted greater finish to the delicacy of his humor is rather paradoxical. On the whole, however, the article is well written and Irving's abilities estimated at their just value. Mr. Garnett's essay on "Iowa" has the merit of brevity, and treats of that great State after the formula used in the description of those already given. Mr. Bigelow condenses into a small space the leading facts in Jefferson's life—a matter a remarkable feat for Mr. Bigelow, who is generally diffuse and heavy. He has had some experience in biographical writing. The author of the article on "John Jay" is not named. Among the principal contents of this volume—in the preparation of which special writers have been engaged—are: Infanticide, Inquisition, Insanity, Iron, Inscriptions, Inspiration, Insurance, International Law, Irrigation, Italy, Japan, Jaundice, Jesuits, Jupiter, Kaleidoscope, Kant, and Kamchatka. The work comes to us from Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Your Mission" is the title of a pretty little work in verse neatly illustrated by competent artists, and so bound as to make it a gift-book for the holidays. The writer of the musical verse is Ellen M. H. Gates.

"Volcanoes" is the title of a volume in the "International Scientific Series" prepared by Prof. John W. Judd. Its title indicates the theme of which it treats. Mr. Judd's aim has been to deduce from the study of existing volcanoes those general laws which appear to govern volcanic action. The author's researches have been exhaustive, his style is pleasing, and the volume interesting.

"Common Sense About Women" contains a series of essays on women by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. There is not a family in the land but what has a direct and personal interest in the subject, and it is one to which Col. Higginson brings long experience and a forcible pen. The articles have already been published in the *Woman's Journal*.

"The Fortunate Island and Other Stories" is a collection of amusing stories by "Max Adeler." The fun is beaten rather thin to cover so much space, but there is some humor and originality in the different chapters.

"A Peculiar People" promises us as being of the trash, trashy. The scene is in Syria, and there is no doubt but that the Maronites of Lebanon are a very "peculiar people" indeed. Why the book was written, is a question the reader will not find answered in the text. For whom it was written will be equally difficult to ascertain, since each individual will be ready to declare that it could not have been for him. It is uninteresting, and lacking in any symptoms of vitality.

A very handsome edition of Goldsmith's works, edited by Cunningham, in four volumes, has just been issued by Harper Bros. It is a library edition from new plates, with wide margins, uncut edges, and put up in a box. The print is uniform with that of Macaulay, Hume, Morley, and others from the same house.

The third volume of "Letters of Charles Dickens" consists of letters only, and has been edited and prepared by his niece (Georgina Hogarth) and his eldest daughter. This final volume comprises his correspondence with Lord Lytton and Mr. Austin Layard, and many letters to intimate friends on both sides of the ocean, as well as to members of his family.

The value of such works as "Lessons in Figure Painting in Water-Colors" and "Flower Painting in Water-Colors" is chiefly for those who have not a natural eye for mixing colors. Both the works referred to are handsomely gotten up, and, with the restriction mentioned, should admirably subserve their purpose.

Mr. Kendig has been somewhat of a traveler, and during his wanderings took full and frequent notes of all that he saw. Elaborating these notes he has published a volume entitled "Sketches of Travel," which does not, so far as we can see, contain any very new or startling information. Every tourist is apt to believe that the impressions made upon his mind by what he sees must necessarily be novel, and his deductions theoretical important. It is a mistake. However, Mr. Kendig has written pleasantly enough, and embodied in his chapters considerable previously accessible information.

Mr. E. A. Freeman is a rare writer. To whatever subject he devotes himself his examination goes to the foundations, and his literary style is always as admirable as his mode of presentation is entertaining. "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice" embodies the results of his Venetian work. To a man of his learning this book is not sufficient. Those interested in archæological works will readily admit that it is fascinating, and we believe that it will prove delightful reading for any one. Want of space prevents the many extended references to its pages which we should like to make. Mr. Freeman's name alone is a magnet for the careful reader, and once attracted it is difficult to leave the perusal of his works.

Mr. Rossetti is a dainty poet. He is to the art poetic what the genre painter is to the art of painting. His work in its class is nearly perfect, and his "Ballads and Sonnets" has won for him his enviable reputation. The present volume contains the sonnets already published, as well as some new ones. They are all in the same key, but the versification is admirable.

The volume of "Extracts from Thackeray's Writings" has apparently no author. It is a series of classified selections from the works of the great novelist, whose every volume is a treasure-house and nearly every word a gem. It is a marvel that the work has not been done before. As it is it has been well done, and readers of the volume will meet in its pages some of their dearest friends.

A new edition of the successful novel, "Hopes and Fears," by the author of "Orsino Castle," has been issued in London by Macmillan. There is probably an unusual demand for works of fiction on Ireland and Irish topics at present. The real and historical portion is not especially entertaining reading.

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Some of the best of the shorter poems of Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Bryant, and Aldrich have been selected and illustrated by etchings and vignets, then bound handsomely for the holiday season. The artists who have furnished their work are A. F. Bellows, Samuel Colman, Henry Farrer, R. S. Gifford, and J. D. Smillie. The pictures are of uneven merit, but all are much above the usual run in illustrated works, and it is interesting to compare the differing styles of these excellent artists. The frontispiece is admirable, so are Mr. Smillie's snow-storm, Mr. Farrer's "Twilight," and Gifford's illustration of the "Baron of St. Castine." The collection is one that will be highly prized by every fortunate recipient.

"Studies in Modern Art" is undoubtedly the most superb, and, for the price, the cheapest, art work we have yet seen. The book is bound in vellum, elaborately decorated with white, blue, and black pencilings, and stamped in gold. The volume contains a series of monographs on the leading French artists of the day by the artistic Edward Strahan, and contains ten independent steel engravings, many fac-similes of original drawings by the artists, and between fifty and sixty initials and head and tail pieces, all of the best and finest work in the line of art, printed in tint with borders. In the text may be found a description of the modern French school, and such painters as Gérôme, Meissonier, Diaz, de Neuville, Le Poitevin, Cot, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Baudry, Pelouse, Corot, Rousseau, Chintreuil, Daubigny, Tissot, Bastien, Brion, Dore, Millet, Weber, Lambert, Ranson, Rudaux, Soudray, Adam, Wolf, Lalauze, and the engraving Gaujean, Rajon, Prudhon, Gusman, Baude-Cloarec, Amsler, Mathieu, Gilbert, and Hanson. Numbers are all represented, with fine specimens of their work.

Referring to the artists by American authors, it may be pounded whether Mr. Garnett's statement that Irving was not "characteristically an American author" is correct. If he was not, then pray who is? He is lowered by the statement that had he been of Western origin he might have been the "first Western humorist" and "his humor might have gained in depth and richness." This is an extraordinary remark. Then the characteristics and excellence of the West when Irving lived could have improved his perfect style or imparted greater finish to the delicacy of his humor is rather paradoxical. On the whole, however, the article is well written and Irving's abilities estimated at their just value. Mr. Garnett's essay on "Iowa" has the merit of brevity, and treats of that great State after the formula used in the description of those already given. Mr. Bigelow condenses into a small space the leading facts in Jefferson's life—a matter a remarkable feat for Mr. Bigelow, who is generally diffuse and heavy. He has had some experience in biographical writing. The author of the article on "John Jay" is not named. Among the principal contents of this volume—in the preparation of which special writers have been engaged—are: Infanticide, Inquisition, Insanity, Iron, Inscriptions, Inspiration, Insurance, International Law, Irrigation, Italy, Japan, Jaundice, Jesuits, Jupiter, Kaleidoscope, Kant, and Kamchatka. The work comes to us from Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Your Mission" is the title of a pretty little work in verse neatly illustrated by competent artists, and so bound as to make it a gift-book for the holidays. The writer of the musical verse is Ellen M. H. Gates.

"Volcanoes" is the title of a volume in the "International Scientific Series" prepared by Prof. John W. Judd. Its title indicates the theme of which it treats. Mr. Judd's aim has been to deduce from the study of existing volcanoes those general laws which appear to govern volcanic action. The author's researches have been exhaustive, his style is pleasing, and the volume interesting.

"Common Sense About Women" contains a series of essays on women by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. There is not a family in the land but what has a direct and personal interest in the subject, and it is one to which Col. Higginson brings long experience and a forcible pen. The articles have already been published in the *Woman's Journal*.

"The Fortunate Island and Other Stories" is a collection of amusing stories by "Max Adeler." The fun is beaten rather thin to cover so much space, but there is some humor and originality in the different chapters.

"A Peculiar People" promises us as being of the trash, trashy. The scene is in Syria, and there is no doubt but that the Maronites of Lebanon are a very "peculiar people" indeed. Why the book was written, is a question the reader will not find answered in the text. For whom it was written will be equally difficult to ascertain, since each individual will be ready to declare that it could not have been for him. It is uninteresting, and lacking in any symptoms of vitality.

A very handsome edition of Goldsmith's works, edited by Cunningham, in four volumes, has just been issued by Harper Bros. It is a library edition from new plates, with wide margins, uncut edges, and put up in a box. The print is uniform with that of Macaulay, Hume, Morley, and others from the same house.

The third volume of "Letters of Charles Dickens" consists of letters only, and has been edited and prepared by his niece (Georgina Hogarth) and his eldest daughter. This final volume comprises his correspondence with Lord Lytton and Mr. Austin Layard, and many letters to intimate friends on both sides of the ocean, as well as to members of his family.

The value of such works as "Lessons in Figure Painting in Water-Colors" and "Flower Painting in Water-Colors" is chiefly for those who have not a natural eye for mixing colors. Both the works referred to are handsomely gotten up, and, with the restriction mentioned, should admirably subserve their purpose.

Mr. Kendig has been somewhat of a traveler, and during his wanderings took full and frequent notes of all that he saw. Elaborating these notes he has published a volume entitled "Sketches of Travel," which does not, so far as we can see, contain any very new or startling information. Every tourist is apt to believe that the impressions made upon his mind by what he sees must necessarily be novel, and his deductions theoretical important. It is a mistake. However, Mr. Kendig has written pleasantly enough, and embodied in his chapters considerable previously accessible information.

Mr. E. A. Freeman is a rare writer. To whatever subject he devotes himself his examination goes to the foundations, and his literary style is always as admirable as his mode of presentation is entertaining. "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice" embodies the results of his Venetian work. To a man of his learning this book is not sufficient. Those interested in archæological works will readily admit that it is fascinating, and we believe that it will prove delightful reading for any one. Want of space prevents the many extended references to its pages which we should like to make. Mr. Freeman's name alone is a magnet for the careful reader, and once attracted it is difficult to leave the perusal of his works.

Mr. Rossetti is a dainty poet. He is to the art poetic what the genre painter is to the art of painting. His work in its class is nearly perfect, and his "Ballads and Sonnets" has won for him his enviable reputation. The present volume contains the sonnets already published, as well as some new ones. They are all in the same key, but the versification is admirable.

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THE FARM.

Illinois Shows How to Make Sugar from Sorghum.

Different Breeds of Beef Cattle, and Their Points of Excellence.

Evidence that the Cow-Boy Is Not So Bad as He Is Painted.

Is Sickness in Hogs Caused by Overfeeding?—Miscellaneous Notes and Items.

Sorghum Sugar.

THE TRIBUNE has received from the Agricultural Department at Washington a series of diagrams showing the average results of analyses of sorghum for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, indicating great progress in the art of making sugar of good quality from several varieties of sorghum. The experiments being made in this connection by Commissioner Loring are creditable to the department, and will be of importance to farmers. In this connection the results of a series of experiments made during the seasons of 1880 and 1881 by Profs. Weber and Scovell, of the Illinois Industrial University, will be read with interest. A pamphlet has just been issued by the Regent of the university containing the report of the gentlemen who have had the matter in charge, from which the following data is taken:

The object of the investigations made upon sorghum-cane at the Illinois Industrial University was to settle, if possible, the much-disputed question whether sugar could be made from this plant on a manufacturing scale and with commercial success. From the many conflicting reports relating to this matter no definite conclusions could be drawn, and it was found necessary, in order to prosecute our work in an intelligent manner, to treat the whole subject as an entirely new field of investigation. It has been claimed by many that the proper sphere of the sorghum industry is the production of sirup, and a great deal of good work has been accomplished in improving the quality and yield of this article. But what may have been true for sorghum a few years ago does not hold good today. The sorghum industry is at the present time confronted by another—namely: the glucose industry, which, although still in its infancy, has already shown its superiority in the production of sirup both in regard to the quality and quantity. This statement is made with due consideration of the many attacks which the glucose industry has of late received. Glucose as an article of food is equal if not superior to cane sugar, and its artificial production from corn or other amylaceous substances is a perfectly legitimate business. It is true, that in the decolorization of the glucose injurious substances may be employed, and if the products sent to market are not perfectly free from them great injury may be done to the consumers. The same thing may be said for the refining of cane sugar. But in either case the employment of injurious substances is not a necessity, and should be condemned by every one who is interested in public welfare. Glucose, when made as it should be, is perfectly harmless, and no valid objection can be made to it in a sanitary point of view, when employed for any legitimate purpose to which it is adapted. The sorghum industry must regard the manufacture of glucose as a fair competitor, and the latter will never lose in importance by any unjustifiable attacks or criticisms. From these considerations it seems evident that the production of sirup alone can no longer maintain the cultivation of sorghum on a scale which would suffice to give it the name of an industry.

To accomplish this sorghum growers should turn all their attention and energy to the production of crystallizable sugar, which glucose, on account of its inherent properties, can never replace, and which will always find a ready market, free from all competition.

These circumstances led to the investigations about to be described, and the results obtained have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Our experiments, both scientific and practical, have shown beyond a doubt, not only that the manufacture of sugar from sorghum in our own State is practicable, but also that it will be highly remunerative, when undertaken on a large scale.

Up to the present time sorghum-seed has never found a proper utilization. Although in its general composition it resembles other grain, as corn, the amount of tannin contained in it, as our analysis given farther on shows, will no doubt prevent its liberal use as food for animals. Knowing that immense quantities of seed will necessarily be produced as soon as the sorghum-sugar industry is introduced, we have given this matter careful study, and have found that the seed is eminently adapted for the production of glucose. We have prepared the glucose directly from the ground seed, without the tedious and expensive process of first separating the starch. The great advantage of this industry to the sorghum industry will appear from the fact that, as the seed is practically ripe when the cane is cut, it can be stored up until the sugar season is over, and can afterwards be manufactured into glucose with the same machinery now used in making sugar from the cane, thus giving employment for the balance of the year to the works, which otherwise would have to lie idle for eight or ten months annually.

Our work occupied two distinct fields of experiments: first, scientific investigations, in which the nature of sorghum-cane was studied; second, practical experiments in making sugar.

The objects of these analyses were: (1.) To note the development and changes of the sugars in the plant during its growth. (2.) To notice the changes which the cane undergoes after reaching this maximum stage in the quality and quantity of its saccharine matter: first, while standing in the field untouched; second, standing stripped two weeks; third, cut and lying under shelter. (3.) To ascertain the portion of the stalk richest in sugar. (4.) To study the effect of different varieties of soils on the development of sugar in the cane. (5.) To determine the effect of freshly manured soils on the development of sugar in sorghum. (6.) To compare the different varieties of sorghum as sugar-producing plants.

These examinations were conducted in the following manner:

On the dates specified, ten average stalks were selected from the given field, stripped, topped just below the uppermost leaf, and cut off one joint above the ground. The stripped and topped cane was crushed in a thoroughly cleansed Victor mill. The juice was collected in a bottle, and after being cooled down to [?] deg. c., the sp. gr. was noted, then 10 c. c. were put into a graduated cylinder for the estimation of grape sugar, and 10 c. c. were put into a beaker for determining the amount of cane sugar.

For the estimation of grape-sugar the 10 c. c. measured off for this purpose were diluted so as to measure exactly 100 c. c. and the grape-sugar then determined by Fehling's solution.

The portion reserved for cane-sugar was diluted, [?] drops of dilute sulphuric acid added, and the whole heated over a water bath for one hour. The mixture was then allowed to cool, sodium hydroxide added to alkaline reaction, diluted to 100 c. c., and the total amount of sugar determined with Fehling's solution. The difference between the grape and total sugar was estimated as cane-sugar by multiplying by 0.95.

The chemists after testing several distinct varieties of cane, the experiments in every case being identical in method, say:

It appears that the Amber is best adapted for the production of cane-sugar. The Orange and Liberian can also be employed advantageously in the latter part of the season, as they mature later. Their yield is greater per acre, and this fact no doubt would compensate for less proportion of cane-sugar to grape-sugar contained in them. Analysis No. 25 of the Chinese cane seems to indicate that it would be unfit for the production of crystallizable sugar.

The experiments made during 1880, are thus referred to in the report:

In the experiments which follow, the juice was either evaporated directly after it came from the mill, i. e., without the use of re-agents, or after it had been submitted to clarifying processes. In the first, the juice is designated in the experiment as not clarified, in the second, as clarified, defecated, or neutralized.

1. Early Amber—Sept. 13. Cane, very ripe, cut down. Juice, not clarified—evaporated to a sirup which upon cooling weighed eleven pounds to the gallon. It was of a light color and had a distinct sorghum taste. Stalks, stripped and topped, yielded 45 per cent of juice, having a specific gravity of 1.068. The sugar, not crystallizing [illegible]

2. Early Amber—Sept. 23. Juice defecated. As the juice was brought from the mill, milk of lime was added, little at a time, until a piece of [illegible]

3. Early Amber—Sept. 28. Juice not clarified. The evaporation was continued until the sirup [illegible] weighed eleven pounds. [illegible]

4. Early Amber—Sept. 28. Juice made alkaline with lime, and then neutralized with sulphate of alumina. [illegible]

[illegible] gallons juice from which was made 8.[?] gallons sirup, weighing eleven and three-fourths pounds per gallon. Calculating from this data, an acre of the early amber would yield 894.5 gallons of juice, or 85.1 gallons of sirup.

5. Orange—Sept. 22. Juice neutralized with milk of lime; afterwards tannin and gelatine added; evaporated to a sirup of twelve pounds to the gallon; sirup dark. The sugar commenced crystallizing in a few days. Three weeks afterwards the sugar was separated from the sirup by a centrifugal separator. Sugar brown.

In this experiment 330 lbs of topped and stripped stalks were used, producing 155 lbs of juice (45 per cent), 25 lbs sirup (7.75 per cent of the stalks and 16.04 per cent of the juice), 13½ lbs sugar (3.5 per cent of stalks, 8.87 per cent of juice, 49.1 per cent sirup).

One row, .0398 acres, yielded 30 lbs juice. Calculating the yield of an acre from these data, we have 754 gallons juice, 130.4 gallons, or 1,447.2 lbs sirup, and 710.37 lbs sugar.

6. Orange—Sept. 24. Juice neutralized with lime, and a few drops of tannin added to every 10 gallons juice, then ¼ oz. gelatine, and afterwards a little sulphate of alumina. Juice evaporated to a sirup of 11 lbs to the gallon; color, very light. Sugar began crystallizing after standing two days.

7. Orange—Sept. 27. Juice neutralized with lime, and concentrated to a sirup of 11 to 12 lbs per gallon. Sugar readily crystallized.

8. Orange—Sept. 27. Juice neutralized with milk of lime, sulphuric acid was added to combine with any lime remaining uncombined in the juice. The sugar began crystallizing as the sirup was cold.

9. Orange—Oct. 1. Juice defecated with lime and sulphate of alumina. Sugar began crystallizing after three days. In this experiment stripped and topped stalks were used, yielding 54.2 per cent of juice; specific gravity, 1.075.

10. Orange—Oct. 1. Juice evaporated without defecation. The sirup, after standing about five weeks, had but few crystals of sugar. In a subsequent analysis of this sirup (see analysis of sirup No. 4) there was found to be 28.9 per cent of cane sugar and 28.91 per cent of grape sugar.

11. Orange—Juice not defecated, evaporated to a sirup of twelve pounds to the gallon. The sugar has not crystallized.

12. Amber—Juice defecated with lime and sulphate of alumina. The juice was quite acid as it came from the mill. Sirup black. Sugar crystallized.

Finding that some of the sirup whose juice had not been defecated did not crystallize, it was thought that perhaps a farther concentration would cause the sugar to crystallize. For this purpose the sirup produced in experiment No. 2 was selected. In the early part of November it was further concentrated in the steam evaporator, but this had no effect upon the crystallization of the sugar.

Finding that the concentration of the sirup did not cause the sugar to crystallize, an analysis of several of the sirups was undertaken, in order to investigate this subject more thoroughly. The following sirups were selected to be analyzed:

No. 1. Early Amber—Sirup taken from that made in experiment No. 3.

No. 2. Sirup of No. 1 subjected to further concentration.

No. 3. Orange—Sirup of experiment No. 9, with the crystallized sugar taken out by the centrifugal separator.

No. 4. Orange—Obtained from the sirup of experiment No. 10. The following were the results obtained:

Number.	Cane sugar.	Grape sugar.	Gum.	Water.	Ash.	Total.
No. 1..	47.22	14.70	6.80	29.4	1.97	100.1
No. 2..	45.62	20.00	10.51	20.29	3.78	100.3
No. 3..	35.63	25.82	6.75	28.67	1.40	99.27
No. 4..	28.9	28.91	7.80	24.04	1.75	96.40

The cause of the large per cent of ash shown by No. 2 was undoubtedly the lime added to neutralize the sirup before the second concentration.

From the proximate analysis of the cane it appears that one acre of sorghum produces 2,530 pounds of cane sugar. Of this amount we obtained 710 pounds in the form of good brown sugar, and 285 pounds were left in the 737 pounds of molasses drained from the sugar. Hence, 62 per cent of the total amount of sugar was lost or changed during the process of manufacture. This shows that the method of manufacture in general use is very imperfect.

The gentlemen who have made these experiments have more nearly approached success than ever before, and it now appears that the outcome of their researches will result in a general renewal of interest in the growth and manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane. There appears, however, to be one very serious drawback to the general adoption of the process by which Messrs. Weber & Scovell have demonstrated the practicability of manufacturing sugar from the cane. Having reached such a position as seemed to them to guarantee a grand success, the scientists were shrewd enough before divulging their secret to send on to Washington an application for a patent for their patent process, which, unfortunately, has just been granted. The chemists who have made these experiments and secured the patent were perhaps warranted in so doing, but as the college to which they are attached was founded as a public school for the general dissemination of useful knowledge as a State institution, it is altogether probable that steps will be taken at once to protect the people against their avaracious attempt to use the tools and appliances of the State to exact payment or royalty for an invention to discover which they were liberally paid. The attention of Gov. Cullom has been called to the matter, and it is also being seriously considered by the Faculty and board who manage the institution at Champaign. The people of the State of Illinois are justly entitled to the result of these valuable experiments, and it is to be hoped that the enterprising and seemingly speculative professors will be compelled to make their process the property of the general public.

Our Beef Breeds.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

UNIVERSITY, CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 21.—Discussions as to the value of different breeds of cattle continue from year to year, receiving new interest from the annual fairs. Agreement of opinion is hardly to be expected. We are all more or less influenced by self-interest or by prejudice. Some of us cling too strongly to old-time favorits. Each breed will continue to have its partisans. We are apt to be too sweeping in our praise or condemnation of a breed. No one is equally well adapted to all conditions. In old countries this fact is recognized. In Great Britain there are breeds which are now, as they long have been, confined to small areas, but which hold their own against all rivals in these limits. In this country we have too often attempted to force the general adoption of a favorit breed.

Variety of climate, soil, and modes of treatment make variety of breed essential. The breeds best suited for the temperate climate, abundant food, and good care of the Central Western States are not best, as pure bred, for either the far North, extreme South, or for the wild life, scant feed, and great exposure to which cattle are subject "on the plains."

Practical experience must be given the chief importance in deciding such questions. The men who produce beef are often prejudiced; often are slow to adopt improvements, but when they persist in giving their preference to any breed, or when they refuse to make use of another, after opportunities for comparison, it will not do to claim they are all wrong. We must accept as facts their statements that the one breed has fairly met their wants, and that there are valid objections to the other. Long-continued popularity is strong presumptive evidence of merit; long-continued lack of popularity is strong presumptive evidence of, at least, lack of adaptation.

The recognized improved "beef breeds" in this country are all from Great Britain—Devon, Hereford, Scotch Polled, and the Short-Horn. The latter is by far the most numerous and widely spread; the Hereford comes next in present popularity. The Scotch Polled are rather a breed of the future than of the present in this country. The Devons have enthusiastic friends, but are not growing much in numbers or popularity.

The Devon has much in its favor. Its rich red color, activity, hardiness, graceful form, good fattening qualities when matured, and the good quality of its flesh can all be highly extolled. Its grades and crosses are often excellent. But even the most enthusiastic friends of the breed cannot claim that it is widely popular. They wonder at the poor judgement of the mass of breeders and feeders, but admit that their favorit breed keeps in the background, both in England and in this country. It is well known here. It was introduced more than half a century ago. Why is it not now a leading breed? Chiefly because it lacks the size which the average beef-maker in this country wants, and because it does not mature as early as some other breeds. Devon steers or bulls weighing over 2,000 pounds are sometimes seen, but at the recent Birmingham Fat-Stock Show the heaviest Devon steer—over four years old, weighed only 1,757 pounds, and this is considerably above the average of good Devons. For light soils and [?] pastures the Devons have many advantages, but they will never become general favorites with stockmen in the Central West, unless a marked change in the conditions of profitable management come about. And they have size they would be one of the very best breeds for crossing on the common cattle of the Far West. It would seem [illegible] would be better [illegible] for general use in America.

The Herefords have had a singular history. As old breed, they have always been and now are a half-local breed in England, and are almost unknown in Scotland. They are well known at the leading agricultural fairs and fat-stock shows and have taken their full share of prizes in competition with all other breeds. The steers are frequently bought for grazing in counties somewhat remote from the breeding districts, but the latter enlarges slowly, if at all. They were early introduced into this country, but for a long time attracted little attention. In some cases they disappeared as a distinct breed; in others a very few breeders kept up their herds, warmly praised them, but made few converts. In the last ten years, and especially within the last half dozen years, they have rapidly advanced in number and reputation. Breeding herds are established in many of the States; large numbers are imported; there is much demand at high prices and, today, the breed is as much talked of as any other, and its reputation is among the very best, with every prospect for increased popularity—well deserved. The average unprejudiced good judge of cattle, whether breeder, feeder, dealer, or butcher likes the Hereford when he sees good specimens. As a breed they have deep, well-rounded, compact bodies, especially good at the heart, with well sprung ribs, short legs, and every appearance of good constitutions and good feeding qualities. The head, horns, and neck are a trifle heavy; the brisket is often pretty large; the hide is thick, and often, but not always, the hindquarters are not as heavy comparatively as are the forequarters. The breed is confessedly one of the best for fattening on grass. The flesh is of superior quality. Early maturity is readily secured, and the weights are among the largest. As milkers the cows are barely medium. Neither in England nor this country has the breed been very extensively crossed on others, but the grades in this country have often been unusually good. The breed is decidedly popular with most, perhaps all, who have tried it "on the plains," and for the improvement of the common cattle in the great ranches it has points in which it is unsurpassed—size, compactness, fair activity, hardiness. Its moderate milking capacity is not an objection for this use.

For regions in which milk is made almost equally important with beef, the breed is not so well adapted, and this one fact will prevent its taking a leading position in many parts of the country. It has not proved itself equally good for crossing with other breeds as has the Short-Horn. It is doubtful if it is best adapted for the general farmer. Ultimately it will, probably, become a leading breed in several sections of the country.

The Black Polled Scotch breeds—the Angus or Aberdeen, and, to a less extent, the Galloway—are becoming more popular in Great Britain and in this country. The Galloways were introduced several years ago, as well as the Angus in very small numbers, but attracted little attention until recently. The latter breed is now the more popular, and, probably, deservedly so. That these cattle are hornless is in their favor, although this point has been made too much of by some. That they are of good size, with excellent forms, reasonable earliness of maturity, with decided good feeding qualities, and excellent beef, all who know them willingly admit. The writer has never seen a breed with which he was before comparatively unfamiliar that so favorably impressed him as did these cattle two years ago at leading British shows. In some cases this breed has won great honor in competition with other breeds—notably at Paris in 1878. In more cases crosses between this breed and the Short-Horn have been champion prize winners in Fat-Stock Shows. It is claimed that the cross from the Short-Horn bull on the Polled cow is better than that where the Polled bull is used. It was noticeable that several enthusiastic Scotch friends of the breed closed their eulogy to the writer with a claim for unequaled excellence for cross-bred steers, from a Short-Horn sire. These cattle have not much merit as milkers, and are not the stock for the general farmer. For the Northwest and the great plains they seem among the best breeds known, if not the very best.

The Short-Horn has had a history as remarkable as that of any other breed. Comparatively it is of recent origin, but is now by far the most widespread and numerous of any of the improved breeds of cattle in Great Britain and its colonies, and in America, as well as having a fair foothold on the Continent of Europe. It is now more nearly on the defensive than for a quarter of a century past, but it is more correct to say other breeds have increased in popularity than to charge that the Short-Horn has lost popularity. The breed has suffered somewhat in consequence of its great popularity, and more in consequence of some whims of classes of breeders. In future it will not be so decidedly *the* beef breed of the country, but there is little probability it will soon lose its place as the leading beef breed. It has the great advantages of general fair and sometimes extraordinary merit for milk, and of well-proven ability to improve "common cattle" almost everywhere. It can hardly be called prejudice that makes the claim that the highest type of the Short-Horn is the equal of any other breed in beauty and symmetry. Large size, unusual early maturity, good feeding qualities the breed unquestionably possesses. That it would be better if, on an average, it had a trifle shorter legs and were fuller behind the shoulders ought not to be disputed. It is, however, unsurpassed in loin and hind quarter. It has proved its capacity for doing fairly well in a great variety of climate, but it is not the best breed for New England, the extreme Northwest, the thinly coated plains, nor any mountainous region. In the fertile lands of the Central West it and its crosses will long hold a leading position.

G. E. MORROW.

Careless Breeding.

The most successful breeders of fine cattle are the men who, starting upon a foundation of thoroughbred pedigreed stock, devote themselves to the care of their animals, without so much regard to innate purity of either sire or dam. To assume that having secured the purest of ancestors it must necessarily follow that equally good progeny will result without the very best of care, is entirely wrong, and this assumption is too often the cause of failure among breeders.

Another cause of failure is that breeders do not appreciate the absolute necessity of a thorough appreciation and knowledge of the capabilities of the stock they handle and desire to improve, and fail to properly study or understand the physiological application of these traits of animal character.

It is often assumed that having good stock it must follow as a matter of course that the progeny of such cattle will be equally good, and that all a breeder has to do is to calmly sit down and pocket the profit of what may be justly termed foolish indolence, or a failure to appreciate the capabilities of his stock.

Name and pedigree is taken as the ne plus ultra of success, and after a few seasons of such treatment the herd begins to degenerate, the breeder fails to realize his dreams of prosperity, and the foundation of what might have been a fortune is offered at auction, and another failure is scored. To be imminently successful a beginner must pay the closest attention to the care and handling of his cattle, if he desires to produce results commensurate with his efforts, and this subject, especially among the breeders of Short-Horn stock, is becoming one that must receive more general attention if the lovers of that breed expect to retain the advanced position which they have occupied for so many years. There is no question that the reputation of the Short-Horn family has been maintained in a very large measure by English breeders, who have endeavored by study and the utmost attention in the way of care and shelter to bring out every point of excellence and keep up the reputations of the Bates, the Booths, and the Collings, whose ability as breeders is acknowledged the world over. A beautiful animal, whose pedigree traces back to some famous sire, known to possess the excellences of careful breeding and the best of care, will soon degenerate unless the practice of watchfulness is vigorously maintained, and American breeders will be compelled to pay more attention to this matter, and it is apparent that the most renowned breeders of American Short-Horns have awakened to a realization of this fact. Within the past three years there has been a very decided and perceptible lack of careful breeding, arising in a great measure from ignorance of what could be accomplished by studious endeavor, and the lovers of the Durham blood will be interested in knowing that at last there is a disposition to provide the most desirable food for animals, to shelter them properly, and in every other manner to insure the success, which without these requisits is utterly impossible.

The "Cow-Boy."

President Arthur, in his recent message, referred to the "cow-boys" of the Western frontier, inferring that they were a species of nomad, whose deeds partook of lawlessness, and that the "cow-boys" of New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado were composed largely of men who gain a livelihood herding the great herds of cattle on the Western [?]. Hardly a stage-coach robbery or a raid upon the railroads of the West has ever occurred but with the assumption has at once been taken that the "cow-boy" was the malefactor, and yet the truth would seem to be that this class of men have been traduced and villified by the charges which have been laid at their door. It is natural to suppose that a man who can be hired to herd cattle at the meagre salary of $15 per month, and who is supposed to withstand the rigor of continual outdoor labor in its roughest phase, must of necessity be a person of very little ambition, and at the worst one whose only aim is to eke out an existence, which a man of ambition could not tolerate. They are generally a jolly, roystering set of young men, fond of excitement and adventure, who go into the business because it offers an opportunity for a living without the exertion of any great capacity, except that they are required to sit a horse with some degree of propriety and to ride long and hard. The many grievous misdemeanors with which they have been charged have in almost every instance been committed by men old in crime, whose careers have been outside the ranks of the herders, and who possess a [?] bravery, and an utter disregard of the law that is not found among the Texas "cowboys." Of course there have undoubtedly been murders and robberies committed by the herders, but these have largely been the result of periodical sprees, to which the "cowboy" is addicted, when he has been paid the paltry stipend which he receives at the hands of his employer. Men who have been among this peculiar class of people assert that the wholesale charge of lawlessness and freebooting which has been preferred against them is entirely wrong and unwarranted by actual facts, and it is justly due the "cowboy" that he have the benefit of the denial. It is too often assumed that a cowboy is a young fellow dressed in a buckskin suit, with a huge pair of boots, and armed with a portable arsenal of knives, pistols, and a Winchester rifle, whose chief delight is to get full of whisky every day of his life and run through the streets of a frontier town, announcing himself as Terrible Tom the tricky tinker of Tuckahoe, ready to shoot down in cold blood the entire population out of hand.

Overfeeding Hogs and Its Effect upon the Trade.

There has never been a time when the question of overfeeding live stock of every character has received so much attention at the hands of breeders as is now the case. Hog-breeders are at present considerably exercised on account of the fearful losses sustained by cholera, and it has slowly dawned upon the minds of many of the gentlemen that perhaps the evil practice of overfattening has something to do with these continued losses. Science has as yet failed to prove the truth of this assumption, but practical feeders and breeders are coming to that conclusion, and in many localities are governing themselves accordingly by discontinuing the practice of crowding their stock. Of all domestic animals the pig goes it upon his cheek, and at the ordinary fair or fat stocks show this very fullness of cheek is too apt to govern the awards. Consumers, however, do not indorse these paunchy, round, overfed, and stuffed porkers, knowing that good pork cannot generally be found where animals are seemingly fed for lard purposes and that alone. What is required and demanded both at home and abroad is the long-bodied hog, which affords a deep shoulder, lean ham, and sides upon which meat instead of fat is the rule. There has been a growing disposition to stop the practice of overfeeding hogs, and so general has this demand become for good lean pork that, notwithstanding the universal practice to feed to the utmost capacity, breeders are now changing their views, and sending to market pigs that will guarantee good-paying block qualities. It is very reasonable to suppose that an animal overloaded with great masses of absolute fat and grease cannot be as healthy as the one which, while sufficiently fed, is not burdened with a mass that is only profitable to the land manufacturer. Foreign dealers in American pork do not hesitate to assert that the stock of this country is overfed, and it is to these exporters that the American breeders are indebted for the change that cannot but result to the benefit of the feeder, the dealer, and the consumer.

A Live Stock Enthusiast.

The Earl of Dunmore, of Scotland, is now in this country looking after his vast interest in Canada. The Earl is one of the best known Short-Horn breeders of Great Britian, and is President of an English colonization society who have recently purchased a very large tract of land in Canada. The following portion of an interview held with the Earl by a New York reporter will indicate his enthusiastic love of cattle, and also his estimation of America as a grazing and beef-producing country.

"Do you think that Texas will afford a suitable field for your system of colonization?"

"Well, I have not been there, you see, so I cannot say anything on that head at present. Probably, however, it is more the great interest taken in cattle-raising that leads me to Texas. I do not know that there is today any more profitable business to enter into than that of cattle breeding in this country. Many others are equally alive to this fact, too. When I was in Wyoming about a year ago I had some idea of taking a ranch. One of the cattle kings of that part of the country then offered to sell me one of his ranges at $19 a head all round—that is, cattle, horses, and all. Today I cannot acquire that same property at less than $25 a head. What do you think of that for a rise in value in a twelvemonth?"

"Has the great consumption of American beef in England anything to do with this rise?"

"Not a bit of it. I would not want the English trade or put a cent into a business breeding cattle solely to supply that market. The breeder has a ready market for all the cattle he can raise in Chicago. The natural demand for fresh beef, which the increase of population causes to grow larger and larger every year, and the large quantities used by the preservers of tinned meats, make the raising of cattle a most profitable business, and I believe there is from 30 to 40 per cent profit on the capital invested in it. You know," the Earl continued, with a smile, "I'm mad on cattle. I got all my best blood from this country some years ago. It had been laid out here, and I got it back again. I gave $10,000 for ten cows. But within five years I cleared by my sales all the money I had expended. I got 10,400 guineas for three yearling bulls, the highest price ever paid for three youngsters, and in [?] forty of my stock fetched in the aggregate $28,000."

General Notes.

The Indiana Poultry Association meets at Indianapolis Jan. 4, continuing in session six days.

The Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association holds it annual convention at St. Louis Jan. 3 to 5, inclusive.

After paying all premiums and expenses of the fair of 1881, the St. Louis Fair Association has $30,000 in cash on hand, a showing unequaled by any like institution in this country.

Three dairies in Curry County, Oregon, recently manufactured 19,000 pounds of butter from 134 cows, a showing that speaks volumes for the growing dairy interests of the far West.

The Short-Horn bull 5th Duke of Tregunter, recently purchased in England for Mr. Attrill, of Ontario, is pronounced by competent judges the best animal brought across the water for several years.

Prof. M. A. Scoville, of the Illinois Industrial University, leaves next Wednesday for Louisiana, to investigate the sugar works of that State. Prof. Scoville has recently taken part in a series of experiments, which it is said has demonstrated that good crystallized sugar can be made from sorghum.

Tanners are complaining of a shortage of heavy hides for thick leather. A great portion of the heavy hides have come from Texas cattle of the long-horned variety, but the crossing and improving of these natives has resulted in better beef and finer hides, and tanners are unable to supply the increasing demand for heavy stock in consequence.

A Western farmer of the old school, lamenting the paragon hired man of the past, thus speaks of him of the present: "He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week he wipes on his handkerchief. He wants a whole hour at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singing-school, or sits down to a newspaper."

The farmers of Michigan have united in a fight against further royalty for the right to use a certain process for drive-wells claimed by one N. W. Green as his exclusive property. Counsel has been employed to represent the farmers, who are determined to contest the claim to the last extremity. The outcome of the pending litigation will be eagerly watched by farmers throughout the country.

A few days since four steers who had broken through a railroad fence in the vicinity of Elmwood, on the Chicago & Alton Road, were struck by a train of cars and horribly mutilated. Several hours elapsed before they were killed, and then, to the disgrace of the owner, the fevered beef was sold to resident butchers, who presumably disposed of it to customers. The meat was not fit for human food, and something more than adequate punishment ought to be provided for a man who will sell meat thus affected.

The College of Agriculture of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign attempts to meet the wants of young men who can give but little time to the study of agriculture by giving four daily courses of lectures during the winter term—eleven weeks from Jan. 4. Prof. Morrow, Dean of the college, gives lectures on general farm management, and breeding and management of animals; Dr. Prentice on diseases of animals; Prof. Burrell, Vice-President of the University, on elements of horticulture. The expense can be made very light; in all not necessarily exceeding $50 for the term.

A cow was killed at Franktown, Nev., recently who was not only full of honors and of years, but whose stomach contained a large quantity of nails, bits of glass, bones, a piece of gold, and various other rare and costly articles. She resembled a junk-shop which had been established after years of accumulation in a cowhide tent. The articles were all worn smooth by friction with the heavy consignments of hay which the beast was constantly receiving. Notwithstanding the handling of the bric-a-brac above-mentioned, her teeth were perfectly sound, as she had never been addicted to the use of tobacco in any form. The indications are, however, that she had been boarding at the back door of a drug-store or a saloon, where some facetious wag probably wrung in an occasional bottle or case of hardware on the unwary beast.

WHAT THEME?

For The Chicago Tribune.

O swallow, swallow, soaring high above,
Singing thine only song—thy song of Love—
Why does thy little song our hearts so move?

O swallow, swallow, soaring thus above,
This is the reason that thy song doth move:
Because—only because—'tis song of Love.

O poet, poet, when thou too would'st move
All hearts, and thus thy power of song approve,
Thou too must sing—first, last, alway—of Love.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

Prof. Horsford's Baking Powder.
Prof. Rodney Welch, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, said: "The greatest improvement ever made in raising bread without the use of yeast is the process of Prof. Horsford."

LAND TROUBLES.

Condition of the Agricultural Interest in England and Scotland.

Farming in England Doesn't Pay Much Better than in Ireland.

The Reason for This Summed Up in the One Word, Rack-Rent.

Some Samples of the Real-Estate Operations of a Scotch Duke.

D. R. Locke in the Toledo Blade.

I did not confine my observations of land troubles to Ireland alone, though it is in Ireland that there is the worst condition of affairs, for the reason that there is a vital difference between the ruling classes of England and the entire Irish people in race and religion; and that makes a great deal more difference in the British Empire than anywhere else on the footstool.

But the English or Scotch farmer has not so happy a time of it as he might have, and England will have just as violent a land agitation as Ireland within a very few years. The average Englishman has a vast veneration for royalty and nobility, and all that sort of thing, for he ascribes to the "system" what he himself has done to make Britain great; but his wife and children are nearer to him than her Majesty or my Lord, and he is beginning to ask why he is yearly getting worse off, while her Majesty and my Lord are living even more luxuriously and expensive than ever.

When a strong, vigorous race of men get to asking themselves this question, it is high time that her Majesty and my Lord begin to look out for themselves. The French peasantry and the French artisans made it very warm for the "Divine-Righters" several times, and finally they have a republic that will endure—not the best republic in the world, but a very good attempt at one, and as good as we could expect from Frenchmen.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

Farming in England doesn't pay much better than in Ireland; and the reason for it, as in Ireland, is summed up in the one word, Rent. In Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire, there are hundreds upon hundreds of farms vacant, and doing nothing—the reason being the insecurity of tenant-farmers and the rottenness of land-ownership. It all comes from the fact that in England, as in Ireland, the fee-simple of the land is in the hands of the few, and that the few owners regard the tenants as so many cows to be milked for their infernal extravagancies, and that they are so stupid that they cannot be made to understand that there is a point beyond which the tenant cannot go, and that, when that point is reached, something must break.

One farm I saw was a good piece of land of 280 acres. It lies as dead as Julius Caesar, and is growing up to thistles. Why? Because the rent is £400 a year, or $2,000. It has been screwed up to that point by successive owners, till the closest labor and the most starving economy will not pay the rent. It would not pay it anywhere on the globe.

In Nottinghamshire the "noble" proprietors are having their farms left upon their hands for the same reasons; and they are attempting to farm them by their agents, practically evicting the skilled labor which was born upon the soil and is best fitted to cultivate it.

These owners are those whose debts compel them to get something out of their land. They either attempt to farm them themselves, or they make leases at a rent just low enough to induce their tenants to continue.

But there is another class that is not so merciful, or, rather, who are not compelled to be just; and the English nobleman is never just except upon compulsion. These are the incubuses who are actually rich, and have an income from some plunder outside of their lands. They will not make leases at all, for fear of losing the game! They want this beautiful land to grow up into shelter for hares and birds, and all that sort of thing, for the sake of the pleasure of shooting in the season. The distress of the evicted tenant—eviction by reason of exorbitant rent is as certain as eviction for nonpayment—is nothing to them. They must have their preserves of game—they must have their sport.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy are having a serious time about their incomes. They have their "glebes," which are rented; and they have been just as unmerciful as other land-owners. The rents have been screwed up and up till the tenants, unable to keep the land in proper condition, have exhausted it; and now, in an impoverished condition, it is thrown back upon the owners, who are unable to get an income from it sufficient to pay interest upon the mortgages. English landlords—clergy, noble, and lay—have eaten up their capital in oppressing their tenants; and it serves them right.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The process is the same in England as it is in Ireland. The landlord puts his estates in the hands of an agent—selecting for the purpose a man with a heart of flint and a face of brass—one who knows no mercy, and who would not do a kind act were he paid for it.

The tenant appeals to him for a reduction, but he might as well ask mercy of a tiger. Then in his despair he goes to the landlord.

"My good sir," says the landlord, beaming upon him benevolently, "I know nothing about these things. The matter is entirely in the hands of Mr. Smithson, my agent. Go to him."

"But I have been to him, and he will do nothing."

"Really I regret it. But Mr. Smithson knows all about it—I don't. If he, with a knowledge of the situation—that is what he is there for—can do nothing, I cannot. I am not to be expected to know anything about it, nor can I meddle with business that is his."

And the poor devil of a tenant, with the prospect of starving on the land or emigrating from the only place on earth which to him is a home, goes away sadly, and my Lord or the Reverend, as the case may be, drops his agent a note, saying: "Jobson was here to get a reduction of his rent. He will stay, and can be made to pay. Be firm with him."

Then the agent tells Jobson that lowering the rent is out of the question; and Jobson stays, for he does not want to leave. He buys his artificial manures and his fertilizers from the agent, for he can get credit nowhere else; the agent has a handsome commission from the manufacturer; and so, between the agent and the landlord, the manufacturer and the usurer, and the rest of them, Jobson works fourteen hours a day, only in the end to either lie down and die, or by the help of friends get away to America.

I know one tenant who, dissatisfied with an agent's apology for serious and unreasonable raising of his rent, determined to see the Duke himself. At the interview his Grace replied that he really knew nothing about the matter; he had put the revaluing into the hands of the most eminent man recommended to him; and, in short, if the tenant did not feel comfortable, it was open to him to leave and let another man come in at the new terms. Now this was the cruel truth, but only part of the truth. The tenant could not quit without tremendous sacrifice of his property—to say nothing of his home-love and other feelings. So he answered: "Your Grace, I cannot leave without ruinous loss. I have farmed well for many years; I can get nothing else at my time of life; and hence your power to oppress me."

All England is dotted with unoccupied farms; and these blotches upon the fair face of Nature are becoming more frequent every year.

We may look for a heavy emigration from England next year, and for many years to come, unless the Government has sense enough to do for England what it will not do for Ireland—interfere for the protection of the tenant-farmers against the rapacity of the nobles who have them by the throat.

NOT EVERYTHING PLEASANT IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotch are having their taste of landlordism, and they find it rather bitter. True, they are not oppressed as are the Irish, for good reasons; but they find their landlords, especially if they are of the nobility, will go just as far in the matter of oppression as they can.

A SAMPLE CASE.

The Duke of Hamilton is the despot over the estate of Arran. There is a little island off the coast, a few acres in extent—not more than fifteen; a little gem of a place—all rock, but very beautiful. It has been occupied from time immemorial by one family, who have lived by fishing and furnishing boats for summer-visitors and all sorts of ways. The present tenant took it into his head a few years ago to build some summer-cottages for the accommodation of pleasure-fishers, and he applied to the Duke, who gave him permission to erect as many as he chose.

Last summer the Duke went over to the island for the first time in his life, and found that Sawney was doing a rather good business. That is to say, he had built at his own expense three little cottages, and by renting them in the summer, and furnishing boats, etc., he was making a good living, and putting by a few pounds against the inevitable rainy day that comes to everybody.

Now, if there is any one thing that drives a Lord or Duke to madness, it is to see a tenant laying by any money; and the Duke proceeded to stop all that.

The land had been rented for £15 annually; and, understand, the cottages, the little wharf, and all the improvements upon the rock, had been built by the tenant, and at his own expense. The Duke had never put a penny upon the naked rock, which Sawney had made rather attractive.

This was meat for the Duke. He deliberately raised the rent from £15 to £80! Of course the tenant could not pay the unreasonable rent. His Grace knew he could not, and did not expect it. What happened? The tenant could not pay the rent, and had to quit; and his Grace took possession of his houses and things, and put the place into the hands of an agent, who immediately set up the prices for cottage-accommodation and boats on summer-visitors; and so his Grace and the agent (a poor relation who had to be provided for) are both getting a very nice income from the property of the evicted tenant who made it with the labor of his own hands.

This may not be brigandage—this may not be highway-robbery—but if, in the hereafter, the ghost of Dick Turpin doesn't fall on the neck of the ghost of the Duke of Hamilton and hail him "Brother," it will be because Turpin, having done his robberies where he took some danger himself, feels several degrees above his Grace, and holds himself much the better man.

THE DUKE AND RELIGION.

The Duke is, as might be supposed, thoroughly devoted to the Established Church. Lamlash is a watering-place, and there are a great many visitors there during the summer. Now, the desire to keep cool during the summer is not confined to those of the Established Church. There be Presbyterians, those of the Free Church, who love to disport themselves in the salt water, and enjoy the scenery, and the shade, and the mountains and things in the neighborhood of Lamlash; and, being a pious folk and a godly, these naturally desired a place wherein to worship according to their form. Consequently they applied to the Duke of Hamilton for a site on which to erect a church. He refused. Then they proposed to buy ground for that purpose.

He refused angrily. He had done all that he felt called upon to do for the spiritual welfare of his tenantry at Lamlash—he had given a site for an Established Church, and he would do no more.

At another point on the coast he did permit the building of a Free Church, but with the condition added, that no services should be held therein when services were being held in the Established Church! Which is to say, the dissenters might, by the permission of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, worship God according to their form when nothing was being done in the by-authority Church.

The chief of the first Spanish Inquisition, as well as Dick Turpin, will hail his Grace as a kindred spirit.

THE BURDENS THE BRITISH EMPIRE GROAN UNDER.

But his Grace does not look so far ahead. He has his enormous estates on Earth to care for—more especially his deer-walks. His Grace is a keen sportsman; and nothing delights his soul so much as to have large parties of his friends from London come up during the shooting-season, and help him kill deer upon his own estates; and he wants deer enough to make the sport good.

Now, a deer is even more fond than a cow of the tender shoots of the young oats or barley, and all other green crops; and they can jump with ease an obstruction that would stop a cow of predatory instincts, or even a horse. From these deer, kept for the sport of his Grace, the crops are in constant danger; and without crops how is his Grace's agent to be paid the rent?

Therefore, half the tenants have to stay up nights guarding their crops against these predatory beasts. They dare not shoot one of them—for that would be felony, and the shooter would be transported. The one thing which an English Lord will not forgive is the destruction of game by his tenants.

And between the upper millstone of rents and the nether millstone of game, with the occasional grind of religious intoleration, the tenants of his Grace of Hamilton have a tolerably hard time—an intolerably hard time might be said.

WHAT THE FREE BRITON GROANS UNDER.

There are in England about 300 "packs" of hounds, numbering about eighty each, or 40,000 in all. The hunting horses number about 125,000; and the yearly cost of these hunting establishments is estimated at more than $45,000,000.

These estimates do not include the original cost of the establishments—they are merely the annual expenses. The first cost goes up into many millions—for enormous prices are paid for good hunters and the better breeds of hounds.

And this hunting is no joke to the farmer. The horsemen and the hounds go across the country, and it matters little to them what damage is done to crops, grounds, and animals. The tenant has no rights that the landlord is bound to respect, and he must submit to whatever burdens are imposed upon him.

It may be necessary to keep up the "good old English customs"; and to encourage "manly sports," but are not the stomachs of the tenants and the stomachs of the tenants' children worthy of some consideration? And then, if killing game is a sport to be encouraged to keep up English manliness, why not give the tenantry—who, after all, do the fighting—a shy at it? Why keep all the good things for the nobility? John Hodge could improve his marksmanship and his manhood by having an occasional shot at a deer or a hare, and the deer or hare would not be an unacceptable addition to his remarkably short commons at table. But, were John to presume to be seen with a gun in his hand, he would be shot at by a burly gamekeeper, and, if not killed, would be arrested, tried, convicted, and transported. What is my Lord's amusement is John Hodge's crime.

CHANGE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Changed? Yes, I will confess it—I have changed.
I do not love you in the old fond way.
I am your friend still—time has not estranged
One kindly feeling of that vanished day.

But the bright glamour which made life a dream,
The rapture of that time, its sweet content,
Like visions of a sleeper's brain they seem—
And yet I cannot tell you how they went.

Why do you gaze with such accusing eyes
Upon me, Dear? Is it so very strange
That hearts, like all things underneath God's skies,
Should sometimes feel the influence of change?

The birds, the flowers, the foliage of the trees,
The stars which seem so fixed and so sublime,
Vast continents, and the eternal seas—
All these do change with ever-changing time.

The face our mirror shows us year on year
Is not the same; our dearest aim or need,
Our lightest thought or feeling, hope or fear—
All, all the law of alteration heed.

How can we ask the human heart to stay
Content with fancies of Youth's earliest hours?
The year outgrows the violets of May,
Altho', maybe, there are no fairer flowers.

And life may hold no sweeter love than this
Which lies so cold, so voiceless, and so dumb;
And will I miss it, Dear? Why, yes, we miss
The violets always—till the roses come!

ELLA WHEELER.

Queer Dishes.

Chambers' Journal.

What marvelous variety of tastes, of likes and dislikes, with regard to special forms of food, from cannibalism to currant cake, we find among people physically constituted alike in every respect. This person eats his meat burned to a cinder; that will touch only what is rawly undone. George III. preferred fish when it was semi-putrid; his successor's weakness was hot plum bread crumbled up in a quart of cream. Lord Bacon is said to have lived whole weeks at intervals on nothing but oranges; while the elder Pitt could not endure the sight of fruit, and never suffered any to be brought into the room where he was.

It seems an extraordinary thing to speak of eating a skunk, and that, too, in a part of the world where beef and mutton are infinitely more plentiful than bread; yet, it is a fact that the Guachos of the Banda Oriental are in the habit of hunting this creature for the sake of its flesh—nor is this incomprehensible to any one who is acquainted with the true nature of the skunk. The disgusting liquid which it ejects is contained in a gland on the back, and constitutes its weapon of defense. Certainly, the effluvium is the most horrible and enduring that may be conceived, and man and beast will fly from it; but if it be surprised and killed before it has time to use this, and the gland be afterward extirpated with care, the rest of the body is destitute of all offense. Skunk-skins are largely used by furriers, and beautiful skins they are, and the animal is capable of being domesticated, as it never emits the secretion except when in danger or alarmed. I never ate a skunk, but I have handled a tame one without any olfactory disturbance.

I see that tinned pepper-pot is now to be obtained in London, but cannot fancy that it would be much like the real article. Pepper-pot is a favorite relish for breakfast out West, and is eaten with rice like curry; in some of the old families in Demerara it is made to perfection. An iron crock is filled up daily with scraps of meat, fish, almost anything, and various spices, peppers, chilies, and other condiments added, the essential one being cassaripe, a thick, black, treacly fluid extracted from the cassava root. The crock itself is brought to the breakfast table and the contents served with a wooden spoon; the mixture is black and fibrous in appearance and intensely hot to the palate; but the sine qua non of excellence in a pepper-pot is that it shall never be allowed to become empty. The quantity it holds is immensely disproportionate to that required for daily consumption; nevertheless, it is filled up every morning and kept perpetually simmering. Rats, for instance, I firmly believe, would be not only wholesome, but very nice if properly prepared—not common sewer rats, but such as I ate, barn-fed animals ushered in a hop-garden. The flesh, though perfectly white, was dry and tasteless; but then they were only skinned, cleaned, and submitted to the fire without any of the condiments which make other meats savory. Dr. Kane, Rear-Admiral Beaufort, Capt. Inglefield, and other Arctic explorers speak highly of rats as a welcome addition to their supply of food in those dreary latitudes.

An Acquitted Murderer Serenades the Jury.

[illegible] The Schoenfield case was given to the jury Saturday evening, and at 11 o'clock they returned with a verdict. When it was announced that they found the defendant not guilty, there were loud cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Hancock and Schoenfield!" from the crowd that had been lingering about the room. [illegible] Later in the evening Schoenfield employed the band to serenade the jury, as well as a few prominent Democratic politicians who had manifested an interest in his welfare, and the jubilee was kept up until a late hour. [illegible] quite a Democrat for killing a [?] on the occasion of a Democratic rally, and therefore sympathizing Democrats exult.

MORMON DEFIANCE.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax Suggests How the Mormon Defiance of the Nation Should Be Met.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 21.—*To the Editor of the Chicago Advance:* No one can shut his eyes now to the insolent defiance our Mormon Turks have flung into the face of the Nation. The worn-out subterfuge of years past, that the United States Supreme Court had not affirmed the constitutionality of the Congressional prohibition of polygamy, is cast aside, since their unanimous decision, as of no further avail. And now the Mormons boldly force the issue. Their many-wived President, John Taylor, has on the eve of the reassembling of Congress added a wealthy widow to his harem. Their many-wived Congressional Delegate, whose polygamous family has been supported for many years out of the people's taxes by his salary from the National Treasury, no longer uses words of evasion nor suggests any policy of compromise or postponement. But to the House of Representatives, over his own signature, he boldly avows his contempt of the National law, both as to his polygamous family and as to his preaching against it to his followers.

Thus, Mormonism insultingly asks the Nation, "What will you do about it?"

If we are not the most pusillanimous of peoples—if we are worthy the blood so freely shed first to establish and finally to maintain our Government—our lawmakers will answer this bold Mormon challenge by replying that "by the Eternal," who turned our weakness into strength, and gave to us the Nation whose protecting flag floats over these ingrates, the laws of the land shall be obeyed in Utah as in Dakota, by Mormons as by Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles. The Chief Magistrate, whom the cruel bullet of the assassin so recently robbed from us—"inspired," as the murderer claims, like the Mormons, by "a divine revelation"—pointed the path of duty to the American people in his inaugural, in which he declared it "a reproach to the Government that, in our most populous Territory, the authority of Congress is set at naught," and demanded that "Congress should prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order." His successor, who has so won the confidence of the Nation, spoke trumpet-tongued in his recent message to the Nation of the duty "to suppress this iniquity," "the existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christendom, having been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment." The press has responded to both of these Presidential proclamations of National duty with no uncertain sound. The people are aroused on the subject as never before in the past twenty years. The Senators and Representatives of the Republic are at their official posts. The hour of action has come.

What should be done?

Whoever has studied the Mormon problem on the ground in Utah and through their sermons, speeches, and proclamations must realize that no halting, mincing, temporizing, tender-footed policy will be of the slightest effect. Better nothing at all than that. A physician might as well treat a malignant, growing cancer with rosewater.

If this polygamous defiance of law, which, through the mistaken and too-forbearing policy of the Nation, has been growing and strengthening for over a quarter of a century, till it controls absolutely the house legislation of "our most populous Territory," and claims the balance of power in others adjoining, is to be stopped at all, it must be by bold and fearless legislation, in the spirit of President Arthur's forcible declaration of "the duty of arraying against the barbarous system all the power which, under the Constitution and laws, can be wielded for its destruction." Golden words, indeed. The Nation must strike at this defiant monster-evil with all its might, vigorously and emphatically, to show the offenders that it has resolved on its extirpation; and so effectively, also, that what it destroys in a Territory shall never be able to be revived in any future State, to become bastioned against attack thereafter by State power and State rights.

To achieve this result, the following suggestions are offered, although the writer is conscious that they may be much improved and strengthened by our lawmakers:

1. Juries should be empaneled by the United States Marshal of Utah exactly as in other Territories and States, from law-abiding citizens only. How few of the readers of this article know that by a most unwise law, enacted under our unwise "conciliating" policy, the Mormon officials select, in Utah, half the names from whom the United States jurors are to be drawn! As well expect to put down gambling by allowing gamblers to select half the juries that are to try them for their offenses!

2. Without any reference to the general question of female suffrage, in communities where what President Arthur justly calls this "barbarous system" does not prevail, the Mormons of Utah should not be allowed to vote their submissive harems by the wholesale in favor of polygamy at either Congressional or Territorial elections. Nor should these surplus wives be allowed to claim land as "the head of a family," to help enrich their husband, a right denied to legal wives anywhere—both cases holding out a premium in power and in property to polygamy as against law-abiding citizens.

3. The right of dower, which has been abolished by the Utah Legislature (so as to render a polygamous wife slavishly dependent on the husband's favor for any share of his property after his death for herself or her children), should be reënacted by National legislation, and carefully guarded for the legal wife, who, in polygamy, is never the favorit as a general rule. This would greatly discourage women from marrying a polygamist.

4. The District of Columbia had for years a Territorial Legislature. Congress, however, by the assent of both parties, believed such a body could be dispensed with there, and it is now governed by three Commissioners, under the supervision of the direct legislation of Congress. Every member of the Utah Legislature draws his per diem and expenses paid for out of the National Treasury, holds the National law in utter contempt, and nearly, if not quite all, of them are practical polygamists. Why not try there exactly the same experiment being tested now in the District of Columbia—namely: abolish the Legislature, saving all its expense to the Treasury, and have, instead, a Board of Government Commissioners, under the supervision of the National Congress. The Constitutional power is the same in both regions. The need for its exercise is far greater West than East. In this way only can the Union of Church and State in the Legislature be effectively abolished.

5. Enact that as Utah is confessedly unanimous in its outspoken determination to defy the National law, no citizens thereof shall enjoy the benefit of the Land, Pension, or Naturalization laws, unless they declare under oath that they have not violated any law of the land, and specially the law that is so contemptuously trampled under foot in that Territory; and this should also be subject to disproval by competent evidence. The exceptional crime and the wilful criminals should be banned by exceptional law.

6. Heed the Gentile appeal from Utah that the open living in polygamy should be the crime punished rather than the ceremony, which is guarded by secret and oath-bound ceremonies of the Endowment Houses, which the leaders refuse to testify about in court.

7. I do not underrate the value of the suggestion that in the Territories a woman married to a bigamist should be a legal witness against him on his trial. There is the same justice in this as in allowing a woman, imposed on by a mock marriage, to testify. But this would be more effective *after*, rather than before, the legislation suggested above.

But by itself this seventh proposition would be of little avail. Beguiled, induced, almost forced by the public opinion there, and by the increased happiness in heaven promised by their creed, the women, debased by this relation, must needs justify and eulogize it thereafter, or else proclaim themselves and their children dishonored.

Now is the golden hour of Opportunity and of Power too. Congress, by fearless, bold legislation, can cleanse the Territory, while it is a Territory, from this barbaric institution which degrades woman, defies your National laws, scouts at your National judiciary, mocks at your National authority, stains your National escutcheon, and reviles all who lift their voices against it. No matter what may be one's politics—Republican, Democrat, or Greenbacker—Northern or Southern by residence, Eastern or Western—this is a question outside of party and, indeed, higher than party. Strike at it with vigorous legislation; with prohibition that will prohibit; and when the leaders realize that the Nation is in earnest, and has stirred itself in righteous wrath, the beginning of the end will be here, and the institution will tumble in shame and disgrace.

But, if the insolent defiance of Mormonism to the Nation does not arouse Congress to its duty of vindicating its insulted laws, do not let the Gentiles there—a faithful few among the faithless found—to keep up the unequal contest. They have, against all the ruling influences of public opinion and of numbers, kept the flag flying there on which is inscribed the real motto of a Republic, "Obedience to the Law." They have petitioned the American people for effective help in the struggle. They have voted and argued, written and spoken, year after year, Congress after Congress, but all in vain. Mormonism at last takes the aggressive. [illegible]

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

SORGHUM IN KANSAS.

The Past Season Unfavorable for the Growth of Native Sugar.

The Cane Suffered from Bad Weather and Attacks of the Chinch-Bugs.

Unabated Confidence in Future Success in the Production of Sugar.

Capital, Energy, and Science Are Enlisted Largely in the Work.

Acreage and Yield of Sorghum for 1881 and Preceding Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 23.—The experiments made this year in the matter of sorghum-growing and sugar-making were not as satisfactory as had been counted upon, in consequence of the great damage to the cane by chinch-bugs, and a generally unfavorable season. In some localities—chiefly in the eastern part of the State—the crop failed for the first time in fifteen years, and little more than an average yield was secured in the southern and southwestern parts of the State, where unusual care was exercised in cultivation. Although the acreage was some larger than in the year 1880, the product was found to be deficient in saccharine matter, and the presence of acids and other foreign substances prevented proper granulation. This condition was the direct result of the chinch-bugs, which stripped the cane, some fields being removed built for any use whatever.

No complaints are made except as to the quality of the cane grown this year, the universal testimony being that the crop is

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SOIL

of Kansas, and that the yield was fully as large as was expected. But for the ravages of the pests it is believed that sugar-making this year would have attained such proportions in this State as would have astonished the world. As it is, the operations in this new field of industry are somewhat limited. Five large mills are running with fair success, however, and are making preparations for experiments on a much larger scale during the year 1882. The sugar-mills are located at Larned, Ellsworth, one between Great Bend and Pawnee Rock, and two at Sterling.

The Ellsworth Sugar-Works Company own 160 acres of land adjoining the city, upon which their main building, boiling-house, engine-room, and mill stand. A track leads from the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the door of the strup-room. The principal building is of wood, heavily timbered, sixty-four feet square and two and one-half stories high. The sugar-room, crushing-house, and boiling-house are built of brick, and form a part of the whole structure is of compact masonry, calculated to stand a pressure of 65,000 pounds—the weight of the crushing-rollers. The capacity of the mill is 5,000 gallons of strup per day, and it is provided with the newest and most improved machinery.

LARGE MILL AT STERLING.

The principal mill at Sterling was built this year by Mr. Sandys, an old sugar manufacturer of New Orleans. It is built of brick with stone foundation, 40x120, two stories high. At the time of its erection by Mr. Sandys, it was contracted with the farmers of Rice County for 160 acres of cane each year for a period of eight years, he agreeing to work up 160 tons of cane per day and manufacture all grades of sugar. The price paid for the cane delivered at the factory, was stipulated as follows: First year, unstripped, $1 to $1.25; stripped, $1.25 to $1.50; and for the subsequent years, unstripped, $1 to $1.75; stripped, $1 to $2.00. The mill is fitted up with machinery manufactured by Mr. W. C. Gemert, of Wisconsin, a well-known expert in sugar-making. The capacity of these two mills is about 500 tons of cane per day, although they never run to that extent, as a rule.

Mr. John Bennyworth has the pioneer mill, at Larned, which has been in successful operation for two years. An inferior quality of land, together with the burn, have retarded his work somewhat, but he is getting ready for the coming season, and is confident of the best results.

THE MILL NEAR GREAT BEND

has been the most successful this year, especially in the manufacture of strup, much of the cane being too much damaged for converting into sugar. The Great Bend mill, after working its share of the immediate neighborhood, had a surplus of 40,000 gallons of strup for this season. This is worth from 40 to 45 cents per gallon, and is being sent out in small quantities all over the country for local consumption. Some is being sent in gallon cans to the mining camps in Colorado and New Mexico, and meets with a ready sale at good prices. The Chicago dealers say they could handle this strup to excellent advantage if they could always depend upon getting it in sufficient quantities to justify them in making a market and creating a demand for the article.

On the whole, the year 1881 has not proved to be favorable to the sugar industry, but it can hardly be considered as a failure in the history of the State in this direction. Those who are interested in the work, and are directing the several enterprises mentioned above, find nothing in the experiences of the year to discourage them, and still insist that the western and central portions of the State are destined at no distant day to become

VAST SUGAR-PRODUCING REGIONS.

They have studied the question thoroughly and believe that the soil and climate of Kansas are rarely adapted to cane-growing. The long, dry, hot summer season, with its advantageous for perfecting the juices of the cane, and the level country, always free from mud or bad roads, permits of easy, regular handling from the fields to the mill. Well-understood value to both growers and manufacturers.

Prof. I. A. Hodges, of St. Louis, the author of several books upon this subject, made a visit to Kansas during the past summer for consultation and conversation with the great industry of cane-culture and sugar-making, and wrote as follows to the *Kansas Farmer* under date of July 1:

"I regard Kansas as the future great sugar State of the Union. The Northern Bureau and by those who read the proceedings of our last Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' meeting at St. Louis that the Committee on Samples reported that of K. K. Stout, Esq., of Troy, Kas., as being of a color and strength from the method at the meeting, the first being from Texas made A. C. Boynton, from the early orange cane. Last season was the first of Mr. Stout's experience, and, although he has labored under many discouragements, his confidence is unshaken, as manifest by his works. He now has 100 acres or more of the best cane I have found. His workmen are in the field give his attention to the growing crop. He has contracted for his machinery, and will put a steam power mill and a bagasse burning fire brick of copper boilers that will work up two tons per day, producing about 350 to 500 gallons of strup. Should this granulate as well as last season it will give him 2,000 pounds of sugar and 300 gallons of molasses as a daily product. Mr. S. takes a business view of this enterprise, and intends to embrace the full economy of the enterprise by utilizing the offal of the cane—that is, the seed tufts, skimmings, and chips of his works. It will be remembered by those who have read my writings that I have strenuously urged this, and am now pleased to find a prospect of its thorough application. For the sake of others I will here repeat what I have so often written—viz.: That each acre of good cane will yield twenty-five bushels of seed, weighing fifty-eight pounds each. If the seed-tufts are collected at the mill and at the close of each day are passed through between the rolls not cloud, and then to crack the seed and then the whole cane is thrown into the tubs or vats that have been provided to receive the skimmings and chips, and there allowed to soak and cool over night, it will be found the most acceptable food for cattle, be offered stock of any kind. If this cake is fed full strength it has been found to fatten the hog. This, I judge, will be obviated by diluting some with the free washings of the apparatus each day, and more so by the addition of cut-hay, seed and chaff of the tuft. Then, again, a slight fermentation will take place by morning, that will not only aid digestion but create an appetite.

The propriety of such a system of working is self-evident, and will have to be adopted if we are to make this same crop add the sinews of the needs. A week of two zeres per day will cause 200 hogs and 100 head of cattle to consume the fifty bushels of seed and some 400 sacks of stock stop, and in doing so will increase at least one pound for each hog and two pounds on each head of cattle per day, producing when on each a sum sufficient to pay the running expense."

THE MARKET FOR STRUP AND SUGAR.

As a communication of recent date, Prof. Hodges answers a number of inquiries in regard to the market for strup and sugar in the Mississippi Valley. He regards it at present as a poor market for either selling or buying. The city is stocked with glucose compounds, and a strong prejudice against sorghum (of the past year) and manufacture has its effect upon the trade. Besides this, the New Orleans molasses is in the market, and, although regarded by them as inferior in sugar strength and favor of present stock of sorghum, still it is laughable to attempt to price in all city markets.

The next annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association is to be held at St. Louis Jan. 3, 1882, and from present indications will be one of unusual interest. The Louisiana State Planters' Association has already appointed fifteen delegates to the St. Louis meeting, and Kansas will also be represented.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

The following table, taken from the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, shows the acreage of sorghum cane, by counties, in Kansas, for 1881, and the yield in gallons:

Counties.	Acres.	Product.
Allen	388	20,470
Anderson	370	21,925
Atchison	170	14,400
Barbour	141	11,895
Barton	1,696	144,160
Bourbon	372	21,620
Brown	122	8,750
Butler	325	25,025
Chase	198	17,880
Chautauqua	649	54,570
Cherokee	608	51,680
Clay	301	25,585
Cloud	352	30,090
Coffey	338	28,330
Cowley	967	81,245
Crawford	461	39,185
Davis	117	9,945
Decatur	269	22,865
Dickinson	214	18,190
Doniphan	265	22,525
Douglas	169	14,365
Edwards	713	60,605
Elk	458	41,180
Ellis	328	27,710
Ellsworth	947	80,495
Ford	170	14,450
Franklin	169	14,365
Graham	413	35,100
Greenwood	297	25,245
Harper	748	63,580
Harvey	818	27,000
Hodgeman	2,068	175,855
Jackson	187	15,895
Jefferson	198	16,830
Jewell	799	68,915
Johnson	110	9,350
Kingman	380	32,555
Labette	500	42,010
Leavenworth	323	27,455
Lincoln	596	50,660
Linn	480	39,810
Lyon	193	16,405
Marion	573	48,705
Marshall	398	33,830
McPherson	503	42,670
Miami	242	20,570
Mitchell	593	50,320
Montgomery	637	54,145
Morris	344	46,240
Nemaha	242	20,570
Neosho	285	24,675
Ness	1,358	115,175
Norton	817	74,545
Osage	297	25,245
Osborne	1,199	101,915
Ottawa	453	39,355
Pawnee	3,587	304,995
Phillips	901	76,585
Pottawatomie	435	36,975
Pratt	319	27,115
Reno	924	78,540
Republic	488	41,140
Rice	1,434	112,260
Riley	101	8,585
Rooks	539	45,555
Rush	702	60,720
Russell	1,622	137,865
Saline	764	64,940
Sedgwick	487	41,395
Shawnee	92	7,820
Smith	904	81,400
Stafford	1,357	115,345
Sumner	1,068	90,780
Sheridan	268	22,610
Trego	254	21,590
Wabaunsee	203	17,170
Washington	744	63,240
Wilson	43	37,230
Woodson	275	23,375
Wyandotte	68	5,610
Total	48,628	3,829,440

*Report of 1880: no report for 1881.

The following table gives the comparative acreage and product of the State for the past eight years:

Years.	Acres.	Product, gallons.	Value.
1874	14,108	912,125	$550,238.00
1875	28,026	2,542,519	1,149,009.16
1876	15,714	1,122,475	609,147.02
1877	20,784	2,090,181	1,195,068.62
1878	24,856	2,195,568	1,254,324.48
1879	29,068	2,121,489	1,234,656.57
1880	31,945	2,767,555	1,704,360.98
1881	48,628	3,829,440	1,754,748.00

RICE CORN.

Not so much attention is being devoted to the cultivation of rice corn. In 1880 the acreage of the State was 27,198, yielding 1,012,918 bushels, valued at $185,253.12. The total acreage for 1881 was 32,754, the yield 659,634, and the valuation $238,248.10. Among the twenty-eight counties Gove County had a very large yield. Butler, Clark, Decatur, and Rawlins Counties also yielded above the average, while in the remaining counties the harvest was a little below the average. Among the causes of injury mentioned are lack of good seed and the ravages of birds and chinch-bugs. Rice corn is valued on account of its ability to resist drouth, but the correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture generally do not consider it a profitable crop. It is raised now principally for stock-feeding purposes, but the farmers are learning from the experience of the past year that sorghum cane is much better for stock than rice corn. Cattle and sheep will eat the seed, the blades, and the stalks when cured, but feed of rice corn nothing is eaten but the seed. Nearly all the sheep in Southern Kansas are being fed this winter on sorghum cane. It is cut and cured the same as hay, and is very nutritious.

THE LAW OF BASTARDY.

The bastardy suit in which Augusta Wilmus and Charles Volksdorf appear respectively as complainant and defendant, and of which mention has been made heretofore, was brought to a close yesterday by Justice Arndt, who held Volksdorf to the Criminal Court in bonds of $800. The case is a peculiar one. Augusta, then a single woman, became the mother of an illegitimate child, and accused Volksdorf of its parentage. She then married Wilmus, who, after two weeks of experience with the child, objected to be called upon to support it. So the woman caused the infant's father arrest before Justice Meech and an examination was held: Volksdorf's liability was plainly established, but the Court dismissed the case upon the ground that the complainant was a married woman, and therefore could not be a party to a suit of this character. The case was resumed before Justice Arndt, and the authorities examined by the attorney for the prosecution and by the Court himself. The result of the trial which has excited deep interest among the German population was that the Justice based his opinion upon three cases cited in the English law, and upon one decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont. He also claims that the intention of the framers of this State is that the public shall be relieved by the penalty prescribed in cases of bastardy of the support of those who have the misfortune to be the offspring of unmarried parents. The literal phraseology of the statute was that married women could not be parties to suits of that kind. That was proper enough on general principles, but in this case the child in question had been born unto Augusta while she was still an unmarried woman, and it was justice to require the father of the young one to support it.

INA.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The Sun may shine, and winds may blow,
And the Earth go whirling through space,
And Summers come and Summers go,
Like the smiles of a passionless face;
But the winds that rush from the fathomless sea
Will whisper of Love no more to me.

The Stars may shine, and the Moon wax old,
And the planets drift low in the West,
And the sibilant boat of the rocks grow cold
In the propitious season of love;
But the meaningless moan of the white-faced sea
Will echo of Love no more to me.

Huge ships may go down, and souls be lost,
And gaunt Famine laugh hollow and low,
And the cruel cry of the War-God crossed
Unshackle the demons of wo;
But from the throne of the King of the Sea
There cometh no answer of Love to me.

The Past is dead, and the Future dark,
And the Present is fretted with fear,
And the passionate song of the restless lark
Is unheard as I wait for her bier;
For Ina, my own, lieth dead in the sea,
And will whisper her love no more to me.

GALVA, Ill. S. R. KIDER.

Strange Poaching Story.

London Daily News.

Poaching has frequently served to supply material for novelists, but rarely has fiction exceeded the strangeness of the true story told in the Sale Police Court on Monday. It appears that on the 6th inst. there were high doings at Lagh Park. A band of poachers had commenced operations when they were encountered by a posse of representatives of law and order led by the head gamekeeper. It appears to be the custom in the neighborhood of this great park for young gentlemen whose time hangs heavy on their hands to volunteer for a night's "spree" in hunting up the poachers. On this particular occasion there were two such volunteers—Mr. Charles Willesby Ricketts, who holds a position in the office of Col. Legh, and Mr. William Percival, the son of a neighboring farmer. Both these persons carried revolvers, which they were careful to charge to their fullest capacity, in the course of the encounter a shot was fired, and one of the poachers fatally wounded. The poachers, who were overpowered and captured, were placed on their trial charged with night-poaching and willful murder of their own comrade, to which end evidence was given by Ricketts, Percival, and the head gamekeeper, who severally swore that they had not carried firearms, nor, as far as they knew, were there firearms among their party. On Monday these three men, being recalled by the Magistrate, admitted their possession of firearms, and Percival confessed that he had fired at "a man at a distance of ten or a dozen yards," who appeared to be resting a gun to his shoulder and bring at the gamekeeper. The three men have been committed to trial on a charge of perjury and willful murder, and the course has been greatly to their disadvantage. The most hope, and a complete judicial investigation may put their conduct in another light. They are not the first victims of the maintenance of the Game laws of this period of English history; but their case is exceptionally dramatic and more than usually painful.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Fullerton Avenue Accident—A Plea for Justice.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—In these days, when newspapers and the public try and settle all controversies before they come into the courts, it would be well, in consideration of the recent deplorable accident at the Fullerton avenue bridge, to bear a word in behalf of the engineer, who now lies in a critical condition at his home, a cripple for life even should he recover.

Bruce Wilcox has been in the employ of the Northwestern Road for thirty years—a careful, faithful, prudent man. Before public judgment is entered up against him, as guilty of carelessness, it is only fair to give him an opportunity to reach a condition where he can say a word for himself. It would be well also to remember that he is a courageous, upright man, who will not shirk any responsibility which may lie with him.

It will be found, however, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Wilcox slowed up and was stopping his train in compliance with the regulations and practice of the road, but that he was utterly deceived as to the distance he was from the bridge by the dense smoke and fog which enveloped all surrounding objects, so that he could not even see his smoke-stack before him. The rails were slippery from the rain, and made it additionally hard to stop the engine. Had he been going at any but the slowest speed, the momentum would have sent the whole train over, with such force as to crush engine, tender, and jay-car into one mass of indistinguishable ruin. A. B. ABBOTT.

Life-Insurance Suits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Your special dispatch from Toledo notices under date Dec. 19 the cases in court now being carried under the auspices of the "Life Policyholders' Association of the United States," and is particular in stating all the facts as to the companies' side, even to the names of the legal gentlemen who conduct the cases for the companies; but, strangely enough, forgets to mention anything as to the other side—the side of the policyholders—more than to state the general basis of the claims and make a mistake as to their counsel, in saying that "several prominent local attorneys for certain policyholders" appeared in support of the claims. James T. Moore, a young man of great promise, and an indefatigable worker, appeared alone on the side of the association, being its attorney. Judge Pennywell and Judge Field, of Indianapolis, appeared for the companies, assisted by William Baker & Son and Haynes & Potter, local attorneys. Mr. Finch is Chairman of the commission appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio to prepare a bill for the draft of a law or bill to compel them and other companies to pay the values which are contended for in these cases, and receives his pay from the people, and is also the attorney for the New York Life in regard to the Ohio tax suit, which he pleed for in his report as the attorney of the people. These suits, or others, will be carried on successfully. These may fail by being prevented from coming to trial, as the intention is to keep them in court by all legal proceedings, and compel the commencing of new suits, thus worrying the managers and law officers of the "association" into silence. You will confer a favor on the members by giving a correct statement of the case. A. D. WILLIAMS.

President and Actuary.

The West Division Conductors and Drivers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—I understand that Mr. James K. Lake, Superintendent of the West Division City Railroad, has submitted to his Honor, Mayor Harrison, and through him to the patrons of the West Division Railroad, a proposition to the effect that in view of the near approach of Christmas his company would be willing, if it should meet with the general approval of the public(?) to charge 10 cents fare on the 22d inst. (no tickets), the whole amount to be divided between the conductors and drivers as a Christmas present. Now, while I as a driver am conscious of having tried to do my duty in such a manner as to merit the approval of the company and the passengers also, I do not feel that I for so doing deserve any special reward from our employers, nor do I care to be the recipient of their charity, while I appreciate and thank those who have agitated this subject for the feeling and good will which prompted them.

If the company think their conductors and drivers deserve anything of the kind would it not be better to set aside a day's receipts for the purpose mentioned, and give it to their men in the same manner that a bank or firm would present a clerk or employee, who has done duty without calling on the public for assistance?

If the business-men of Chicago who are philanthropically inclined wish to aid or benefit the conductors, the same cannot be done by a driver who is a worthy man with capacity to fill a higher and more responsible situation, think a while and see if after Jan. 1, 1882, there will not be a place in their store or office such a man could fill, with credit to himself and profit to his employers, and my word for it, gentlemen, there are many such in the employ of the West Division City Railroad as conductors and drivers. Very respectfully,

RAILROAD STREET DRIVER.

Legal Status of the Monday After a Christmas or New Year's Which Falls on Sunday.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It has been announced in some of the papers that Monday, Dec. 26, and Monday, Jan. 2, if they happen to be Christmas and New-Year's Day, are legal holidays. Are they such? If so, by what authority—National, or State, or both? If these days are legal holidays, then does it not follow that no business done on these days will be valid? If an election should by law be held on the first Monday in January, is Jan. 2 or Jan. 9 the first Monday, and would the same rule prevail in Ohio and other States that prevails here? There has been considerable discussion in these quarters among business friends, and it has been decided to appeal to THE TRIBUNE to settle the question. Please state in your paper your answers to the questions, and oblige, yours truly,

W. NONNIS.

[The Illinois Legislature, at its last session, amended the law in relation to negotiable instruments so as to provide that, where Christmas or New Year's came on a Sunday, the following Monday should be a legal holiday. It does not follow, however, that no business done on these days will be legal. The State has simply provided that they shall be holidays as far as banking-paper is concerned, and the Attorney-General has recently given an opinion to the effect that this law does not make Monday a legal holiday for any other purpose. The question before him was, whether school-teachers could be forced to work on a Monday where Christmas came on Sunday, and he decided that they could, since this act of the Legislature was simply an amendment to the law in relation to negotiable instruments, and, therefore, did not apply to the School law. Therefore, if his reasoning is right, if an election should by law be held on the first Monday of January, it ought to be held on that day.]

Washington Street Improvement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Having recently visited the quarries near Waterloo, Wis., where the granit is being crushed for the top-dressing of Washington street, it has occurred to me that some facts in relation to the matter may be of general interest. The contract was made on the 15th of June last, and the entire work was to be completed by the 15th of November, 1881. The contractors are A. L. Amberg & Co. A. L. Amberg, James Kinkade, and John P. Dickey are the individual names. Their bondsmen are C. L. Nieboff and Patrick Lee. The contract requires in round numbers 10,000 cubic yards, to be measured in the completed work, at $4.50 per yard, which is thought to be a fair price. As is well known to the public, the work, instead of being completed, is only fairly begun, and it was to form some estimate of the reason of the delay and probable rate of progress in the future that it was deemed advisable to look to the sources of supply, etc. It would be reasonable to expect that the principals in so important a contract would have taken such measures as would have insured the completion of the work beyond a contingency, but, on the contrary, they sublet the work to D. Stephens, and without ever investing a dollar or taking a risk, sat down to see what would come of it, and are still, Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up.

Mr. Stephens has a very commendable plant at the quarry. The crusher is one of Gates' largest, and would, in my judgment, even now do the work by the 1st of June next, if run to its full capacity. But Mr. Stephens does not seem to be in earnest, and the crusher is allowed to set out of order, and it is for this reason that there has been so much complaint in regard to the size of the stone. He is, moreover, making the work subordinate to other jobs, and, by so doing, blocks for other parties. Had Messrs. Amberg & Co. made the plant themselves, or if they could control and run it with energy, there might be, even at this late day, some show of their completing the work, but it must be confessed that the outlook is discouraging indeed. They have already defaulted on the contract for cross-walks, and it remains to be seen whether they will by some means infuse some of the quick and energy characteristic of Chicago men into their work, or ignominiously throw up the sponge. Their growing about measurement is simply a diversion to cover their shortcomings.

The Commissioners have already instituted what their action will be in the premises, and it cannot long be delayed. The street as far as completed meets the expectations of the Commissioners, and it is believed it will prove the best in the city, if not entirely so now.

G. B. CARPER.

THE COURTS.

A Closing Up of the Fidelity Bank Urged by the Master in Chancery.

Dean and Mayo, Swindlers, Make Application for a New Trial.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

On the 11th of November Dr. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed his annual report in the Superior Court, which was referred to Mr. Denison, Master in Chancery, for examination. Yesterday the Master filed his report approving the Receiver's accounts, and allowed $6,984.09 for legal expenses for the year, and the sum of $6,000 to the Receiver. He advises that the real estate and desperate debts be sold, and the estate closed as soon as possible, and the numerous creditors will cordially agree with him. He also vouchsafes the information that the legal expenses for the ensuing year will be much less than last year, and thinks when the present litigation is settled the estate can be settled. The report was ordered by Judge Gardner to be approved unless objections are filed in ten days. The Master in Chancery was allowed $200 for his services.

ITEMS.

All the courts and Clerk's offices will be closed Monday, Dec. 26, and Monday week, Jan. 2.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court next week.

Judge Gary will go on during the holidays with the case of Doud vs. Gutherie, which has already occupied his attention for a week or more.

Judges Smith, Moran, Rogers, Anthony, Hawes, and Barnum will not be in court at all during holiday week.

Judge Gardner will be in court Tuesday, and if necessary Wednesday, to dispose of all pending contested motions.

Judge Williamson will probably be in court to hear motions Tuesday.

A motion for new trial was made yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett in the case of Henry C. Lean and George S. Mayo and taken under advisement by the judge, so they will not be sentenced probably until next week.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Jerauldine Tiffany, a state-convicted of embezzling letters, was withdrawn yesterday. The prisoner's counsel asked for a delay until he could go to Washington for the usual pardon, but the Judge declined to grant more time than until next Tuesday.

John T. Paddock, Assistant Postmaster at Albany, Ill., convicted of taking a registered letter that did not belong to him, was sent to State's Prison for a year.

A few days ago two suits were begun by W. F. Wilkinson and Charles S. Jeager against the Elgin Milk Company, charging divers acts of fraud, and asking for a Receiver and general accounting. Yesterday both suits were dismissed by consent for want of equity.

W. H. H. Thomas was yesterday appointed by Judge Gardner as Receiver of the insolvent grocery firm of Clark Bros. & Co.

Judge Tuley will not be in his chancery room today.

DIVORCES.

Felix G. Stidger filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife, Annie R., had been guilty of acts of cruelty ever since their marriage, in Nov. 1879. She refuses to change her conduct, and he claims he cannot endure her ways any longer, and asks to be allowed to leave her.

Mary E. O'Grady asked for a divorce from Martin O'Grady on account of his cruelty and six years' desertion.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a divorce to Ellen A. Miller from Francis A. Miller on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Nathan B. Allen filed a libel yesterday against the schooner Evening Star to recover $1,300, the value of 195 cords of tan bark.

STATE COURTS.

W. W. Gurley began a suit yesterday for $1,500 against the Traders' Bank.

Samuel H. Freeman commenced a suit in debt against Francis W. Holbrook to recover $3,000 damages.

David Robinson and William Van Natta sued Leopold Bloom for $1,500.

T. & J. D. Tully sued Philip H. Decker for $1,000.

John W. Comerton brought suit for $1,000 against Orio W. Richardson.

Frederick Kirchhoff sued David Leaky and Mary Leaky for $1,000.

H. K. Wheeler began an attachment suit against Arthur Bell to recover $1,800.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Samuel Holbrook, deceased, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to John Whitly, under bond for $50,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Valentine Rusk was acquitted of a charge of burglary.

There will be no more jury trials this term.

Tuesday next will be sentence-day in Branch No. 1.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Adam Smith, convicted of stealing wagons, was overruled, and he was sentenced to five years in Joliet.

The recognizance of Michael Quinlan, indicted for burglary, was forfeited. His sureties are Frank Lawler (not the Alderman), Michael Quinlan Sr., and Michael Butler, who are bound for $3,500.

James Farrell, found guilty of robbery, was granted a new trial, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was fined $50 and sent to the Bridewell for six months.

Frank Wagner, convicted of malicious mischief, was denied a new trial, and sentenced on the verdict to pay a fine of $100, and if the money is not forthcoming to work it out in the House of Correction.

The following convicts were sentenced by Judge Brentano: Jacob Moore, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Charles Davenport, larceny, five years penitentiary; Anthony Bolosky, larceny, three years and six months penitentiary; William O'Brien, larceny, twenty-nine days County Jail.

Two hours were spent in Branch No. 2 by Augustus Van Buren and Daniel Munn in argument in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of Capt. Ben Ryder, convicted of the murder of John Schumacher. An affidavit of Frank H. Thompson was introduced, from which it appeared that he saw the pitchfork in the arms of Shumacher when on the ground after being shot. Thompson's name was on the back of the indictment, but the prosecution did not call him at the time of the trial. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson will reply this morning, and Judge Van Buren will close for the defendant.

THE CALL TODAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Hearing of case No. 3,952, Dacod vs. Gutherie, which is now on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 4,754 and 4,588.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial in Nos. 3,268, 3,782, 4,647, 4,698, 4,732, 4,922.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 4,107, 4,045, 4,215, 5,047, 5,355, 4,715, 5,397, 4,653.

JUDGE GARDNER—Continuation of No. 938, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. City, which is now on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Default divorce cases.

THE CALL TUESDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court during the week.

JUDGE GARY—The Doud vs. Gutherie case, which is now on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No court during the week.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court during the week.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court during the week.

JUDGE MORAN—No court during the week.

JUDGE HAWES—No court during the week.

JUDGE BARNUM—No court during the week.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Nancy E. Rogers vs. Louisa Towsee, $1,450.07.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—H. Walper et al. vs. Manhattan Insurance Company; decree $8,214.71.

SUPERIOR COURT—COMMISSIONER—Alexander Graham vs. M. E. Hicks, $24.

JUDGE SMITH—John O'Malley Jr., vs. City of Chicago, $291.35.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Sally Goldstein, guardian, etc. vs. Elizabeth Goldstein; verdict $1,000, and motion for new trial.

SECOND DISTRICT APPELLATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 23.—The Appellate Court, Second District, transacted business as follows:

No. 797. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Sharp; motion to prosecute writ of error out of Supreme Court overruled.

No. 98. Molatine vs. Nagel; motion for leave to file abstract allowed.

No. 68. Schoenhoeft vs. Cramer; motion for leave to prosecute writ of error from Supreme Court of Illinois; motion of respondent dismissed.

No. 683. Mayer vs. Hirsch; security for costs approved and ordered filed; rule discharged.

No. 818. Brown vs. Hermann; motion allowed and appeal dismissed on short record.

No. 128. Mallinary et al. vs. Farmers' National Bank; motion by defendant in error for leave to assign cross errors allowed.

Nos. 771 and 772. Carroll vs. The People; motion of defendant in error for extension of time to file briefs allowed; time extended to Jan. 5.

No. 784. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Johnson; motion allowed and appellant's time to file reply briefs extended five days.

No. 788. Carson et al. vs. Lobdell; motion by appellee for extension of time to file brief; allowed, and time extended to Jan. 3.

No. 808. Parker vs. Merritt; motion by appellant to set aside order or affirmance and for leave to file briefs instanter; motion allowed, briefs filed, and cause taken.

No. 822. Riordan vs. Allen; motion by appellee for extension of time to file brief; allowed; time extended to Jan. 10.

No. 837. Sheerin vs. Whitney, Administrator, etc.; appeal dismissed on short record.

No. 838. Barry vs. Scott et al.; appeal dismissed on short record.

No. 815. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Garfield; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

No. 861. Powell et al. vs. Stout et al.; motion by appellant for an order continuing injunction.

Court adjourned to 10 a. m. Jan. 3, 1882.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

She Tells All About That Wedding-Dress and Wedding—Also About the Bride and Groom.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The reports which have appeared of my daughter's wedding-dress prove that the reporters were nothing but men. The Miss Nancys must have been somewhere else; and these men have brought down on my head such a torrent of wonder and accusation that I must try to turn it aside. That I, who have been denouncing dress-trimming since about the time Col. Hubbard landed at Fort Desaxora, should have spent a summer trimming a dress is a little too bad, and I shall be buried under a mountain of indignation if I do not explain.

Trimming a dress "with the same material," the thing with which I am accused, means cutting that material into strings and scolops, making these into knife-plaitings, box-plaitings, flutings, kilt-plaitings, etc., etc., and sewing these fast to a dress so as to make it resemble a bale of waste paper or a basket of shavings. When one of these trimmed dresses is put upon a woman and she starts to walk, or rather to work her passage, across a room or through a street, ye gods of the heathen! ye Juno and Minerva! ye Venus and Aphrodite, are ye not glad ye are dead and done with the affairs of men? Tell us "there is nothing new under the sun" did you, old Father Solomon? Well, there may not have been in your day, but just you pay us a visit now and we will show a woman in that conglomeration of angles called a trimmed dress, and if you do not denounce the whole theory of inspiration it is queer.

If that does not throw you into epilepsy, old man, we will add to the dress one or more elongated narrow coat-tails, a polonaise with points, and a ball on every point; some long, loose ends and loops of anything that comes handy; a row of ball or bead fringe, with a basketful of all and sundries; then let you watch the wriggling, and jiggling, and twiggling; the quivering and shivering; the jumping and jerking; the flopping, and flinging, and fluttering; the fuss, and feathers, and flummery; the whole combination of incongruous motions; the embodiment of vulgar splutter, hurry, unrest, and tell you that the moving mass may represent a queen of society, and be adored as "lovely woman," and if you do not give up the "nothing new" theory you are as pig-headed as any professor in a theological college.

It is well for the old masters that they lived before modern women and men were invented, for if they had not posterity never would have heard of them. Raphael could not paint a Madonna without a model, and modern art is a failure through want of models, through the distortion of the artistic eye, the corruption of the artistic taste by their barbarous environments.

Think of putting into an allegorical picture or statue a nineteenth-century woman with her hour-glass chest, her bunioned feet, and every line of her face and form proclaiming displaced vital organs; proclaiming this so that every one of any sense reads the story at a glance! Who wants to perpetuate in marble the story of premature decay, disease, and early death which makes up the history of the women of this century?

But I have protested so long and with so little result against false standards of taste that it occured to me years ago to try to do something toward furnishing a true; so, lastspring, when I learned that my only child would want a wedding dress, the time had come. I went back to Swissville alone, and took rooms with our tenant, a German farmer, knowing that there I could live with Nature, free from suggestions or dictations of malformed tastes; and there I evolved that wedding dress and the giant trees I had planted and the lullaby of waters to whose music I had slept every night for years.

I worked the dress skirt in two separate pieces in a quilting-frame, joining them and uniting the design after taking it out. It is of cream-white silk on a lining of Lawndale muslin with wool wadding, and combines the effects of quilting and embroidery. I had no settled design or pattern when I began, but gradually thought out and put in such things as occurred to me. Around the bottom are five water-lilies on their "pads" or green leaves, one of such size that a much lily, with its leaves, covers a breadth of silk of about twelve inches. This part of the design I took from a "picture on memory's wall," hung there in '57 during a visit to Eagle-Nest Lakes, in Sherburne County, Minnesota. In an old *Harper's Monthly* I found among the illustrations of "Spring" a picture about three inches square of a stalk of swamp-mallow and one of "Pussy-cat willow." I had never seen either growing, but a friend who had told me of their size and appearance. Above the lilies, and as if growing up from behind them, I made stalks of these appropriate plants, running them quite up to the waist, representing the mallows by thorn work, the willow heads by satin stitch, the stalks by thorns. I made a row of tiger lilies up the front, graduating in size, then filled up with tent-like forms of various heights, representing the cones, tulips, morning-glories, and other beautiful things growing around me. I would go out, select something, put it in a good light, and proceed to take its portrait with my needle. I am sorry I have broken my model from its stem, and wishing I might replace it, for I do not like cut flowers; prefer they should all die at home.

The embroidery can be done in any color, or in many colors, and the doing educates and developes both brain

THE COUNCIL.

By a Close Vote the Fish-Inspection Ordinance Is Maintained.

The Demagogs Still Manage to Render the Fire Ordinance Worthless.

A Sitting-Down on the Preposterous Demands of the American Cable Company.

The Amended Ordinance for the Use of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Cullerton in the chair, and all the members present except Shorey, Altpeter, [illegible], and Meier (Sixteenth).

Ald. Sanders presented an order directing the City Engineer to send in an estimate of the cost of lowering the grades on the approaches to the river tunnels by extending them a block in each direction.

It was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, recommended the passage of an order instructing the Department of Public Works, as follows:

That on all streets hereafter improved the catch-basins for the sewers be placed at or toward the middle of the block, and that the summits of the streets be at the intersection; and, where the catch-basins are already in, that a special tax be levied for removing the same, and added to the amount for improving the streets.

After some talk, in which the necessity for such an improvement was conceded by several Aldermen, the report was laid over in order to get "more light."

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended that E. E. Appleby be allowed to pile and sore lumber on three lots on Morgan street, between Lake and Randolph.

Ald. Barrett moved that the report be placed on file.

Ald. Hildreth supported the motion, as the locality was surrounded by frame buildings.

Ald. Everett wanted the report concurred in, since the property-owners did not object, and it was not the intention of Appleby to establish a lumber-yard.

The motion to file was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 16—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett, Burley, and Blair.

Nays—Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Lawler, Purcell, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Murphy.

THE COMMITTEE ON LICENSES

recommended the repeal of the ordinance in relation to the appointment of a Fish-Inspector.

A motion to place on file was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 17; as was one to concur—yeas, 16; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Smyth, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Burley, and Blair.

Nays—Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, and Barrett.

THE BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges recommended the amendment of the bridge ordinance so as to have the ten-minute rule apply between 7 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night.

Ald. Lawler asked that the report be laid over.

Ald. Everett moved to recommit.

Ald. Smith said, while the people had rights, the ordinance was a direct slap at one of the great commercial interests of the city, and he was opposed to sending it back to the committee.

Ald. Burley said he had several amendments which he wished to offer. One retained the morning hour and a half hour at night, another limited the ten-minute rule to 5 p. m., and a third excepted bridges under which tugs could not pass.

The report and amendments were finally recommitted in order that a proper ordinance might be prepared.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, recommending the passage of an ordinance granting the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the right of way on Dominic street—was taken up.

As the ordinance was defective in some respects, there being no provisions as to viaducts, keeping the street in repair, etc., it was sent back to the committee.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the passage of the following:

Be it ordained, etc.: SECTION 1. Sec. 1,140 of Art. 8, Chap. 15 of the Municipal Code, is hereby [amended], and the following shall hereafter be Sec. 1,140 of said article, adopted in place and stead of said Sec. 1,140 repealed, viz.:

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or commit any offense thereunder, where no other penalty is provided, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor exceeding $200 for each and every such offense or violation, and to a further fine or penalty of $10 for each and every day thereafter such offense or violation continues. Any builder or contractor who shall construct, and any architect having charge of same who shall permit to be constructed any building in violation of this article, shall be liable to the penalties provided and imposed by this section.

SEC. 2. The ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Lawler moved to file.

The motion was lost—yeas 12, nays 17—as follows:

Yeas—Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Nelson, Hirsch, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, and Barrett.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Smyth, Peevey, Bond, Stauber, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Wanger, Burley, and Blair.

Ald. Burley moved to pass.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 15—as follows, a majority of the whole (19) being necessary:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanger, Burley, and Blair.

Nays—Burke, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Nelson, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, and Barrett.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of $417.44 to the *Staats-Zeitung* in the settlement of all claims for advertising. Concurred in.

The Committee on Schools recommended the sale to James Mahr, at $60 a foot, on Archer avenue, end of the Archer avenue school lot, corner of Fuller street; half cash and the balance in one, two, and three years, at 6 per cent interest.

A motion was made to reconsider in order to take up the report again.

The vote was reconsidered, and the report went into the pigeon-hole again.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported that they could see no necessity for the passage at this time of the ordinance concerning the manner of laying underground cables, and therefore recommended that it be placed on file. Concurred in.

AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred the petition of the American Cable Company, reported it back, together with the following opinion of the Law Department, in which they concurred:

J. L. Everett, *Chairman, etc.:* A petition of the American Cable Company has been referred by your committee to this department for the purpose of having a proper ordinance drafted. After thinking the matter over, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to comply with the request, for the reason that any ordinance purporting to grant the privilege asked for by the American Cable Company would be manifestly improper. The company, after premising that it is the manufacturer of underground electric conductors, etc., modestly prays that the Council will direct that a proper ordinance be drawn and presented to the Council granting unto your petitioners the authority to lay said conductors under the streets and alleys of said city in such manner as may be specified in such ordinance. This comprehensive privilege would doubtless be very valuable to the American Cable Company, but the convenience or advantage which the City of Chicago would derive from it is not so apparent. If this company is, as stated, a manufacturing company, and not at all engaged in the business of telegraphing, it will not [illegible] to lay conductors for its own use, but only [illegible] of companies or associations engaged in the business of telegraphing; and when it shall have a contract with any such company or association for the laying of conductors there will be no difficulty in granting a license for that purpose. The case of licensed plumbers is a good illustration. A plumber, though licensed to do business, is not, by virtue of such license, entitled to make excavations in the streets for the construction or repair of water-pipes, private drains, etc., but [illegible] when it becomes necessary to make an excavation in a street apply for a special permit for that purpose. Respectfully,
FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel.

[illegible] was laid over.

The same committee recommended the [illegible] of the fire ordinance so as to allow [illegible] higher than one foot above the established grade of the street [illegible] the lot upon which the building is erected. The report was laid over.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The same committee, with reference to the petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company for permission to string ten additional telegraph wires on poles already erected, recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, which has under consideration similar matters pertaining to other companies. The report was laid over.

The same committee recommended the placing on file of the ordinance prohibiting the manufacture of friction matches within the city limits, and the remonstrance against it, for the reason that the manufacture of matches in brick buildings is not considered extra hazardous, and is not regarded as dangerous as planing-mills by the Fire Department and insurance companies. The report was laid over.

The same committee recommended the placing on file of the ordinance giving the Commissioner of Public Works power to stop the construction of any building, or the making of any alterations or repairs in a reckless or careless manner, or in violation of existing ordinances, and providing for a fine of $50 for non-compliance with orders and a fine of $50 a day until the Commissioner's directions are obeyed, for the reason that a similar ordinance had already been reported to the Council. The report was concurred in.

THE MUTUAL UNION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, recommended the placing on file of the pending ordinance authorizing the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to construct a temporary line of telegraph-poles, and the passage of the following:

Be it ordained, etc. SECTION 1. That the Mutual Union Telegraph Company be and is hereby authorized to erect and maintain one temporary line of poles and wires for telegraphic purposes only between their offices in the City of Chicago and their offices in other cities, as hereinafter set forth, subject to the following conditions:

First—Said line of poles shall be erected from the southern boundary of the city, by way of said company's chief offices in the business centre of the city, upon a practicable route, which shall be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, avoiding as far as practicable sides of streets already encumbered with poles.

Second—That the right to maintain said poles and wires may be terminated at any time, should the Mayor of the City of Chicago so direct.

Third—The poles erected under this ordinance shall be not less than forty feet in hight, and shall be painted in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may prescribe.

Fourth—The wires of the fire-alarm telegraph of the city may be placed upon or transferred to any of the poles erected under this ordinance whenever the Superintendent of the city telegraph may so direct.

Fifth—For the purpose of reaching branch offices and business houses the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company shall have the privilege of erecting and maintaining single-wire lines, to be attached to house-tops or private property, with the consent of the owners thereof; and such wires may cross the streets and alleys and city property for the purpose of reaching and connecting the points to which they are attached, provided that the streets, alleys, and city property so crossed shall be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Sixth—The line of telegraph poles erected and the wires strung under the provisions of this ordinance shall be of a temporary character only and for the purpose of enabling the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company to do business while it is perfecting a system of underground telegraphy, and due diligence shall be used to perfect and put in operation said system on or before the first day of March, 1883; and all the rights and privileges granted under this ordinance shall terminate on the first day of March, 1883, and constructions thereunder removed at the expense and costs of said company, its successors, or assigns.

Seventh—And further, upon the condition that the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company will, before the permit to erect the said temporary line of poles and string wires as aforesaid, is granted, and before the erection of said poles and wires, execute to the City of Chicago a good and sufficient bond, with sureties to be approved by the Mayor of the City of Chicago, in the penal sum of $25,000, conditioned that the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company, its successors and assigns, will well and truly pay or cause to be paid, any and all damages which may be caused to said city by said company, and pay, or cause to be paid, all damages, loss, or expense to said city or to any private person or property arising from, growing out of, or incident to, the erection of said poles and wires, the maintaining the same or the removal thereof, and will at all times save and keep harmless said City of Chicago from all damages, loss, or expense caused by or incident to the erection of said poles and the stringing of said wires, the maintaining of the same, and the removal thereof; and further, that the said Company will remove and take down said poles and wires at the time herein designated, or sooner, if so ordered and directed by the Mayor, and will pay or cause to be paid any and all expense, cost, or damage the city may be put to or sustain in removing or taking down said poles and wires, if said company should fail or neglect to remove the same at the time designated above, or upon the order and direction of the Mayor; and, further conditioned that said company will at all times comply with this ordinance and the provisions thereof, and the direction and orders of the Mayor or Commissioner of Public Works in regard to the erection, maintaining, and removal of the same.

The report and ordinance were laid over.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Ald. Dixon, the minority of the committee, presented the following:

The minority of your committee find that the City Council passed an ordinance April 18, 1881, prohibiting the erection of telegraph poles and the stringing of telegraph wires in and along the streets and alleys within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago; also, that the Council on the 10th of October, 1881, passed an ordinance authorizing the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to lay down and maintain its wires underground, and the company accepted said ordinance and has laid down several miles of underground cable. Therefore, the minority of your committee can see no good and sufficient reason for the repeal of the ordinance passed April 18, 1881. Our principal streets are now nearly all occupied on one or both sides with poles, covered with a net-work of wires, which prevent our firemen from saving the lives and property of our citizens. The people of Chicago have been alive to these dangers for several years, and for this Council to pass an ordinance doubling the danger would be an outrage on our citizens. The statement that underground cables are an experiment is not true. They are in successful operation in the larger cities of this country and in Europe. The same plea that is being used to induce this Council to pass the ordinance allowing the erection of temporary poles may be used as successfully on some future Council to extend the time indefinitely. And, therefore, the minority of your committee recommend that the ordinance of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company be placed on file.

The report was laid over.

BOARD OF TRADE TELEGRAPH.

Ald. Wanzer presented the following petition, which was also laid over:

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Your petitioner, the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, a corporation recently organized under the general laws of the State of Illinois by members principally of the Board of Trade of Chicago, for the purpose of better accommodation as to telegraph facilities of themselves, and members of said Board of Trade, and the public generally than is now afforded by the monopolies now instituted, respectfully represent that, as a Chicago institution and as organized to complete with the present establishments, your petitioner desires your favorable consideration as representing the public interests, and your petitioner desires and prays that there be granted to it the right to erect poles and run wires in the City of Chicago under such regulations as are meet and proper.
A. C. KNAPP, General Manager.

The Council then adjourned.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

At the semi-annual meeting of Camp Prosperity, No. 2, Independent Order Foresters, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chief Ranger, Thomas W. Saunders; Vice Chief Ranger, George A. Warren; Secretary, George Thane; Treasurer, B. Uhlendorf; Captain Ranger, F. C. Pfursdorf; Inner Ranger, Mendy H. Ephraim; Outer Ranger, J. W. Tennison.

The annual communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., was held Friday evening the 16th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. C. Griffith, W. M.; J. T. Richards, S. W.; George C. King, J. W.; N. Goold, Treasurer; William M. Thexton, Secretary; John Rook, S. D.; William Reed, J. D. They will be installed Friday evening, Jan. 6.

The annual communication of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M., was held Thursday evening, Dec. 22, 1881, and the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year: Prentis M. Nichols, W. M.; Martin Knowles, S. W.; Henry W. Ackhoff, J. W.; John E. Pettibone, Treasurer; William M. Stanton, Secretary; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Chaplain; John G. Sprague, S. D.; John P. Foulke, J. D.; William R. Jones, S. S.; George W. Underwood, J. S.; E. P. Woodruff, Organist; John P. Ferns, Tyler. The above officers will be installed Thursday evening, Dec. 29, 1881.

Terrible Effects of Jealousy.

Vienna papers contain accounts of a terrible tragedy which occurred there on Nov. 11. Leopoldine Weiss, a young operetta singer of attractive appearance and well known for her skill in the use of the jodel or Tyrolean warble, had been for some time receiving the attentions of a young man named Julius Dworaczek. A few days before the event here to be recorded Dworaczek had obtained information that the object of his affections was going to discard him and marry a young actor. He called on her the 11th and asked her to take a walk, as he wished to buy her a cloak if she wished one. She complied willingly, and said she would like a cloak like that of a friend of hers whom she proposed to visit first, to obtain some particulars in regard to the style and make of the garment. He followed her to the apartment of this friend, and while the latter was hunting for her cloak [illegible] she was suddenly startled by a terrible shriek, and looking up she saw that Dworaczek had splashed a bottle of sulphuric acid on the head of the girl, who immediately fainted and had to be transported to the hospital. Meanwhile Dworaczek had swallowed some poison, from the effects of which he died in few minutes. His victim's face is terribly disfigured, and the doctors say that, although her life may possibly be saved, she will lose her eyesight completely.

MARRIAGE BENEFIT.

A Scheme Which Apparently Promises Much, but

Should Be Thoroughly Investigated Before Going into It.

The following advertisement caught the eye of a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

THE UNITED STATES BENEFIT ASSOCIATION pays $1,000 to members on their marriage. Every person who ever expects to get married should join it. Fifty reliable agents wanted at once. Send for particulars. JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary, Room 18, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

Knowing that several of these marriage insurance associations had been started in this city before, and that their methods and intentions had been questioned, the reporter started out to investigate.

The first call was made at the office of the Secretary, on Washington street. The room designated was uncarpeted, and contained a desk, two chairs, and an elderly gentleman who said his name was Joseph Lewis and that he was Secretary of the association. The scribe told Mr. Lewis that he had seen the advertisement and desired to ask about the institution with a view of taking an agency and traveling about the country soliciting subscribers. Upon this the Secretary produced a prospectus of the association, an agent's certificate, and an application, and presented them to the reporter for examination. The applicant, he said, had to pay $5 for a policy, $2 of which went to the agent as commission, and a good talker could make a good deal of money in soliciting through the country. The association had only been established in Chicago about two weeks, and had not done much business as yet. It was bound to succeed though, and he always made it a point to communicate with the officers of similar associations when they collapsed, in order to find out what the weak points were, that his association might profit by the information.

The prospectus is an elaborately printed circular, plausibly written, and calculated to attract the unsophisticated. It states that the association has a capital of $100,000 and has been incorporated and chartered by the State of Illinois. The officers are Prof. Gerrit E. Rice, a Chicago music teacher, who is President; Jerome P. Bowers, whose name does not appear in the directory, who is General Agent; and Joseph Lewis, "formerly of Joliet," who is Secretary.

THE PROSPECTUS STATES

that "the object of this Marital Insurance Company is to give a handsome start to every unmarried member as soon as he or she shall get married, giving them a handsome competence, thus enabling the numberless thousands who long to get married yet dare not, because they cannot get ahead enough, being thus condemned to single misery. We enable them to get married without fear, by pledging them a *certain absolute sum of money* as soon as they shall get married."

It is stated that there are no annual dues to pay, and that the association is run on the assessment plan. Those who are at a loss to understand how the officers are benefited by this method will understand on reading the following from the prospectus:

"In making an application for membership a fee of $5 must be sent with the application in every case, with the application properly filled out, upon which you will receive the policy in due form. Assessments will not exceed 50 cents per week on the average (see Sec. 7). First must be paid within fifteen days of date of receiving full notice. Each member is bound to aid in getting proof of marriage from their neighbors, and to otherwise study the interests of the order. As many classes will be formed as there are thousands of members. Persons may join two classes if so disposed. Each policy is issued for $1,000, being based on $1,000 for each 1,000 paying members, as follows—to wit: You will understand that this is a mutual benefit association in the highest construction of the term; you pay upon the marriage of a member 45 cents for one-year member, 70 cents for two-year members, 95 cents for three-year members, or $1.20 for four-year members, which, on good proof of marriage, is paid right to him, with the exception of 20 cents on each assessment, which pays expense of collection, postage, etc., there being no other dues whatever. Thus you will see that each full four-year member receives $1 from every member of his class—each class to be 1,000 members—on marriage, while every three-year member receives 75 cents, while every two-year member receives a half dollar or 50 cents, while each one-year member receives a quarter of a dollar or 25 cents from each member."

FROM THIS IT WILL BE SEEN

that the managers of the scheme get 20 cents on each and every assessment "to defray expenses." Each member of the association is obliged by the by-laws to be a member eleven months before he can partake of its benefits. The prospectus closes with an elaborate eulogy of the officers of the association, who "could not be induced to lend their names to the scheme if it was not honest and straightforward."

When questioned concerning the charter of the institution of which he is ostensibly the head, President Rice referred the reporter to Julius Stern, attorney-at-law, of whom he spoke as if he was the legal adviser of the association. Mr. Stern was found last evening in his rooms at the corner of Clark and Superior streets, and readily consented to answer all questions put to him concerning the matter. The charter was procured in the usual manner some four months ago, but he had nothing further to do with the association or any of its members, and did not even know they had commenced business.

"Under what law was the charter procured?" queried the reporter.

"Why, under the State law. In this State but two kinds of organizations of this character are permitted by law—one for pecuniary profit and one for charitable purposes. This charter was procured under the former heading."

"What is the modus operandi of procuring the charter?"

"Just as in the case of any incorporated stock company. Application is made to the Secretary of State, who issues authority to the persons named in the application as commissioners, and when their subscription books are completed the Secretary of State issues the charter, which has then to be filed by the Recorder of Deeds."

"Do you remember who were the Commissioners in this city?"

"Well, it was Mr. Bowes, who solicited me for the purpose of obtaining the charter. He was one. The others were Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rice."

Mr. Stern desired it to be understood that he had nothing to do with the association except to procuring its charter. If they were issuing anything more than certificates of stock or membership he thought

THEY WERE DOING WRONG.

A policy was a certificate of indebtedness on the insurance company issuing it, and insurance companies were organized and chartered under a special law entirely different from that under which the United States Benefit Company was chartered. Mr. Stern remembered that, from what he heard from Mr. Bowes concerning the scheme, it was to be a marriage-benefit association, the members of which were to pay no annual dues or assessments, only the amount of stock to which they subscribed, and that upon any member marrying he was to receive a bonus, which was to be raised by an assessment on the stock subscribed for. A small percentage was to be added for the support of the office, clerk hire, etc. He had nothing to do with and had no interest in the concern beyond a friendship for Mr. Bowes, and he knew nothing concerning the business.

This marriage-endowment association is based on the same plan as the coöperative life-insurance companies, all of which, tried by years of experience, have proved to be failures for all parties concerned except the projectors and managers. The prospectus nowhere states that any portion of the capital stock (?) will be used to making good any deficit in case the "class" should at any time fall below 1,000 members. That the member should receive $1,000 on the day of his marriage would require the "class" to have a constant membership of 1,001, which is just as possible as that the 1,001 stories of the "Arabian Nights" are truthful.

The Graphic Observations of the Polite Porter of Montana Hostelry.

Salt Lake Tribune.

A certain urbane resident of this city recently paid a visit to Butte, Mont. He stopped at one of the first-class hotels of Butte, and, in consideration of his standing here, he was given the "boss" room off the parlor on the ground floor. The next morning after his arrival he appeared at the door of the office without any too many clothes on, and, with a good deal of decision in his tone, informed the porter of the establishment that a pitcher of water was wanted in No. —, and then withdrew.

The porter was struck dumb for a moment, but, catching his breath, he exclaimed: "The d—d tenderfoot! A pitcher of water! Well, by —, if he stays here long enough he will find out that if he finds water in the barrel at the further end of the woodshed he will be doing a Moulton business. He must think he is at the St. James in New York or at the Grand Pacific in Chicago. As though a man would work up in this climate at $12 a week and then pack water for such looking specimens as that. A pitcher of water needed. I should not wonder. It will be needed a good while. What does he take me for? Does he think I am a fourteen-inch Cornish pump on the Alice, regulated at thirteen strokes a minute? Does he think I am a spring or a well, or an abandoned shaft that is full of water? Does he regards me as the new water-works? Do I resemble Yosemite Falls? Have I a Niagara profile? What ails the man? The idea that a man would come to a climate like this, and among such comforts as are lavished on people here become so [illegible] water to every duffer from the low counties that strays off this way!" By this time the porter had worked himself into a fury and demanded to be shown the man that had insulted him by asking him to turn himself into a water-cart. Just then another gentleman, also from this city, mildly informed the irate porter that in the lower country the gentleman who had called for water was a hotelkeeper himself; that, in fact, at home he ran two hotels.

"Two hotels," thundered the porter, "two hotels; show him to me; show him to me just [illegible] I will teach him that [illegible] he does in Salt Lake he cannot run a hotel in Butte, a hotel! Why—him, he can't run one room up here."

The Salt Lake hotelkeeper left Butte by the first train. On the way down, in response to the question, "What do you think of Butte?" he immediately replied with a smile, "The town is most promising, and the people are exceedingly pleasant." But the first thing he ordered on his arrival here was a bath.

THE STALWART BALAAM.

What Gath Has to Say About the New Postmaster-General.

The President's nomination of ex-Senator Howe to be Postmaster-General is regarded as very weak. Howe is a kind of Balaam, who was used by the Stalwarts in his closing year in the Senate to come out and curse Hayes. Howe had a seat next to Conkling, who used to whisper suggestions into his pliable ear; and it was finally arranged that Howe should make the great speech of Conkling's life, and denounce Hayes, his Cabinet, his gizzard, and curse him in general, hip and thigh. They led our aged Balaam to the front, where he could see the Hebrew camp, and told him to curse tremendously. He did his best, but it was a very weak effort. Among other persons he abused was Carl Schurz, who had lived in Howe's State of Wisconsin. It is creditable to Schurz that he has never shown the least offense, and yesterday, when Howe was nominated, Schurz remarked that he was a harmless old gentleman, who meant the best, though he did not always know what it was.

Unquestionably Mr. Howe's appointment was given him for having made that speech against Hayes; and it is suggestive to the people that at the time it was made Arthur had been forced to resign from the custom-house, and was a gentleman of private occupation for the first time in many years. Mr. Arthur resented his removal so far as to decline an invitation to dine with Hayes on the occasion of Garfield's inauguration. It is Washington etiquet that a President's invitation to dinner amounts to an order. Mr. Howe has next to no judgment on political questions. I heard him make a speech several years ago in opposition to taking the $2 tax off of whisky, in which he affirmed that if the Government could not collect $2 a gallon it could not collect one cent a gallon. The tax was reduced to 50 cents, and the Government immediately obtained more revenue than it had at $2.

The standing candidate for place, with his demure, mouse-like expression, his egotistical credulity, his genial shallowness, his alabaster ointment quality, is a singular being to put at the head of perhaps the most extensive Post-Office Department in the world, where he is surrounded by thousands of purloiners, contractors, mail-robbers, and schemers; while close to him there is reason to believe is one of the most predatory jobbers in the country, fresh on the field, and with a wild appetite for plunder. Had Mr. James entered the Post-Office Department resolved to shut his eyes every time his attention was called to stealing, he might have been Postmaster-General for four years. But his nomination was reckoned a high offense, because he was not the choice of the New York Senators, and Conkling sent him an order to resign after Robertson was put in the custom-house. Mr. Pearson, James' son-in-law, will also have to leave the Postmastership of New York City, to go into the bank of which Mr. James is President. So this family has found out how dangerous it is to meddle with thieves under the American Government.

As far as the star-route people are concerned, I would not now be surprised to see some of them convicted. They are rather friendless men, notwithstanding the clatter made in their favor in some quarters. Dorsey, for instance, who will be tried first, it is said has never been a popular man—partly on account of his large self-esteem and his shrewdness in pushing past somebody else on a showy rather than an important occasion. The dinner Dorsey gave, or rather received, at the close of the Presidential campaign, both created and renewed hostilities to him, some arising from jealousy, some from business competition. While the President is agreeable with Dorsey, I think the new Administration would let him slide if it could make a point by getting a conviction upon him. The same may be the case with Gen. Brady, who does not seem to be surrounded with an important following, but whose nerve, steady and slow, seems never to flicker.

Brewster, the new Attorney-General, is a man of rapid comprehension, who does not require to make a very close study of a case. He has something of the power of Evarts to put into a statement a general indictment, so that a jury will get it more convincingly than if the whole case was presented with bewildering figures and dates. Indeed, it is too much to expect of a jury that they can intelligently go through these star-route cases. There might be some statistical tribunal to pass upon mail contractors, and both expedite and relieve justice.

ERICSSON'S LATEST.

A Naval Torpedo-Boat That Can Sink the Greatest of Ironclads.

New York World, Dec. 22.

A successful trial of Capt. Ericsson's torpedo-boat Destroyer took place at the navy-yard yesterday. The strong tide off the ordnance dock compelled a change of plan, and the target, a square frame covered with wire netting, was successfully placed in the Cove. The Destroyer was made fast to the old Constitution. The target was submerged 300 yards away. Everything being in readiness, Mr. Larroe, the representative of the Delamater Iron-Works, the builders of the Destroyer, notified Capt. Selfridge and Commanders Phythian and Crowninshield, the board appointed to examine the tests. At 3 o'clock the signal was given and the gun was fired. There was but a slight report, and all that could be noticed from the outside was a trifling disturbance of the waters under the bow of the vessel. Almost instantly the portion of the target which was above the water was seen to vibrate, and a second later the projectile, a wooden log fifteen feet long, leaped from the water some 300 yards beyond the target, with a motion exactly similar to that of a porpoise playing under the bows of a ship at sea. From this point it ricochetted along the surface of the water for some 200 yards further before it lost its momentum. The target having been raised, it was found that the netting had been pierced almost exactly in the centre and about five feet under water. The officers pronounced this trial eminently successful, and ordered another for this morning at 9 o'clock. The Destroyer is an iron boat with hull almost entirely submerged. Upon this hull, placed well aft, is a deck-house of sheet-iron. The hull is 130 feet long, twelve feet wide, and eleven feet deep. She is a double-ender, and is propelled by an engine of 1,000 horse-power. The steering apparatus and the torpedo gun—in fact all of her effective appointments—are below the water-level. The armament consists of a single gun placed just above the keelson in the forward part of the boat, its muzzle opening directly into the water, which is excluded from it by a permanent valve hung by an elbow joint to the stem and opened or closed by a piston operated at the breech of the gun. When the gun is to be fired the valve is raised out of the path of the projectile and its place is taken by a temporary valve of wood and rubber cloth, which fits the muzzle tightly and is placed in the gun after it is loaded. This is shattered when the gun is fired. As the projectile leaves the muzzle the permanent valve again comes in position, the little water that rushes in runs through the breech to the bilge and is pumped out by a steam siphon. The torpedo which it is proposed to use in actual warfare is a chamber of iron or copper, large enough to contain 340 pounds of dynamite, and it is claimed that against this little vessel the most powerful ironclads will be helpless, as the submerged gun will penetrate them beneath their armor and her great speed and facility of maneuvering would enable her to get in her work among a fleet of big ships almost at will, and with entire safety.

Pictures of Ancient Extravagance.

Quarterly Review.

Crassus, when a candidate for the Consulship, gave a feast of ten thousand tables, to which all the citizens of Rome were indiscriminately invited. Cæsar, to celebrate the funeral of a daughter, gave one of twenty-two thousand tables, with accommodation for three guests at each. This entertainment was repeated and exceeded for his triumph. He brought together more gladiators and wild beasts than were ever produced on any former occasion in an amphitheatre, but his exhibitions of this kind were so completely outshone that it were a waste of time to dwell upon them. In a document annexed to his testament, Augustus states as a title to public gratitude that he had exhibited 8,000 gladiators and brought more than 3,500 wild beasts to be killed in the circus. In the course of the festivities instituted by Titus to celebrate the opening of the Colosseum, 5,000 wild beasts were let loose and killed by the gladiators. The Emperor Probus collected for a single show 100 lions, 100 lionesses, 100 Libyan and 200 Syrian leopards, 300 bears, and 600 gladiators. Having caused the circus to be planted with trees to resemble a forest, he let loose 1,000 ostriches, 1,000 stags, 1,000 [illegible], and 1,000 boars, to be hunted by the populace, who were to keep whatever they could catch or kill. The fiercer animals were encountered by the gladiators. It does not appear how long this show lasted.

Tiberius, whose life at Capri was a disgrace to human nature, was fonder of saving money than of spending it, and he left an immense sum in the treasury, which his successor, Caligula, managed to dissipate in two years by extravagance of the most senseless kind. As if in rivalry of Cleopatra, he swallowed precious stones dissolved in vinegar, and caused his guests to be helped to gold (which they carried away) instead of bread and meat. One of his favorite amusements was showering money among the populace from the Basilica of Julius Cæsar. He built galleys of cedar, covered with jewelry, and large enough to contain vines and fruit-trees, and had banquets laid out for them along the coast. The stable of his favorite horse, which he talked of naming Consul, was of marble, the trough of ivory, the harness of purple, and the collar of pearls. The set of emeralds and pearls worn by one of his wives, Lollia Paulina, was valued at $400,000 sterling. The principal extravagance of Claudius was in public games. One of the shows organized for him was a naval combat on a lake, in which the galleys were manned by 19,000 men. He was fond of good cheer, and was in the habit of inviting himself to the tables of the rich. He came on one occasion with 600 persons in his train.

It was to Nero that Tacitus applied the expression, *incredibilium cupitor*. What he not only desired but achieved in the way of cruelty and vice would be declared incredible if Roman history had not already shown what revolting atrocities may be conceived by a diseased imagination and executed by irresponsible power. After the burning of the city, he gratified his taste, in entire disregard of the proprietors, in rebuilding it. He at once appropriated a number of the sites and a large portion of the public grounds for his new palace. The portions, with their ranks of columns, were a mile long. The vestibule was large enough to contain the colossal statue of him, in silver and gold, 120 feet high, from which the Colosseum got its name. The interior was gilded throughout, and adorned with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The ceilings of the dining-rooms were formed of movable tablets of ivory, which shed flowers and perfumes on the company; the principal saloon had a dome, which, turning day and night, imitated the movements of the terrestrial bodies. When the palace was finished he exclaimed: "At last I am lodged like a man." His diadem was valued at half a million. His dresses, which he never wore twice, were stiff with embroidery and gold. He never traveled with less than a thousand carriages. The mules were shod with silver, the muleteers clothed with the finest wool, and the attendants wore bracelets and necklaces of gold. Five hundred she-asses followed his wife Poppæa in her progresses, to supply milk for her bath. He was fond of figuring in the circus as a charioteer and in the theatre as a singer and actor. He prided himself on being an artist, and when his possible deposition was hinted to him he said that artists could never be in want. There was not a vice to which he was not given, nor a crime which he did not commit. Yet the world, exclaims Suetonius, endured this monster for fourteen years; and he was popular with the multitude, who were dazzled by his magnificence, and mistook his senseless profusion for liberality. On the anniversary of his death, during many years, they crowded to cover his tomb with flowers.

The utmost excess in gluttony was reached by Vitellius, who gave feasts at which 2,000 fishes and 7,000 birds were served up. He prided himself on his culinary genius, and laid every quarter of the Empire under contribution to supply materials for a dish, which contained livers of mullet, brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of flamingoes, roe of lampreys, etc., etc. Tacitus states that he spent what would be tantamount to several millions sterling in less than eight months in eating or giving to eat.

"A L'AMERICAINE."

The Game Played on Simple Americans in Paris by Gentlemanlike Thieves.

PARIS, France, Nov. 29.—*To the Editor of the New York World:* American strangers in this city have been long subjected to a system of organized swindling which the authorities are either powerless or unwilling to suppress. During the last two years $22,500 has been lost by Americans in this way. Among the losers are Mr. T——, of Boston, who had stolen from him $10,000; a gentleman from Philadelphia, $5,000; a clergyman, $4,000; another Philadelphian, $2,500; and a Mr. M——, of New York, $2,000. These amounts were each stolen by the same thieves. The practical operators are a person who calls himself Capt. Ross, U. S. A.; Capt. Crayton, U. S. A., and various other names, and a young Englishman or Irishman bearing cards engraved "Patrick Fitzgerald, Dublin." The Captain is 45 years old, five feet ten inches high, weighs 175 pounds, with a dark beard and hair slightly tinged with gray, and very light blue eyes. "Fitzgerald" is about 27 years old, five feet seven inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, has reddish-yellow hair, dresses faultlessly, except that he wears diamonds, and speaks with a broad Irish accent. Mr. T—— meets the Captain while viewing the sights. They enter into conversation, the Captain making himself very agreeable to his newly-arrived countryman, and together they enter a café. While there the Irishman enters, calls for brandy and water, and the waiter, not understanding English, appeals to the Captain. Conversation thus started among the three strangers, the Irishman tells of a large sum of money left to him by an uncle in America. The bequests of the uncle's will have all been given except a large sum of money for a hospital in America. He wishes to find a trustworthy American who will take charge of the trust, but he will not trust any one who has not money of his own. The Captain is willing to take charge of the trust with Mr. T——, and produces a roll of bank bills. Mr. T—— draws some money from his bank and exhibits it. The Irishman wishes them to show their confidence in him by permitting him to walk round the square with their money, at the same time leaving the money for the hospital on the table. He takes the Captain's money, goes out, and returns. Mr. T—— gives him his money, but the Irishman delays. The Captain proposes that they both walk around the square in different directions, in order to ascertain the cause of the delay. The game is over then, and the victim sees in the future neither the money nor the swindlers. When this case was reported to the police there was so much red tape unwound that after 3 the Chief of Police consoled Mr. T—— by remarking that they were smart rogues, had probably reached Belgium or Italy by that time, and the game of pursuing them was hardly worth their capture. This seems a very simple process for swindling, but, slightly varied, it has generally been successful. Apparently there are other confederates who find and describe the persons who are likely to become victims. The Parisians describe it as robbery "a l'Americaine." Yours truly,
S. HAYNES.

A DIPLOMAT'S ADVENTURE.

How M. Pilet, of the French Legation in Guatemala, Was Beaten by the Police—An International Difficulty Growing Out of Mutual Mistakes.

Señor Delfino Sanchez, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Guatemala to the French Government, goes forward today, per steamer City of Para. He is charged with the duty of presenting to the Government of France the facts concerning the outrages said to have been committed on the person of M. Pilet, the Secretary of the French Legation in Guatemala. His statement to his superior, M. Dabry de Thiersant, is that, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of November, as he was returning home from a ball or party at the house of a friend he was challenged by a patrol, stopped, and, although giving his name and stating his official character, and protesting against interference with his personal liberty, he was pulled from his horse, beaten with clubs by the soldiers, and confined in the cuartel until the following morning. The members of the patrol and their officers, high and low, were immediately arrested by the Government and tried by court-martial. In their evidence they asserted uniformly and without apparent collusion to conceal the truth that M. Pilet approached them on horseback, galloping furiously, and paid no attention to their call to halt. At that special hour, 2 o'clock in the morning, they were on the watch particularly for persons who were mounted, as several robberies of horses and cattle had lately occurred, and special vigilance was demanded of them. M. Pilet, instead of obeying the patrol, charged upon them and attempted to ride them down, inflicting injuries on several of the soldiers. They caught the horse by the bridle, and, as according to their testimony, M. Pilet, who was in a very excited condition, assailed them with violent abuse and insult, and refused to give his name, they forced him to dismount and accompany them to the cuartel. Here the Commandante, Escobedo, declares that M. Pilet answered questions with further insult and still refused to tell who he was, his business, official character, etc. This he did several hours afterward when his excitement had subsided, when he was released. The soldiers and the sergeant deny that M. Pilet was beaten with clubs, as asserted, they carrying at the moment bayonets only, and no evidence of such assault appeared on Pilet's body on a subsequent examination by a committee of medical men. The only injuries they discovered were abrasions on the elbows, which may easily have been occasioned by a fall from his horse or the no very gentle enforcement of the order to dismount. M. Thiersant, the French Minister, who is said to be hostile to the Government on account of its liberal principles, at once made a peremptory demand for the summary degradation of the officers and the further punishment of both officers and men without form of trial. This was refused, but a court martial at once convened, against the decision of which, however, the private soldiers appealed to the Supreme Court. The matter is in course of adjudication by that body, and a decision is promised before Dec. 20. M. Thiersant's demands were at first very severe, but the conciliatory disposition of President Barios has effected some modification of his views. However, a French Commissioner also goes forward by this steamer, and the question will probably be thoroughly ventilated and possibly amicably arranged there.

A French Tragedy.

The winter season for the Lower Pyrenees held at Pau, says the *St. James Gazette*, have been unduly prolonged, as a single case of murder has occupied upward of a week, the circumstances in connection with it being very dramatic. A miller named Sougarret and his paramour, Marie Noblia, were accused, the one of having murdered a man named Jolimon, the other with having strangled her rival in Sougarret's affections. In the summer of 1879 the body of Jolimon was found in the River Nivelle, close to St. Jean de Luz. There was a wound in his throat, but it was supposed that he had committed suicide, and Sougarret, who had been arrested, was released. Soon after this Sougarret fell in love with a girl named Françoise [illegible], a cousin of his mistress, and she came to live with them. This excited the jealousy of Marie Noblia, who knew that Sougarret had committed the murder, and threatened to denounce him if he did not break off with her cousin. Sougarret had, unfortunately, confided his secret to the latter as well, so that he was divided between the fear of the two women. At last he determined to get rid of Françoise [illegible], and in order to have a hold over Marie Noblia, and prevent her denouncing him, he so worked on her feelings that she agreed to strangle her rival. [illegible] told by Marie Noblia herself, when, in a state of frenzy, she rushed through the village and attempted to throw herself over the precipice at the foot of which Jolimon's dead body had been found. She was placed under restraint, and she then made a confession. The miller stoutly denied his guilt, declaring that her statements as to the mode in which he had murdered Jolimon were all untrue, and that he had had no part in the murder of the girl. The jury acquitted him of the first charge, but found him and his paramour guilty of the second, giving them, however, the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, [illegible] Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, [illegible] Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, [illegible] Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. G. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, [illegible] West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, [illegible] West Lake-st., corner of Lincoln.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, [illegible] South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, [illegible] West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES H. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, [illegible] South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, [illegible] West Madison-st., corner Oakley-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, [illegible] Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, [illegible] Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, [illegible] North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, [illegible] North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, [illegible] Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, [illegible] E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH G. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in alley. Inquire at barn [illegible] Michigan-av.

LOST—ON THE 21ST INST. BETWEEN Morgan and Loomis-sts. on Madison, on the street or in street-car, a gold butterfly bracelet, with 12 small diamonds; the finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at [illegible] West Washington-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING about 5 o'clock, between Indiana and Wabash-avs. and Eighteenth-st., a gold bracelet, with stork in medallion on the top. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 1722 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON 22D DEC., A GENTLEMAN'S onyx locket: had letter "M" on one side, and compass and square on the other. Leave at No. 3 Park-row.

LOST—FROM R. I. THOMASSON'S EXpress wagon, on the West Side, a box addressed Lewis Ayres, Romeo, Mich., containing goods used in the manufacture of corsets. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 12 North Oakley-av.

LOST—A RED AND WHITE COW; mixed figure of a buckle branded on her hip. The finder will be liberally rewarded at [illegible] Prairie-av. G. A. SPRINGER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

75 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove room on third floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen.

Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—[illegible] South Clark-st.; rooms from 50c.

BENTON HOUSE—ONLY FIRST-CLASS $1.50 per day hotel in the city; marble building, handsomely furnished, and first-class meals. [illegible] Clark-st., opposite Custom-House, and adjoining Grand Pacific. BENTON MAUDY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—in business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st.—Comfortable furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $10 per week; day board, $4 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. Boarders wanted at lowest rates consistent with good accommodations and a strictly first-class table.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 150 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a nice room and excellent table board on North or South Side. Address S 26, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD TO PROPERTY-OWNERS—Have the roofs on your buildings put in order before the snow comes. We do all kinds of felt, composition, and gravel roofing at the very lowest rates, and warrant our work for a term of years. We can also repair old roofs at a small cost, and make them almost as good as new. We make no charge for examining roofs and telling the cost of repairs. We attend promptly to all orders in the city or country. J. WILKES FORD & CO., Office and factory 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established in Chicago sixteen years.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15, IN 50's at $16 per 1000. Sent C. O. D., fully guaranteed. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
TO
COUNCIL BLUFFS
FOR SALE.
Address M 5, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. R. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. We will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I HAVE A FINE WHITE 7-carat diamond; will sell cheap. At TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

PERSONAL—PARTIES WHO HAVE property taken Tuesday, Dec. 20, at Norwood, if they will return the same we will give highest prices and no questions asked. E 57, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWING of A. Sylvester Turner will confer a favor on his anxious wife by communicating address. Turner, do not evade this, as you can be convinced it comes from friends only; you will not be sorry. Address care of E. T. or LIBBIE, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—EUGENE J. HALL. There is nothing more appropriate and beautiful for a Christmas present than Mr. Hall's magnificently illustrated book, "Lyrics of Homeland." Ask to see it at the book-stores.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF CHOICE Christmas-trees, just arrived; will be sold in quantities to suit grocers, confectioners, peddlers, and retail dealers. Spence dock, north end Wells-st. bridge, or 130 Market-st.

FOR SALE—100 BOTTLES PORT, SHERry, Catawba, and Angelica wines 25c a bottle; also, wines and liquors by the gallon; all there is left at half-price. 193 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN about to leave for Europe—four of the finest imported thoroughbred English greyhounds in the city. Apply at 135 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S NEW SEALskin sacque, 31 inches long; price, $145; no trade. Address K 142, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO [illegible] Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc.; low rates. Cash advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and produce; excellent facilities and easy means of access; terms and insurance lowest. [illegible]

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, [illegible] West Monroe.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
[illegible] La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Office: [illegible] Clark-st., Room [illegible], Chicago, Ill., and [illegible] F-st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, [illegible] West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 La Salle-st.: SOUTH SIDE. [illegible]

ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3532 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 25x125; house 22x50; 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water, bath, water closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100X180 feet, corner Twenty-third-st., with buildings. [illegible] GIBBS & CALKINS, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, [illegible] feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side; [illegible] a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken [illegible]. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A [illegible] One of the handsomest residences on the North Side, with triple lot. Call on us for particulars. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 62 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 88 Dearborn-st.: No. [illegible] West Van Buren-st.; elegant marble front house; price very low.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3605 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot [illegible]. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING on North Clark-st.; paying 10 per cent on [illegible]. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—435 CARROLL-AV., OCTAgon stone-front 2-story [illegible] and basement; lot [illegible] feet deep to alley; a bargain. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, [illegible]. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—376 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD BARgains on State-st.; three finely located lots facing South Park, [illegible] each. E. S. DREYER & CO.

FOR SALE—1332 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY brick residence; lot [illegible] deep to alley; corner of Francisco and Fulton; convenient to steam or horse cars. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 88 Dearborn-st.: splendid lot for manufacturing, [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 12 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. WEST. [illegible] NORTH. [illegible] SOUTH. [illegible] LAKE VIEW. [illegible] Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY. SOUTH SIDE. Washington-st., 27x150 feet, with party-walls, between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Madison-st., 25 feet, improved, opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s, rented at present for [illegible]. [illegible] WEST SIDE. Lake-st., fine house and lot, near Ann, [illegible]; also, near Lincoln, [illegible]. Randolph-st., [illegible] feet, well improved, near Green-st., 100 feet deep; only [illegible]. F. C. VIERLING, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP houses. Now is the time to buy. Rents are sure to advance in the spring. [illegible] H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement: Some fine houses on Adams and Monroe-sts., Warren-av., Washington-st., and Park-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.: [illegible] Call at our office and examine property.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS. West Madison-st., A 1 corner, fine rents. [illegible] H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—378 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—"SUFFERN'S TRACT," lying on and north of Chicago-av., and on and west of Robey-st. [illegible] W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Granite Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—100X100, A CORNER OPPOsite new Board of Trade. Also some valuable improved business property. E. V. HEAD, 40 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 3331 INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, gas fixtures and furnace, with 2-story brick. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS please notice—West Randolph-st., corner, [illegible] H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 90 LA SALLE-ST. NORTH DIVISION. [illegible] WEST DIVISION. [illegible] SOUTH DIVISION. [illegible] MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. [illegible] DOCK PROPERTY. [illegible] SUBURBAN PROPERTY. A beautiful residence at Ravenswood, with lake water and nice yard; near depot. [illegible] FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—234 feet on Prairie-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front; the cheapest property on the street. [illegible] HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.: [illegible] BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY ANDREWS & BURMANS, Rooms 3 and 4, 109 Washington-st.: BUTTERFIELD-ST.—[illegible] FIFTH-AV.—[illegible] BELLEVUE-AV.—[illegible] SOUTH PARK-AV.—[illegible] ORCHARD-ST.—[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—[illegible] DREXEL BOULEVARD—[illegible] ENGLEWOOD—[illegible] RIVERSIDE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st. CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY: [illegible] GIBBS & CALKINS, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORtunity—[illegible] H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., [illegible] GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—SPLENDID marble-front house, West Side, [illegible] HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., [illegible] GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 875 WEST WASHINGTON-st. boulevard, [illegible] GIBBS & CALKINS, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 8 Portland Block. CHOICE CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCKS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON LAKE-SHORE drive, [illegible]

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., OCTAgon-front brick residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—25X100 FT. ON THIRD-AV., [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER & SON, 160 Dearborn-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—ON JACKSON, VAN BUREN, AND HARRISON-STS., just outside city and fire limits, [illegible] A SPLENDID TRACT FOR SUBDIVISION AND MANUFACTURING. Will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to the exclusive agents of the owner. S. E. GROSS & CO., 90 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment. [illegible] GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-av. and Forty-third-st. [illegible] ELLIOTT & CLARK, 88 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., just south of Midway Plaisance. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GARFIELD, 5 TO 20 acres at old price if sold at once. [illegible] S. DELAMATER & SON, 160 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av.; [illegible] GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GARfield, [illegible] NELSON THOMASSON, 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, [illegible] GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME—The brick residence and brick carriage-house, occupying three acres of ground in the village of Park Ridge, convenient to depot; this is a choice home and can be bought cheap. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ACRE TRACT NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 AND 40 ACRES NEAR Garfield at a great bargain by E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st. Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER & SON, 160 Dearborn-st., the best bargain on market if sold at once, [illegible] bargains are rare.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between R. & O. R. R. and Vincennes-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 35-ACRE FARM 9 MILES from Chicago, [illegible] E. V. HEAD, 40 Major Block.

FOR SALE—800 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTages on Calumet-av., near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 13, 38, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. [illegible] GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY a tract of valuable timber lands underlaid with rich veins of coal and iron ore; if you want a good improved farm; [illegible] D. C. BECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND, IND., 160 acres favorably located on new railroad [illegible] ANDREWS & BURMANS, 109 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR sale on State-st., Dearborn-st., Wabash-av., Michigan-av., anywhere north of Thirty-ninth-st. Also on Third, Fourth, or Fifth-avs. north of Twelfth-st. [illegible] Real estate advice free. F. C. VIERLING, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—THE BEST RESIDENCE on the South and North Sides that [illegible] will buy. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE ON the West Side, between Aberdeen-st. and Western-av., that [illegible] will buy. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—2-STORY OR 3-STORY and basement brick house on the North Side, west of Lincoln Park; about [illegible]. DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WE want for purchasers property on State-st., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first, and on State and Wabash, north of Sixteenth-st. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 8 Portland Block.

WANTED—PARTIES OWNING IMproved property on the West Side, west of [illegible] that wish to sell cheap, please send your address and location of property, price, etc., to A. J. STONE, 105 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—OWNERS PLEASE NOtice—I have many parties with cash lying idle and anxious to invest. If you have anything desirable (business or residence, improved or vacant) please send me full description at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Superior-st., east of Pine; will make favorable terms to a good private family to May 1, 1882. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, No. 149 Belden-av., near Lincoln Park; possession given immediately. Apply on premises or to LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, 159 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—840 WASHINGTON-ST., CORner Oakley, cottage 7 rooms, in fine order; [illegible] H. C. MOREY, 80 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.: WEST DIVISION. [illegible] SOUTH DIVISION. [illegible] BUSINESS PROPERTY. [illegible] BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: [illegible]

TO RENT—3403 PRAIRIE FARMER 10-room frame dwelling, in good condition. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE, A SMALL house, [illegible]. At South Evanston, 9-story house, [illegible]. At Park Ridge, 7-room house, [illegible]. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—AN ELEgantly-furnished house of twelve rooms to May 1; parties going East. Inquire at 18 Dearborn-st. Mr. HURD.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, 3300 Vernon-av. Apply to ABNER SMITH, Room 24, 151 Dearborn-st., or 18 Aldine Square.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT AND FURniture for sale. 60 North State-st., first flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; reasonable prices. 74 Adams-st.

TO RENT—$3 PER WEEK—WELLlighted, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Warm sitting-room attached. 378 State-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 278 MICHIGAN-AV., nicely-furnished large and small front rooms, or all of second floor.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF two well-furnished front rooms, water and gas. 341 and 343 State-st., southeast corner of Jackson.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room to single lady or gentleman, without board. Apply at 351 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room; terms reasonable; private family. Apply at 569 West Madison-st., first flat.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, well heated, hot and cold water, etc.; private family. [illegible] Chestnut-st., between Dearborn and Clark-sts., one block above Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1 NEXT, FOR one, two, or three years, the store building on southeast corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of ELMER WASHBURN, Room 9 Borden Block.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1882, 3 STORES and 2 basements, [illegible] La Salle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel. J. F. WOLLENSAK, 125 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTably-furnished house with modern improvements; rent not to exceed [illegible], and not farther than 2 miles from City-Hall. Apply to S, Room 17, 133 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COUNTRY store between now and April 1, in some live town. Address J. H., 102 Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat or rooms for housekeeping by self and wife, South Side, first-class, with modern conveniences. Address S 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 15 a small house within an hour's ride of the Palmer House, from $15 to $20 a month. Address J. B., Matteson House, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—LIVE, ENERgetic business-man with [illegible] can secure interest in business paying 200 per cent profit; no competition; articles protected by patents issued last week. Reference given and required. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 or more for the tea, coffee, and spice business; party must be fully posted and capable of taking charge of the manufacturing department. First-class references will be required. Address M, Box 266, Sioux City, Ia.

$5,000 TO $10,000—PARTNER WANTed—First-class manufacturing business; established 10 years; [illegible] Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

AUCTION SALES OF WATCHES, clocks, and jewelry every day and evening until January 1, 1882. Also, a choice lot of oil paintings will be offered at auction each day and evening at No. 348 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OR NEVER offered; $25 will buy a very handsome solid gold stem-winding lady's watch worth [illegible]. Call this afternoon at 153 South Ashland-av.

A BARGAIN—IN A PAIR OF FINE white diamond earrings, [illegible] AT TOM H. DONNELLY & CO.'S Money Loan Office, 126 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES. On easy payments. Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings. J. W. & J. E. STOREY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE a fine chamber-set; never used. Call this afternoon at 153 South Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR FAMILY of 6 to 7 furniture and household goods of complete and well-furnished house. [illegible] Address R 76, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS HARDware and stove business [illegible] W. U. MORRIS, 194 East Madison-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—SAFE, FIRE-PROOF, MEdium size. A 1 order. Cheap. [illegible] 155 Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT THE FACTORY $20 BUYS ELEgant 5-octave, 2-stop organ warranted 5 years; [illegible] Nicholson Organ Company, 69 East Indiana-st. Established 1871.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PIANO call and look at the "Steck" and other good makers. HORACE BRANCH, 188 State-st.

BARGAINS—SPLENDID CHICKERING Pianoforte, cost $650, equal to new, price [illegible]; fine imported upright piano, [illegible]. MARTIN'S, 263 State-st.

CHICKERING PIANO—ONLY $65—Stool and cover for Christmas. Call Loan Broker, Basement, 25 East Washington-st.

CELEBRATED "BAUER" PIANO—Only $125, cost $350, superb Christmas present; stool, cover, and box for shipping. Call Loan Broker, 25 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A VERY fine piano. Address S 11, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS Were the only ones out of over forty competitors that received special mention and honors at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect piano of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. Uprights unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished on application. W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

THE GREAT CHICAGO PIANO FACTORY, ENGEL, GOOLD & SCHAFF, FACTORY, 47, 49, 51, 53 West Lake-st. BUY A FIRST-CLASS PIANO OF THE FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT. Pianos sold on easy monthly payments. Pianos rented and rent applied on purchase-money. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. SAVE 25 PER CENT, AND CALL AT WAREROOMS, 189 WABASH-AV.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established 1851—are equal to any manufactured; 15,000 now in use; sold on $10 monthly payments. Call at warerooms and examine and get price before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SHAAFF, 270 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

55,000 OF THE NEW IMPROVED —KIMBALL PIANOS— ARE NOW IN USE, UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.

OUR PIANOS are all manufactured from the best of materials.

THE CASES are all double veneered and highly finished.

THE TONE is rich and powerful.

THE CONSTRUCTION PERFECT. They contain all the latest patents and improvements of any merit or value, and every piano is fully warranted for five years.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG, SOUND, and gentle combined horse. Address S 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, scarcely soiled, will be sold for any reasonable offer. [illegible] H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF LARGE horses, sound and true pullers; [illegible] H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN 40,000 acres of heavy timber land in Kentucky; [illegible] D. C. BECKER & CO., 120 South Clark-st., Room 8.

ONE SECOND-HAND PORTLAND CUTter, cost $150 last winter, as good as new, will be sold for $50; [illegible] H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State.

SEE THIS HANDSOME, SOUND, young, and gentle horse; [illegible] 153 South Ashland-av., corner of West Monroe-st.

TO LET—HORSES AND LIGHT FANcy-top delivery-wagons to deliver Christmas goods at moderate prices. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—2 CAR-LOADS horses and mares. None but good workers wanted. Apply from 2 to 5. W. H. EDDY, 228 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc. [illegible] Colorado Branch, [illegible] Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN— At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay. Municipal bonds negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. [illegible] LEWIS & SNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 84 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. [illegible] West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of R. M. SHEPPARD, 25 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 88 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT in sums to suit on improved city property. [illegible] 120 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. [illegible] Tribune Building.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on chattel security [illegible]

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT on Chicago real estate in sums to suit; money on hand; no delay. GIBBS & CALKINS, 123 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. STEINIGER, PROFESSOR IN THE art of dancing, will give private lessons to pupils at their residences. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER AND ENGINE—portable, 8 H. P., all complete. [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, an order clerk; [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper in a commission house. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART CLERK TO WRAP up packages at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st. Call not later than 8 this morning.

TRADES.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: [illegible] ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—5 GOOD TRUNKMAKERS at 129 West Madison-st. S. KNUDSON.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—FOR THE C. & N. W. R. R., [illegible] J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MAN WHO UNderstands the manufacture of jellies, preserves, mince-meat, apple-butter, etc. [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to collect orders for packing boxes. Campbell Bros. & Co., corner of Ohio and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EXperienced advertising canvasser to solicit for newspaper [illegible]; good pay. Apply at Room 11, Tribune Building.

WANTED—BY A CIGAR FACTORY with an established trade, [illegible] Tribune.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC men to introduce a new, standard book by subscription; [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS solicitors; only men of experience, who can earn at least $1,000 a year, need apply; cyclopedia or life-insurance solicitors preferred. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR CASH BOYS, EARly. J. BERRY, 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman to travel for a notion and dry goods house; [illegible] Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A HOUSE SERVANT (FEmale) to go to Colorado. Call at Windsor Hotel from 8 to 9 p. m., Dec. 24, or from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Dec. 26.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRLS FOR general housework. International Employment Bureau, 169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman for general housework. Bring references. Come prepared to work. 1306 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WORK FOR WOMEN WHO do their work well; [illegible] GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 125 East Randolph-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE for the care of a young child. Give city references, and address R 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of infant; must live at home and come afternoons. Call Friday and Saturday morning at [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WITH best of references, at [illegible] Wabash-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a first-class laundress to work Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week; only first-class laundress need apply; Swede preferred. Apply at [illegible] Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer and law clerk of experience. Address W. H. C., [illegible] Walnut-st., Terre Haute, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG man (25), single, thoroughly educated and experienced in office business [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced office man, now bookkeeper in a first-class Chicago house. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman of 25, with considerable experience, and undoubted integrity and ability, as collector in some wholesale or retail house. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper, [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper. [illegible] Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AGENT for a manufacturer or merchant, to sell their goods in Baltimore; [illegible] Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as watchman or for general work. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, [illegible] Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, [illegible] Wabash-av., [illegible] Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE BEST livery stables in Chicago; the stock, fixtures, lease, and good-will of Green's livery, [illegible] Madison-st., at a bargain for cash; [illegible]

FACTORY FOR SALE IN WILLOUGHby-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., with engines, boilers, and shafting, suitable for any kind of light or heavy manufacturing purposes. [illegible] S. F. PRENTICE, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, drugs, etc.; [illegible] A. CRANDALL, Kalamo, Eaton Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st., county and State rights for Bangs' Patent Gas Machines on liberal terms. For full particulars call at office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF woodworking machinery in good running order; [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN ST. LOUIS, MO., FIRST-class restaurant, complete, and an excellent thoroughfare. [illegible] Address H. WOOD, [illegible] Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACtice and small drug-store; [illegible] Address S 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GAS-FITTING AND plumbing, with other established business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—DRUG, BOOK, AND WALL-paper store in one of the best towns of Northern Indiana; [illegible]

POULTRY FARM OR MARKET GARden to let. [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Beloit, Wis., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. [illegible] Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST LOCATED GROCERY FOR sale. Inquire or address [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE FRO [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.

All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold in the Chicago market.

25 & 27 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

J. T. LESTER,
Member New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ,
SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Special.
New York Agents—SCRANTON & WILLARD,
72 Broadway, and 13 New-st.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.

$3,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
104 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
[illegible]

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible]

TRY IT
$10 WHEAT. $200
$10, $20, $50, $100, $500.
[illegible]
$250 STOCKS. $500.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chas. A. Mair & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.
[illegible]

SAFES.
Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889. **SAFE**
[illegible]

HUMOR.

What is the relation of a university to an ordinary college? It is a step farther.

A gamecock ought to be good eating. Does not the poet say "The bravest are the tenderest"?

Jersey cashier: "I am guilty, and willing to go to the penitentiary. The depositors can go to the poor-house."

[illegible]

BUSINESS.

Stocks Weak and Excited, Closing with a Rally by the Bears.

An Almost Universal Expectation of Still Lower Prices.

Slight Premium on Loans—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with Little Doing—The Holidays "Be Upon Us."

Provisions Opened Firm, but Closed Lower—A Little Higher Prices for Breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were active, excited, and weak in the early hours. Towards the close there was an upward reaction, attributed to purchases by the bears to cover shorts and to manipulation for a rise as a basis for further sales. Transactions were large. Chicago commission houses report the change very agreeable as contrasted with the dead stagnation of the last few weeks. In a general way, it may be accurately said that the transactions of Chicago brokers cover more sales than purchases by one-half. There was some investment buying, and little speculative buying for a rise, but these were faint ripples against the downward stream. The almost universal expectation seems to be in both Chicago and New York that still lower prices will be made. No upturn can be expected till all the weak speculators on the long side have been weeded out, and all the inflated stocks have been reduced to their proper quotations. Except by the suffering speculators on small margins, the present shrinkage in prices is regarded as a fortunate occurrence. Long-headed speculators on the bull side declare that such a movement at this time is indispensable to the success of a future bull movement. Prices were too high for buyers. There is a vast amount of money seeking investment. The prosperity of the country is unmistakable, and there is every prospect for a very heavy business on the railroads next year. Financially, there does not seem to be a cloud in the sky. From the turn given the market yesterday it is evident that the leaders do not intend to permit a panic, if they can prevent it. They will put stocks down to the lowest point possible without actual collapse. Under these circumstances the limit to the decline will be the point at which outside money will come into Wall street to buy the good stocks that are going at a sacrifice. In good times this supporting power is always latent in the market. When it is aroused the liquidation will be over and the manipulators will find that they have hammered the market solid. At what point the present decline will reach that level of hardpan no one, not even Gould himself, can tell. But present appearances indicate strongly that this hard pan has not yet been struck.

Stocks did not suffer as much as might have been expected from the damaging statements made by the Vanderbilt roads. Insiders had, as usual, discounted the bad news in advance. New York Central is shown to have earned $2,700,000 less than the previous year. The surplus of Lake Shore, which shows earnings of 8 3-10 per cent, ends the year with a surplus of $16,000, against $1,622,000 last year. Michigan Central's gross receipts were the same as last year, but its operating expenses were $1,000,000 more, and it has only $22,000 left after paying its fixed charges and the dividend of 2½ per cent disbursed in the first six months of the year. Canada Southern earned only enough to pay its expenses and the interest on its bonds. Had it not been for the railroad war these statements would have been quite different.

Michigan Central, Central Pacific, and Union Pacific are marked for a serious decline. So says Wall street.

Mr. Villard was reported to be doing nothing to sustain his stocks beyond taking good care of his own holdings.

Money was at one time reported at a premium of 1-64 of 1 per cent, but the stringency did not play an important part in the day's operations.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday stated that there had "been a large liquidation of the 'bear' account. But there is reason to believe that the liquidation of the 'bull' account has hardly begun. The outside holders of stocks do not yet appreciate the difference which the annual reports of railroad companies inevitably must show between an increase in gross earnings and that of net earnings."

Recent reductions of rates on foreign exchange is referred to in New York as the best answer possible to the reports of an impending panic in London. Undoubtedly American railroad stocks of the speculative variety have been weak in London, as here, but the talk about a general panic there in American securities has been unfounded; United States bonds were never stronger there.

According to the *Herald* it is beginning to be realized that there is a mass of worthless truck upon the market; that too many railroads are being built for the simple aggrandisement of construction companies; and that the legitimate demands of commercial enterprises are making heavy drafts upon loanable funds.

The *Graphic* asserts that the deliveries of stocks to brokers' offices in the street were never so bad and irregular as at present, and it is no uncommon thing to have stocks fail of delivery for two days. This is a remarkable circumstance, considering that money is so stringent, and it shows that the market is largely oversold. All of which may be a blind to delude the street into the belief that the bears have been overselling.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

[illegible]

Governments were unchanged. [illegible]

Foreign exchange was unchanged. [illegible]

Chicago bank clearings were $6,[illegible]. New York exchange was a trifle firmer [illegible]

[illegible]

There was not an active demand for local securities. Cook County 4½s sold at 107½. On the stock board there were sales of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $15,000, 88⅞; Wabash 5s, $1,000, 80; North Chicago City Railroad 5s, $5,000, 112; and Chicago & Northwestern 5s, $5,000, 100.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was variable today, the late dealings showing a decided recovery from the recent depression, and values are ½ to 1½ better than at the close last evening. Immediately a disposition to purchase both for investment and for a rise was manifest, and in the early dealings prices advanced ½ to 1½, Oregon Navigation, Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Lake Shore, Denver & Rio Grande, and St. Paul leading. This was followed by a reaction of ¼ to 3¼, in which Oregon Navigation, Northern Pacific preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Manhattan, Canada Southern, Reading, New York Central, Texas Pacific, Wabash preferred, and St. Paul & Omaha suffered most severely. Then there was a recovery of ¼ to 1¼, in which Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Canada Southern were prominent. About noon the Vanderbilt railroad reports were made public, and their bad showing resulted in a decline ranging from ¼ to 4, Northern Pacific preferred, Reading, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Canada Southern leading the downward turn. The market then became less feverish, and fluctuations were confined within fractional limits until the last hour, when, under a strong buying movement, values rose ¼ to 1⅛, and the market closed strong.

The money market was less stringent today. The rate on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral ruled at 6 per cent until the last hour, when it fell to 4@5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4 per cent. Time loans and mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal asking quotations have been marked down ½c, to 480½ for sixty-day bills and 484½ for demand. Actual business was done at 479½@479¾ for sixty-day bills, 483¼@483¾ for demand, 484¼@484½ for cable transfers, and 478@478½ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at generally declining prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 67 to 65. Canada firsts declined from 99 to 98¾. Erie consolidated seconds rose from 99 to 99¼. Kansas & Texas general 6s dropped from 81¼ to 80, and rallied to 80½; do seconds sold down from 72½ to 70, and recovered to 71. Wabash general 6s fell off from 88 to 87½, and returned to 88. American Dock firsts advanced from 130¾ to 132½; Western Union coupon bonds from 117½ to 118¾; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts from 111½ to 111⅞; Missouri Pacific thirds from 109½ to 110; Michigan Central 7s from 122⅞ to 123½; Erie thirds extended from 105½ to 106; Erie thirds funding 5s from 97⅛ to 98; International & Great Northern firsts from 107 to 107¼; East Tennessee incomes from 53¼ to 53½; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 110 to 112; do constructions from 103½ to 104; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class B, from 60½ to 61; do, Class A, from 100 to 100½. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes declined from 73 to 72; Great Western seconds from 108 to 106½; Kansas City & Northern firsts, Omaha Division, from 114½ to 113¼; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes from 60½ to 60; Lake Erie & Western firsts from 108 to 107½; do incomes from 50½ to 50½; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 71¼ to 70; Morris & Essex guaranteed consols from 125½ to 125; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 103 to 102½; do seconds from 90⅞ to 90; New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 92½ to 91; Peoria, Western & Evansville firsts from 107 to 106; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts from 91¼ to 91; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, from 87¼ to 87; Richmond & Allegheny firsts from 105 to 104½; St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific and Western Divisions 5s from 99⅞ to 97; Richmond & Danville 6s from 104⅞ to 105¼. Rochester & Pittsburg firsts sold at 100, Western Pacific bonds at 113; St. Paul firsts, I. & M. Division, at 121; Winona & St. Peter seconds at 120; and Utah Southern general 6s at 110.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Governments were steady and ⅛ lower for 4s.

Railroad bonds were moderately active.

State securities were dull.

Share speculation opened weak and ¼@2½ lower for the general market than closing prices of yesterday, Richmond & Danville, Memphis & Charleston, Pacific Mail, and Northwestern preferred being most prominent in the downward movement, while New York Central advanced 1. In early dealings, the general market, becoming unsettled, showed no important changes, except for Northern Pacific preferred, which declined 3¼, but immediately recovered 2, and Richmond & Danville, which advanced 2¼, to 100¼. In the early part of the afternoon the general market fell off ¼@1¼, the latter for Missouri Pacific. Northern Pacific preferred sold down from 72½ to 68½, its lowest point during the day, making the entire decline 5. In late dealings, the market advanced steadily to the close, prices selling up ½@3⅞, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, and Kansas & Texas being most conspicuous in the upward movement. From its lowest point, Northern Pacific advanced 4¼, to 71⅞, and the entire market, with a few exceptions, closed firm.

Some idea of the activity and excitement in the market during the morning may be gleaned from the fact that up to noon transactions aggregated nearly 340,000 shares.

Transactions, [illegible] shares: [illegible]

Money 4@6, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange weak at 479¾; demand, 483¾.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,474,686.

Bar silver, 112.

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible]

BONDS. [illegible]

STOCKS. [illegible]

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The stock market was more active, but, under the circumstances, that does not imply improvement in the situation, for it was a decided weaker market, with a great preponderance of selling orders, with the inevitable circumstance of a decline in prices. Atchison declined from 93½ to 92½@92¾, closing at 93¼ bid. [illegible]

[illegible] to 114. Montana Central, new [illegible] from 80 to 82. Portland, Saco & Portsmouth advanced from 128 to 130½; Metropolitan from 75 to 76½. Concord from 60½ to 59½; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn from 130 to 132; Boston & Maine from 161½ to 161½. New York & New England declined from 64¼ to 61; Norwich & Worcester from 160 to 159; Boston & Albany from 159½ to 158; Eastern from 35¼ to 35.

In bonds Hartford & Erie 7s declined from 66½ to 65½; Eastern 4½s from 108 to 104½; Atchison land-grant 7s from 117½ to 117; Northern Pacific 6s from 104½ to 103; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6s from 104 to 103; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s from 104½ to 104. Republican Valley 6s advanced from 109½ to 110. Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s were steady at 99, and New Mexico 7s at 110½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy new 4s sold at 88. Bell Telephone 4s sold at 183.

In land stocks, Boston Land declined from 7½ to 7¼; Water Power from 6⅛ to 5⅞. Bell Telephone sold at 193, and closed at 187 bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Stocks closed as follows: [illegible]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 5-16; account, 99 7-16.

Illinois Central, 131; Pennsylvania Central, 63; New York Central, 136; Erie, 43½; do seconds, 102½; Reading, 34½.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Rentes, 84f.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 4,350,000f gold, and decreased 700,000f silver.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—In mining shares, Pewabic advanced from 15 to 16; Harshaw from 3 to 4; San Pedro from 1½ to 1 9-16; Quincy from 48½ to 49½; Bonanza development from 4½ to 4⅞; Brunswick Antimony from 6 to 6½. Calumet & Hecla declined from 236 to 235; Sullivan from 3 3-16 to 2⅞; Allouez from 3⅛ to 3. Huron was steady at 4, Franklin at 14.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows: [illegible]

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The Milton pool having failed to meet its contracts, for some time due, in the stock of the Milton Mining & Milling Company, and the time granted for the purpose having expired, a committee was appointed by the Mining Exchange to examine the books of the pool and report early the exact condition of affairs, and what settlement, if any, can be made. Mining stocks were somewhat weakened by the report, and Copperopolis, of which a member of the pool is an executive officer, fell from 223 to 50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mining stocks today were very active and irregular. Robinson declined to 200, and closed at 205. State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 were very active and strong, advancing from 130 to 160, and closing at 155. A dispatch received at the office of the companies stated that the pipe-line would be completed Thursday (yesterday) and the water turned into the mine. Oriental and Miller were dull at 25 to 24. Consolidated Virginia was very active, declining from 125 to 105, and closing at 120. A. W. King, a broker of the New York Mining Board, who held large quantities of this stock, failed today, and his stock was sold under the rule. Long-time sales of Chrysolite were made at from 270 to 300. Total sales at both exchanges were 334,000 shares.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows: [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 23:

CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. [illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

[illegible]

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Friday morning: [illegible]

[illegible] quoted out: 1,[illegible] bu wheat, 71,[illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, 1,[illegible] bu rye, 6,116 bu barley.

The Board of Trade and the Call Board of this city will be closed Saturday and Monday for Christmas.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday at best, and inactive during about three-quarters of an hour after midday, though the tone then may be described as a buoyant one. The boys had it all their own way from 12:15 till 12:55, by the ringing of the gong to adjourn. All attempts to call them to order failed. The early feeling was a strong one, but prices eased off towards noon, and closed lower on provisions, while wheat was higher. The last-named fact seemed to be the cause of the rumpus. Some parties who wanted to fill wheat shorts found they could not do it, and a little levity on their part took like wildfire; as other people did not care about trading the result was that a good many lots of property are held over on track till Tuesday, and not a few selling samples destroyed, the latter being the greatest hardship of the two in some cases. Mess pork closed 5c lower, at $16.45@16.47½ for January and $16.67½@16.70 for February. Lard closed 5½@5c lower, at $10.95@10.96 for seller January and $11.05@11.07½ for February. Short ribs closed 7½c lower, at $8.35@8.47½ seller February. Wheat closed ⅛@¼c higher, at $1.25⅞@1.26 for January and $1.26⅞@1.26⅜ for February. Corn closed a shade higher, at 60⅞@60¾c for January and 66@66⅛c for May. Oats closed ½c lower, at 44@44½c for December, 45⅛@45¼c for January, and 45⅞@45⅞c for May. Rye closed ½@¼c lower, at 96¼@96½c for January and 97@98c for February. Barley closed ¼c lower, at $1.03@1.03¼ for No. 2 cash, 90@91c for No. 3 cash, 84c for February, and 86c for March. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, closing easy at $5.70@6.20 for light and at $5.70@6.50 for heavy. Cattle averaged 10c higher, with sales at $2.25@6.50.

Nothing new was noted in connection with the dry-goods market. Trade was quiet almost to dullness and prices were not subjected to any noteworthy change. There was a light movement in staple and fancy groceries, prices ranging as before. Boots and shoes were inactive. Dealers in dried and canned fruits report continued dullness. Fish were inactive and steady. Dairy products were quoted as before. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and pig-iron were also unchanged.

Hay was inactive with sales at a wide range, and low grades not wanted. Green fruits were firm and unchanged. The hide, grease, and tallow markets were inactive with no new features. Potatoes were steady at the figures ruling for the past week. Poultry and game continued weak, much of the stock on hand being out of condition. Hardware dealers report an active trade and steady feeling in metals and tinners' ware. Wool was quiet and unchanged. Seeds were steady for timothy and clover seed, the former being quotable at $2.47½ and the latter at $5.00 for prime seed. Flax-seed was firmer, selling at $1.28@1.30 cash on track and delivered.

Rail freights to New York were quoted at 15c per 100 lbs for grain and provisions; through to Liverpool is about 37½c on grain, and to Glasgow 30c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 144,000 bu, and the shipments 68,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 64,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Dec. 17, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 10, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 18, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 21, 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 22, 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Also 1,[illegible] bu rye, against 1,[illegible] bu a week previously.

The Buffalo *Courier* publishes the following statement, showing the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth from Jan. 1 to Dec. 17, in the years named:

[illegible]

The following shows the cereal crop movement at the lake ports, including the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 17, in the years named:

[illegible]

Receivers of wheat at lake ports are none too confident that the wheat of the last crop will be found to keep well. On the contrary, there is reason to fear that it will not keep well in the spring, and the smaller the stocks when the hot weather comes in the smaller will be the danger of loss by heating. The bad weather attending and following last harvest made our spring wheat so poor in quality that some people think the term "stumptail" is not much too harsh to apply to it. Meanwhile, the making of No. 2 out of No. 3, which industry is being prosecuted vigorously in some places, does not improve the keeping qualities of the higher grade.

A member of the Board of Trade remarked yesterday, "I know a man in Iowa who last year not far from this date was burning corn for fuel. Now he is grinding pigeon grass for feed, there not being corn enough in the neighborhood to go round."

It seems that that 11,000 bu barley received here from Oswego, as reported yesterday, is a mere flea-bite. Nearly 400,000 bu of barley, which would otherwise have been sold in Oswego, was sent here since last harvest, coming through Canada. The stocks of barley now here are understood to be mostly held on account of brewers and maltsters in Louisville and vicinity.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active for a half holiday, and were somewhat irregular. Prices were higher early, in sympathy with firmness at the Stock-Yards, and soon turned downward, as it was found that there was little demand. Lard was weaker than usual, and the near deliveries of meats quite heavy. The packing of this city to date since October is estimated at 1,[illegible] hogs, against 1,[illegible] for the same time in 1880, and 1,347,000 for do in 1879.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to Dec. 21 and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

[illegible]

MESS PORK—Advanced [illegible] per brl, then declined [illegible] and closed [illegible] below the latest prices of Thursday [illegible]

LARD—Declined [illegible]

MEATS—Declined [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was inactive, [illegible]

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and firm. [illegible]

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active during a short time, and stronger, [illegible]

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive. Not even a trade by sample was reported.

CORN—Was quiet and steady, [illegible]

OATS—Were dull and ½c lower [illegible]

RYE—Was inactive, at ½c lower [illegible]

BARLEY—Was fairly active for cash, [illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy and clover seeds were steady, the former selling at $2.47½ for prime and the latter at $5.00. Flaxseed was firm [illegible]

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed a shade lower, [illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair business is reported by dealers. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—Remains dull at unchanged prices. We quote: [illegible]

BUTTER—In this market there were no changes. Trade remains very quiet, the demand, as for some time past, being largely confined to the best grades. The following prices are current: [illegible]

BEANS—Were moving slowly, [illegible]

CHEESE—There was an unchanged market. Trade remains quiet, orders being few and for small amounts. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—Dealers report a dull and heavy market. Although quotations remain as before, there is more or less shading of prices on both hard and soft varieties: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Was steady [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair demand, [illegible]

EGGS—Were steady [illegible]

FISH—Were quoted dull and unchanged: [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—A light business was doing at the quotations following: [illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

GROCERIES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—There is a steady trade at the prices given below: [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CATTLE—The small receipts and the change to cooler weather were both favorable to strength, [illegible]

HOGS—The market opened active and stronger. [illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

NEW YORK. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER.

The yard trade continues very active, the shipping trade seeming so remarkably well. We quote:

[illegible] and second clear, 2½-inch ..... $[illegible]
[illegible] and second clear, rough, 2-inch ..... [illegible]
[illegible] second clear, dressed siding ..... [illegible]
[illegible] siding ..... [illegible]
[illegible] common dressed ..... [illegible]
[illegible] fencing ..... [illegible]
[illegible] fencing, 1½-inch ..... [illegible]
[illegible] fencing, 1-inch ..... [illegible]
[illegible] fencing, ¾-inch ..... [illegible]
[illegible] siding ..... [illegible]
[illegible] siding ..... [illegible]
[illegible] siding

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

The World Devoting Its Entire Attention to Christmas Presents.

A Sabbath-Like Quiet at the Fountain-Heads of Trade.

Prices Well Upheld, Because the Stagnancy Is Natural and Healthy.

Continuation of the Altered Relations of the Tea Trade with China.

The Rather Alarming Number of 177 Failures Last Week, Largely in the South.

All Descriptions of Iron in Good Demand, with a Tendency to Advance.

Warm Weather Has Had the Effect of Somewhat Reducing the Business in Provisions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Merchants generally report business largely of a holiday character. Merchandise is in moderate demand, and while some lines of trade are comparatively active, in others there is but little animation and light sales. No great activity is anticipated until the spring trade fairly sets in.

The dry goods trade generally is very quiet, the holiday trade, which has been keeping the jobbers busy, having dropped off. Prices are well upheld.

The tendency of the grain market has been downward. Wheat declined 3 cents this week and corn 1¼ cents, and prices fluctuated within these ranges, the market closing steady with a slight exhibition of firmness.

Lard and pork have been weak, the decline being precipitated by the failure of a leading bull broker. Prices somewhat recovered, and the market closes firm at an advance.

In cotton the market has been quiet and steady, with the volume of business small, closing weak.

In wool buying has been very moderate, holders having confidence in the future, and being firm as to prices. No features of special interest.

Petroleum is dull and unsatisfactory.

In freights a fair amount of business is doing. The market is steady.

In American pig-iron a fair business has been done, and for better grades higher prices have been realized. Scotch pig-iron has not sold largely, but prices are firm. The tendency to advance prices may create a speculative movement. In manufactured iron there seems to be no falling off in the demand, which has for a long time been very active. Prices are well sustained.

The leather trade was generally very quiet. A good demand is anticipated soon. Dealers are not disposed to make much concession in prices. The boot and shoe trade is slack. Nothing of [illegible] during the week.

There was no material change in the lumber market.

The produce trade is dull, and prices are steady; but there is a large amount of both butter and cheese in storage, which will not be moved without loss. The bulk of this, however, is in the hands of strong firms who can stand the shrinkage. There is no trouble anticipated among dealers.

Drugs were a little more active. There has been a rapid advance in quinine. Opium shows a moderate advance, and there seems to be a general belief that the worst of the depression in this line of business is over.

Raw sugar is dull and unchanged. Refiners are not doing much, holders are firm, and prices are unchanged.

At a sale of 3,500 half-chests of green tea Thursday the bidding was not animated, and an average decline of one cent per pound was established. The market appears demoralized.

In the coffee trade there are no special features to note. The new crop is coming in fairly. The product is estimated at least as large as last year. Large operators are keeping out of the market, and are rather despondent at the outlook.

The failures the last seven days throughout the country were 177, which was a very large number compared with the early part of the year. The Southern States still furnish the largest quota, disasters in that section numbering 56; in the Eastern States, 34; Western, 43; Middle, 24; Pacific, 9; and New York City, 10.

The total reported transactions in flour, also the principal items of grain and provisions, were as follows during the week ended Friday: Flour, receipts, 100,191 barrels; exports, 36,748 barrels, 54,403 sacks; sales, 53,300 barrels. Wheat, receipts, 225,000 bushels; exports, nearly 547,567 bushels; sales, 1,289,000 bushels for prompt, 14,127,000 bushels for future delivery. Corn, receipts, 273,515 bushels; exports, about 280,824; sales, 1,069,000 bushels for prompt, and 6,736,000 for future delivery. Oats, receipts, 400,778 bushels; exports, 1,788; sales, 1,872,000 bushels. Pork, receipts, 7,580 barrels; exports, almost 3,305 barrels; total sales, 778 barrels, including both old and new mess. Lard, receipts, 18,936 tierces, 4,121 kegs, 1,186 [illegible], 580 barrels; exports, about 3,523,183 pounds; sales, 8,539 tierces for prompt, and 291,150 tierces for future delivery; sales included city and Western steam; also No. 1 city and refined.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The following will appear in the special market reports of the *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow:

Sales of wool in Boston this week reached the large total of 3,735,124 pounds domestic and 255,000 foreign. Prices are very firm, dealers realizing for an advance of 1@2½ cents per pound on fine fleeces.

Pig-iron is unusually active. Prices of American iron now give promise of an advance in some brands. No. 1 X is held at a rise of $1 per ton. Copper continued to tend upward, and 20½ [illegible] cents is asked.

There is no change in lumber and building materials.

Leather is quiet and easy. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to points outside of New England, 21,623 cases, against 24,180 cases last week and 21,155 the corresponding week last year. Rubber shoes and arctics are quiet, but rubber boots are scarce, and jobbers are selling at $2.10 per pair net. Hides are quiet and easy. New England wet salted cowhides, 9 cents.

Dry goods are very quiet. The cotton market is quiet and easy.

Dairy products are in steady demand, and principally strictly fine lots of creamery butter at 37@40 cents.

Potatoes are scarce and high. Apples have risen 25 cents per barrel; round lots of choice, $3.25@3.50 per barrel.

Groceries are quiet. Granulated sugar is unchanged and in light demand.

Pork dropped [illegible] cents, and is in fair demand.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 23.—The failure during the week of the prominent and old house of J. E. Warren & Co. has had a tendency to bring closer spine on the disposal of credit, and has had a generally conservative tendency among all classes of business-men. The demand for money has not been urgent, but rates are very firmly maintained, there being more transactions at 7 than at 6 per cent, which are the prevailing figures.

The iron markets remain steady, and even strong, with no indication of a surplus stock.

Leaf tobacco has been firm, with a good demand. Prices of a better grade are well sustained.

In flour and grain the early part of the week showed a decided dullness. There has been a reaction with respect to wheat, corn, and rye, but barley, oats, and barley continue dull.

In provisions business has been almost stagnant. Lard took an advance yesterday, but did not hold it today. Hogs close firmer, but the warm weather has very much restricted business.

In the holiday trade there have been large sales, [illegible] by rainy weather.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—The markets the past week were generally dull. But little was done in [illegible] and Virginia securities [illegible]

[illegible]

weakness, a decline of 3 cents from yesterday's prices.

Provisions ruled quiet. Today the market closed with more firmness.

As is usual at this season of the year, the quality of beef cattle is ordinary generally, and the market slow at unchanged prices. Hogs are plenty at the quotations of last week, but warm weather checked transactions. Sheep are plenty, but mostly of ordinary quality, and in light demand. Prices are nominal.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—There has been an active market in pig-iron the past week, with prices strong and good goods selling at an advance of from 50 cents to $1 per ton. The consumption and demand continues heavy, and, as stocks of pig and ore are low, still higher prices are not improbable. There is also a light stock of bar iron and nails, with a brisk demand and card rates. Rumors of an intended advance in the iron card to 3 cents at the next meeting of the Western Iron Association have been circulating freely the past few days, but manufacturers say that, while the demand would sustain an advance, they are not anxious to change the rate, as it might unsettle the market and cause a reaction. All other branches of trade, excepting holiday goods, have been quiet and little doing.

Glass is moving along slowly at unchanged prices.

Petroleum was steady, the highest price bid for United certificates being 84⅞ cents and the lowest 82⅝ cents. This afternoon the closing figure was 83⅞ cents. Sales and resales, 2,257,000 barrels; shipments, 375,000 barrels.

The coal trade is quiet. Shipments since last report, 2,150,000 bushels to Cincinnati and Louisville.

Arrivals of live stock were very large, and the market rather dull in consequence. Cattle receipts, 4,500 head through and 2,282 local, against 2,587 head through and 2,691 local last week. Common to prime sold at $3.50 to $6.50. Hogs, receipts, 27,870 head, an increase of 11,000 head over the week before. Philadelphias quoted at $6.30 to $6.40. Sheep receipts, 9,500, or 1,400 head more than last report. Selling at $3.00 to $5.40 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—Trade for the past week has been quiet, but fair in volume and steady in prices. Nothing of special note occurred. There was a good demand for money, and rates remained firm at 8 per cent. New York exchange was in light demand, and passed between banks at $1 discount.

The jobbing trade in all branches except woolen goods, sales of which were restricted by warm weather, has been fair, orders being fully up to the average and prices generally steady.

On 'Change wheat fluctuated, and declined about 2 cents from the highest point, reacted slightly at the close, and a firmer feeling prevailed, but tradings were small. Corn was steadier and closed a shade higher.

Provisions declined in sympathy with other markets, and the first real speculative feeling of the season showed itself. Considerable dealing was done in future pork, and quite a number of round lots of cash lard changed hands. Meats were dull and lower, but stiffened up at the close, and were salable at an advance from the lowest point of the week.

Hogs were higher at the close, and the supply was not equal to the demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The *North American* tomorrow will say:

Business was generally dull during the past week, and prices of several leading articles unsettled. In cotton there was no essential change to notice.

The demand for flour continues limited, both for export and home use, but prices are steady.

Wheat closed in better demand, and prices are 1@2 cent per bushel higher. Rye and oats remain about the same as last quoted. Corn is in fair demand and prices a fraction higher.

There was a fair jobbing trade doing in provisions at about former rates.

Seeds are dull.

Wool is firmly held at full prices.

Whisky is in demand and firmly held.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—The iron markets are still firm and active. Iron ore is in good demand, but holders are somewhat conservative and not disposed to accept large orders. Pig-iron is scarce and in large demand. There is an advancing tendency to prices, but holders are cautious about putting prices higher, realizing that they would be in danger of foreign competition. Manufactured iron is firm and prices steady and unchanged.

Petroleum is firm and prices unchanged.

Railroads are having a slight cessation in the Eastern freight business, but Western traffic is very heavy.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 23.—The manufacturers here continue to report a good demand for all their wares, and prices are freely maintained. The nail mills are well supplied with orders, and not inclined to book speculative purchases. They do not look with favor on the advance in pig-iron in Pittsburg to $28 per ton, believing that it will in the end tend to encourage importations and demoralize the market. They are well satisfied with the present condition of the market.

DEATH OF SIRO DELMONICO

The Famous Caterer's Career—Only One Delmonico Left in the Business.

New York Times, Dec. [illegible].

Siro Delmonico, one of the famous caterers whose names are known throughout the length and breadth of this country, died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Charles Delmonico, some time between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. On Sunday evening Mr. Delmonico was in the Delmonico café at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street until midnight with a party of friends, and he appeared in better health than he had been for some time past. His physician, Dr. Zolnowski, saw him at 11 o'clock that evening, and was pleased to notice that his health was apparently improving. At midnight he went, in company with his friends, to Brown's restaurant, and had supper. The party separated at about 1 o'clock in the morning, and Siro Delmonico went to the house of his nephew Charles, at No. 229 West Fourteenth street, where he has resided for some time. He was never seen alive again. At about 7 o'clock in the morning the servant-girl knocked on the door of his room, and, receiving no answer, turned the knob and entered. She found Mr. Delmonico stretched on the floor just inside the door, partly undressed. He was dead, and the body was cold. It is believed that he died very soon after entering the room, while he was disrobing and preparing to retire.

Mr. Delmonico's death is supposed to be due to suffocation, caused by the bursting of an aneurism at the base of the larynx. For many years he has been afflicted with bronchial troubles, and death was imminent on several occasions. Like his brother Lorenzo, who died on Saturday, Sept. 3, he was an inveterate smoker, and the lung diseases from which he finally died were attributable directly to his excessive use of tobacco. "I have known him," said Dr. Wood, who attended him for a long time, "to smoke as many as 100 cigars in one day. He was completely saturated with nicotine, and the question of his death was only one of time." His cigars were of the strongest tobacco, made specially for him in Havana, and he smoked them without ceasing during his waking hours. As a result he was often attacked by fits of choking which threatened to carry him off. His disease, Dr. Zolnowski says, is known to the medical profession as emphysema of the lungs. He was a bachelor, and lived alternately at the house of his late brother, Lorenzo, No. 211 East Fifteenth street, and of his nephew Charles.

Siro Delmonico was known to nearly everybody doing business down-town, as he had been for many years identified with the management of the Delmonico restaurants in the lower part of the city. With the up-town restaurants he had little to do actively, although he had an interest in the house at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and in the Fourteenth street house when it was in existence. He was born in Marenzo, in the Canton of Ticino, in 1822, and was 59 years old at the time of his death. He was a nephew of Giovanni and Pietro Delmonico, who in 1827 founded the famous catering establishment which has since grown to such proportions, at Nos. 23 and 25 William street. The little restaurant in William street was burned out in 1835, and Lorenzo Delmonico started another at No. 76 Broad street. In the following year, 1834, Siro, then 11 years of age, accompanied by his brother Constant and his cousin, John Longhi, arrived in the city. Lorenzo engaged his brother as a clerk and cashier in his restaurant, and the active life of Siro then began. He had the talents of his uncles and his brother for success as a caterer, and he soon became thoroughly conversant with all the details of the restaurant business. Lorenzo had been a valuable aid to his uncles, and Siro now, in turn, became invaluable to Lorenzo.

The business of the Delmonicos increased rapidly, and the restaurant became a famous resort for the merchants down-town. In 18[illegible] Lorenzo found it necessary to enlarge his accommodations, and he opened a new establishment at the corner of Beaver and William streets, and Siro was transferred to the new house as cashier. He was very popular with the patrons of his brother, and managed to save some money from his salary, which he invested in the business. With the growth of the trade Lorenzo increased his facilities for accommodating his customers. In 1845 his Broad street establishment was destroyed by fire, and he opened a new restaurant at Broadway and Morris street, the management of which he intrusted principally to Siro, who was now 23 years old, and knew almost as much as his brother of the requirements of the business. This house, which will be remembered by all the old merchants of lower Broadway, was maintained for ten years, until 1855, when the establishment on Chambers street and Broadway was started, and Siro was transferred as manager to this restaurant. He had, in the meantime, secured a large interest in his brother's business, and was rapidly growing wealthy. The Chambers street house was the resort of all the politicians, brokers, and merchants who did business down-town, and was the fashionable lunch-room of the lower part of the city. Here Siro Delmonico presided for twenty-one years, until 1876, when the old house was discontinued.

In 1876, when the Chambers street house was closed, a new restaurant was established at No. 112 Broadway, and Siro Delmonico was transferred to this house, of which he retained the management until the time of his death. At the same time the Fourteenth street restaurant was closed, and the new house at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street opened, with Charles Delmonico, the nephew of Lorenzo and Siro, in charge. Charles is now the only remaining Delmonico who was identified with any of the old establishments from which the extended catering business has sprung.

A MUSICAL CENTENNIAL.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Gewandhaus in Leipzig—Interesting Reminiscences—The Old School and the New.

Correspondence New York Evening Post.

LEIPSIC, Nov. 27.—The seventh Gewandhaus concert for this season was given on Friday, Nov. 25 (this being the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the Gewandhaus Concert-Hall in Leipsig), and was in every way worthy of the event it commemorated.

The concert was opened by an overture by Capellmeister Reinecke, with the motto, well known to all frequenters of the Gewandhaus, "Res severa est verum gaudium." A soft and dreamy introduction, followed by the actual overture in stricter style, awakened a responsive chord in the breasts of the audience, as the hearty and long-continued applause testified. Following the overture, a prolog, written by Rudolph von Gottschall, was spoken by Frau Hildebrand von der Osten. The poem told of the artistic triumphs and well-deserved success of the institution, and of the great names which had appeared on its programs, and closed with a prayer for the well-being of the present and future directors and members. The remainder of the program was arranged in chronological order, as follows:

G-major symphony (No. 13 of the Breitkopf and Härtel edition)....Haydn
Concerto for violin and viola....Mozart
Overture to Coriolanus....Beethoven
D-minor symphony (No. 4)....Schumann

The orchestra was at its best, every member undoubtedly feeling that remissness at such a celebration would be little short of criminal. We were forcibly reminded of a remark made some years ago by a member of the orchestra, that he always assisted at a Gewandhaus concert with a feeling akin to awe. This feeling pervaded all present, audience and performers alike, and lent an air of imposing solemnity to the proceedings. The finale of the symphony by Haydn was enthusiastically encored; the Mendelssohn concerto was played by Joachim, who fairly surpassed himself in its execution.

Together with the program of the present concert each hearer was presented with a small, yellow bit of paper of modest appearance—the fac-simile of the program of the first concert held by the old "Concertgesellschaft" in the then new Gewandhaus Hall, on the 25th of November, 1781. What wonderful visions of the past it awakened! Many in the present assemblage had seen the Gewandhaus orchestra rise, at the time of Schumann and Mendelssohn, to that foremost place which it still holds among European orchestras. In 1781 its position was relatively higher still, we may even say unique, in its independence as a city orchestra, others being then dependent on the various courts or on rich private individuals, and liable at any moment to suffer a change for the worse. The smaller orchestras, too, were apt to give preference to the works of one composer to the almost total exclusion of others. The Gewandhaus has, on the contrary, presented the greatest variety of works and authors; of these last no less than 570, among them forty-two whose names have attained enduring fame. Of Bach's works, sixty-five of greater or lesser note have been performed; Beethoven is represented by 105; Mendelssohn by 156; Schumann by 114; Reinecke by sixty-two, etc., etc. The compositions given in the first concert are practically unknown, and even the names of the composers are now scarcely mentioned. Haydn is the first great name met with on the old programs, a symphony by him having been performed Dec. 6, 1781, in the third Gewandhaus concert. Mozart appears for the first time in January, 1782, as author of a "Sinfonie, vom jüngern Mozart" ("Mozart the younger," to distinguish him from his father, Leopold Mozart, who had made a decided sensation through his "Musical Sleighride," with kettledrums, trumpets, oboes; five sets of sleigh-bells, and four persons with couriers' whips; particularly in the Andante, "as the heated horses shake themselves," and the Adagio, which "represents a lady trembling with the cold"); and for the second time in 1788, after which date he rose gradually but surely to his later commanding position. To Mme. Schicht, whose husband afterward became Cantor of the Thomasschule, belongs the honor of having been the first to introduce Beethoven to the Gewandhaus audience, in the aria "Ah, perfido," on Michaelmas-Day, 1796. Bach appears in 1805, as the composer of a "Messe in zwei Choeren," which produced, according to the reviewers of the period, a great effect, although the work has been since pronounced spurious. At the head of the program for the 1st of February, 1827, we read the following: "Symphony by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, in Berlin (for the first time, MS.)." This was probably the Symphony, op. 11, which was published shortly thereafter, and which since that evening has never again been given in the Gewandhaus. The attention of those interested in Gewandhaus statistics may be directed to a new work by Alfred Dörffel: "Festschrift zur 100-jährigen Jubelfeier der Einweihung des Gewandhaus (Concert) Saales," published under the auspices of the directors. It can be had of Fr. Kistner or of any dealer in music in Leipsig. With Schumann the Gewandhaus concerts may be said to have reached, at least for the present, the termination of the cultivation of the modern school of music. The existence of Wagner, Liszt, Rubinstein, Berlioz, and others, is, to be sure, not quite ignored; but these masters, whose influence on the present and future development of musical culture is simply incalculable, can scarcely feel flattered by the amount of attention bestowed upon them. This fact is often made the ground of complaint against and censure of the directors. On the other hand, every true lover of music must rejoice that, in the midst of much change and of real and imaginary progress on all sides, at least one institution devotes itself to the performance of those works which, in the course of the last half-century, have come to be regarded as classical, and an acquaintance with which, in their purity, is indispensable to every educated musician. Today, as 100 years ago, the Gewandhaus stands alone; now, however, no longer as an experiment, but as a tried and trusted supporter of the best in art.

At the inauguration of the hall a reviewer wrote:

"I was much rejoiced to hear that the new concert hall, the building of which has cost several thousand thalers, was to be inaugurated. Perhaps no other city in all Germany can show such a hall. More than 500 persons were present, and there was, nevertheless, room for many more. The frescoes on the ceiling are by Oeser, and, according to connoisseurs, are masterpieces. The music makes a wonderful effect in this high and tasteful hall. Herr Berger played a violin concerto with great applause, and one could hear the softest and faintest tones in the most distant corners. . . . Over the orchestra, in the midst of which stands an organ for use in sacred concerts, are two boxes, one for the drummer, the other for the trumpeter; by this arrangement some room is saved in the orchestra; but when the chorus is no fuller than today, the drums and trumpet are much too loud, and unpleasant to the ear."

Now, after the old hall has done duty for a century, it is, in its turn, to be supplanted by a new one. The site for the latter, on the left bank of the Pleisse, between Schimmelsteich and the old Botanical Garden, is definitely fixed upon; the City Council lends funds to the extent of 400,000 marks, and the work will undoubtedly be begun in the spring of 1882. May the next hundred years be as productive of pleasure and benefit to all concerned as the century now so happily brought to a close!

T. B.

NEBRASKA MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which has been in session in this city for the past few days, adjourned yesterday sine die. Representatives of nearly every lodge in the State were present. The proceedings of the Grand Chapter closed with an election of officers for the ensuing term.

Honoring the Lost Cause.

Marianna (Fla.) Correspondence Florida Union.

On Thursday the interesting ceremony of unveiling the monument which had been erected to the memory of the Confederate dead of Jackson County took place. Col. James F. McClellan delivered a brief but chaste and appropriate oration, at the conclusion of which the unveiling of the monument was successfully accomplished, Messrs. H. D. King and F. B. Carter having this part of the program in charge. On the north side of the monument, under two crossed swords, is this inscription, from the pen of the "poet priest," Father Ryan:

"We care not whence they came,
Dear in their lifeless clay!
Whether unknown or known to fame,
Their cause and country still the same;
They died—and wore the gray."

The east side bears the figure of a horseman, and below the inscription:

In Memory of
THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
OF JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA,
Nov. [illegible], 1881.

On the south side, under a stack of arms, are these lines:

"Of all the warriors tried and true
Who bore the flag of our people's trust,
And fell in a cause, though lost, still just,
And died for me and you."

On the west side, under the figure of a soldier's head, is our State motto:

IN GOD WE TRUST.

THE SOUTH.

Information Gleaned During a Visit to Atlanta.

Unfriendly Feeling of the Whites Towards the Negroes.

A Democrat Who Wants Bourbon Domination Overthrown.

The Spot Where Gen. McPherson Fell—Traffic in War-Relics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—Atlanta afforded me most excellent opportunities to obtain a view of the South as a whole. It contains representatives nearly all the while now of about every Southern State. In and about Atlanta I talked with a large number of people of all classes, from the common colored farm-hand to the prominent business and professional man. The information which was thus obtained was much more satisfactory, and gave me a much more accurate idea of the condition and needs of the country, than I was able to obtain in any other way. Of course, the testimony of these witnesses was conflicting to a certain extent, and was evidently colored in certain instances by the prejudices and predilections of those who spoke; but, by classifying and discriminating, I imagined I was able to form a pretty fair idea of the subject under consideration.

ONE OF THE BEST-INFORMED MEN

I met in the South is on the police-force in Atlanta. He is a native Georgian, and resided upon a farm in the country until the last few years. He took me about the city, pointing out the low-down resorts both for whites and blacks, and discussed the subject of the past and present of the State of Georgia with as much philosophy as any man I met. He is, like all Southerners, decidedly prejudiced against the negro, and speaks as though his inferiority was a thing to be taken without question. It was evident here, as elsewhere, that a colored man is much more likely to be arrested for trivial offenses than a white man. It is only necessary to imagine that a colored man is going to do something wrong, and he is immediately put under arrest. The filth and squalor in which many of the Atlanta negroes live are beyond discription. We found one family in a little room in a basement that appeared very damp and uncomfortable. My friend, the policeman, rapped at the door.

"Who 's dar?" came from within.

"Policeman. Open the door."

That word was talismanic. The door was immediately unbolted. The interior of the room was

NOT MORE THAN TEN BY TWELVE FEET.

Within that space all the operations of keeping house were performed. A stove, a bed, an old chair or two, some stools, a cupboard, and a few smaller articles, composed the furniture. The inmates were a middle-aged muscular colored man, and a woman evidently considerably younger. They were sitting, without a light, before the small fire in the stove. The policeman had told me that this was one of the bad characters of the city, before we reached his habitation. After the door was opened the following conversation took place:

"What woman is that?" by the policeman.

"She is one who has been doing some washing for me," from the householder.

"O she is, hey? What rent do you pay here?"

"Two dollars a month."

"Have you seen Joe Williams lately."

"No—he ain't been yer for some days. Reckon he's skipped out."

The description given above will answer in the main for several places that we visited. The officer said that he was expected every night to make three rounds, and keep a very close watch upon this portion of town. The policeman discoursed as follows:

"The negro is

A GREAT CURSE TO US NOW

in this State. I have sometimes thought that perhaps it was the pay we were getting for having held him in bondage; but, at any rate, he is no less a curse."

"How is that?"

"Well, in the first place, as things now are, the colored man is about the only help our farmers can get, and he is most uncertain. He insists on having Saturday as a holiday. This is one of his vested rights, he thinks. He will drop everything on that day and go to the nearest town for a 'bum.' Perhaps it has rained all the week, and you are very anxious to get your cotton-picking along on Saturday. It makes no difference whatever. You can't hold a single nigger. They all drop everything just where it was on Friday night, and leave you to mourn your loss. Then the constant strife of the negro is to get in your debt. When this is accomplished, be it only for a dollar or so, he will leave you every time. He is in no danger from doing this, for he can easily hire out to some one else. But, if he should lose a week, he would leave you if there was a prospect of his beating you out of a dollar or two. Then the greatest curse lies in the fact that the negroes all desire to live in the towns. Here there is not near so much demand for their services as in the country, in the cotton-fields; but they will work at almost anything, and at almost any price, so they can be in town. The result of this is, we have a very large stock of poor, who are at starvation's door all the time, and not averse to resorting to any kind of villainy when the opportunity offers. That is why you see them living in such places as I showed you tonight. Many of these men are really very expert villains. They do all kinds of crime, and are often hard to detect."

"WHAT IS LAND WORTH

in the vicinity of Atlanta?"

"From $5 to $25 an acre."

I looked astonished.

"Yes—there is some of it that they ask $25 per acre for, and I have known some to sell for nearly that."

"I was not looking astonished because the price was high; I considered it extremely low."

"O that is it! Well, that is about the price here. Sherman's march to the sea hurt this State terribly. We are not recovered from that yet by any means, and will not be for many years to come. We don't pick up as people in a Northern State would do. We don't know how. And then, besides, there has been a complete upheaval of our society here. People who were very wealthy before the War, and who, in case slavery had continued, would never have had to take a single thought in regard to their future, are today the poorest of any we have. Young men of the middle class, or, in certain instances, of the very poor class, are today owning land. The have found the former rich man or his sons in distress for ready money, and have purchased his land lot by lot, until he has nothing left. The price of this land has been eaten up. The knowledge of any business or profession has been studiously neglected, and there is nothing but poverty to look forward to."

"How is your soil here?"

"Well, it is pretty poor. It will raise cotton, any of it; but cotton is largely a sun-plant, and does not need rich soil. Twenty bushels of corn to the acre, I think, is a good yield for this soil. Wheat is apt to rust, and tobacco is not cultivated to any extent. In fact, there is very little except cotton raised here. That is all-absorbing. The farmer raises that because it is a sure crop, and he is sure of his money the moment it is baled and ready for market."

I WENT ON THE COTTON-MARKET

at several different times, and the remarks of the policeman as they are recorded above were confirmed by many farmers who came in with their bales of cotton. I had asked the price of several articles of diet—notably pork and beef—and found them higher than in the North. I asked the reason of this; and was told that all the good beef and pork were shipped in from the North and West.

"How much cotton can you raise on an ordinary acre of your soil here?" I asked.

"About half a bale," was the reply. "We are not getting quite that much this year, on account of the drouth. If two acres produce a bale (500 pounds) we feel very well satisfied."

"Who pays for the ginning and baling of the crop?"

"O we have to do that, of course. Mills for the purpose are started, and take toll for doing their work, just as grist-mills do of your wheat and corn at the North. We have to pay for the iron of which the ties are made; but we get it all back again, and a little more. It makes no difference to us how many bands are put on. After we bring the cotton to market, it is carefully sampled and weighed; the weight as given is marked on the bale, and this is taken in the New York or Liverpool market. But our buyers here are sharp. They pull out a few pounds from every bale that goes through their hands. After a while they have accumulated enough in this way to make a separate bale on their own book. All that is nothing to us, however."

So far as politics are concerned, I heard many express interest in

THE MAHONE MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

I took pains to talk some on this subject. Said one man:

"I am a Democrat, and always have been, and always expect to be; but there are many things in the old management of State politics that thoroughly disgust me. I know that I am not alone in this too. There are many of our people who are coming to see that the past way of managing has been the direct opposite of progressive. What the people of Georgia want is material progress. The Exposition is doing a big thing for us. We see and hear from all parts of the South. We see Northern people and Northern ways, too, in a way we never saw them before. Our people I think, will desire to imitate what they conceive to be the thrift of the North. This cannot well be done with such men as I have described at the head of affairs constantly. The Bourbon methods which have been practised here have a bad effect on the good name of our State. The thing that we need is some active leader who can go to the front and create confidence in himself and in the things he supports. Alexander H. Stephens is the kind of a man we want; but he is feeble and unable to go to the front.

[illegible]

Congressman from Howell Cobb's old district, comes as near to the mark of what is wanted, perhaps, as any one. He has lost his identity with the Democratic party. It is understood here at his home that he will not again enter the Democratic caucus, and his people are glad of it. He got the largest kind of a majority—more than 4,000—at the last election."

"How is it in regard to the Republican party?"

"I don't look for very much from that source. We can only get the kind of relief that is desired from the organization of some kind of an independent movement. The Democrats are Bourbon in the extreme. They are opposed to progress in every form; they live in the past; they keep alive the issues, the hopes, and the aspirations of the past, and never look forward to anything in the future, except to keep the State Democratic and hold the offices. The Republican party numbers something like 50,000. It is composed of the negroes and a few leaders and Federal office-holders. These office-holders want things to

CONTINUE JUST AS THEY NOW ARE.

To be sure, they claim they desire something else—that they are working for something else; but, in reality, they would do all in their power, in my estimation, against any new independent movement that should reorganize State politics with any show of carrying things."

"Why is this?"

"Well, they now hold the Federal offices, such as post-offices and collectorships; and these are more important to them than what might be obtained in the new deal. But it makes no special difference how they may feel. The people are determined to run their own affairs. As soon as they find out that they are really situated between these two fires they will form a new party. There can be no doubt of this; and what I say about this State in reality applies to nearly every other one south of Mason and Dixon's line. To be sure, such men as have been leaders in the State in the Democratic ranks will hate to see anything of the kind I speak of; but they will be among the first to join it, I think, when they see the time has really come. Ben Hill has been as much of a partisan and as much of a Democrat as any in the Senate, but he thinks he has the Solid South at his back in support of this course. He will veer around very quickly when he discovers the new course of public sentiment, or else I entirely misunderstand him."

Of course, any visit to Atlanta which would not include the battlegrounds and scenes of the War would be very incomplete; so, in company with a friend, I engaged a hack to drive us first to

THE SPOT WHERE M'PHERSON FELL.

"What part of the North are you from?" asked the hackman when we were fairly started.

"How do you know we are from the North at all?" I asked.

"Because you are going out to see the McPherson monument. No Southerners go out there."

"Is that so? Well, we are from Ohio. We live only a few miles from where Gen. McPherson's old mother now lives, and where he is buried, and where his real monument was erected."

On the way out a number of boys rushed to the side of our carriage with relics of all kinds taken from the battlefield, or said to have been so taken.

"Buy a relic?"

"Not now." We had not got relic-hungry then. That came later.

McPherson, Ohio's gallant General, and the officer of highest rank of any who fell in the War, was killed some two miles from the city toward the south. There is a rough road cut through the brush to the place, and a sign put up at the main road, which reads:

"McPHERSON AVENUE."

The time may come when this road through the scrub-oaks will be an avenue, but it requires the utmost stretch of imagination to call it so now. Little, barefooted urchins, with a few Minie balls and a piece of shell or two, rushed out of the underbrush all along, and held them up at us, and with clamorous appeals requested us to purchase. We kept straight on, however, to our objective point.

The monument, which our driver and guide told us was erected on the exact spot where McPherson fell, consisted of a large field-piece, set with the muzzle down upon the solid rock-base. The single word, "McPherson," is rudely carved [illegible] rock. Around this monument is a fence made of rifle-barrels picked up on the field. Sad to say—and it reflects only on Northern visitors, for Southerners rarely care to come here—this monument, rude as it is, is being sadly defaced by relic-hunters. Eight of the gun-barrels that form the pickets of the iron fence have been wrenched from their places, and many of the little ornaments on top of the fence have been rudely broken off. In a few years there will evidently be nothing left except the field-piece; and its size and weight are its only protection from vandalism. The spot is located right in the woods. We were told that most of the little scrub-oaks that stood so thickly around had grown up since the battle was fought. But a large pine tree, whose trunk was riddled with bullets, stood over the spot. Its cones are in great demand among those who visit the spot. Our driver had not long been a resident of Atlanta, and could give us little information in regard to the battle and how McPherson fell. But, as luck would have it, an old denizen of the place happened along, and was very willing to convey all the information he had to us.

"THE BATTLE WAS REALLY OVER

when McPherson was killed. The firing had ceased, and the Confederates were really beaten. The General was riding across from one wing of the Union forces to the other, when a bullet struck him and he fell, dying in a short time. It was the work of a sharpshooter who saw the General and thought he was a fine mark. Those who knew the gallant Federal General say that it was exactly like him not to think of himself. I suppose that no man who was killed during the War was mourned more than Gen. McPherson at the North?"

We told our ancient friend that he was right in this.

"Do you ever find any relics about here?" I asked.

"O yes—plenty of them after a hard rain. Boys are going over the ground constantly at such times, and pick up what they can find to sell."

On our way back we stopped at a little hut by the wayside, where some boys hailed us to look at their relics. We bought some Minie balls and cannister-shot. Finally one of the "dealers" showed up a shell.

"What will you take for it?" asked my friend.

"One dollar," said the youth.

"Too much."

"Can get it, though."

"I'll give you 75 cents."

"All right—take it."

The money was paid and the bargain consummated. It was not till afterwards that my friend noticed that

THE SHELL WAS LOADED,

and, on hearing the stories of the driver in regard to accidental explosion of shells that had been gathered upon battlefields, he really wished he had his 75 cents back again. The next thing that attracted attention was a round cannon-ball.

"What do you ask for that?"

"Won't sell that."

"Why?"

"'Cause my father wants to keep it. It ain't like nothing else hereabouts. Never found any other before."

"Won't you set a price?" We were getting anxious for it.

"No—don't want to sell."

"You'd take a dollar for it, wouldn't you?"

"Ought to have more."

"Won't give it. Good-by;" and with that we started to go.

An old man who had sat an idle spectator up to this moment, but who was evidently the grandfather of the younger generation who were engaged in trade, tottered vigorously forward on his cane, and exclaimed in a somewhat angered tone:

"What! won't sell that for a dollar! Well, you are fools true enough! Why, I can buy all I want of that kind, or any other, over town for a cent a pound. Here, I'll sell the thing for a dollar if you want it."

But we didn't want it a bit after that kind of an advertisement, and told the aged man that some cold day we might come around again and make a purchase, but for the present we had all we cared to "tote."

There is one thing that is important to note. I found it true here and elsewhere through the South. If there is an idea that you are a Northern man, the price of everything immediately

TAKES A DECIDED UPWARD TENDENCY.

It is firmly believed that the North is full of money, and that all its representatives are very desirous of disposing of their surplus change. Then, again, they have in the past had sharp games played upon them by Yankee peddlers and such like personages, and they propose to be up and doing now themselves, with an eye to the main chance. I was told by several persons in Atlanta that, if I was going out into the country to inquire for land, I should keep the fact that I was a Northern man studiously in the background or I would never find out anything like the true price of anything. This fact should be borne in mind by people who think of buying land here.

Ever since the War up to the present time there has been a garrison of United States troops located here. From the McPherson Monument we are driven to the military post. As has already been announced in the papers, the garrison is being

REMOVED AND BROKEN UP.

Nearly all had gone the day we were there. The Quartermaster was hard at work packing up his supplies. The garrison has consisted of six companies of the Sixth Artillery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Hamilton, and Capt. C. W. Williams has been Quartermaster. The whole garrison has consisted of [illegible] men. The object of the removal and breaking-up is to cut down the expenses of the army. The barracks consisted of quarters for thirty-six officers, one hospital, one headquarters, and ten large barracks with quarters for the men. All these houses were to be sold. The Government has been paying an annual rental of $4,000 for the land on which the barracks stand, and now all the houses must be sold for what they will bring at public auction. The troops go, some of them to New York Harbor, and some to the Texas frontier. The barracks are located right in the midst of the scenes of the hardest fighting during the War.

GAGE.

A Cat King of the Rats.

London News.

A cat, all black, except its perfectly white tail, was presented to the Town of Arnone, Italy, many years ago. Then put it in the theatre to clear it of rats. They soon found that the cat was fraternizing with the rodents, and had become their king and shared its food with them. The custodian of the theatre often observed the rats participating in the food of the cat, who, when they fought among themselves for some dainty morsel, restored order by a cuff of its paw. Time passed on; the cat became old and toothless, no weapons remaining to him but very long claws, which, however, were proportionately weak. Of late years the theatre has been always closed, and the rats had increased enormously. Last week a revolution took place among them, and when poor Codabianca tried, as usual, to restore order, the rats turned upon him in a fury and bit him to death. At dawn the next day Codabianca was found dead in the middle of the stage, like some tragic hero. The youth of Arnone made a solemn funeral, carrying Codabianca through the streets on a bier, covered with black velvet, and leading in strings the numerous progeny of the celebrated cat, all black with white tails, like himself, and of the same gentle and intelligent disposition. Codabianca at the time of his death weighed ten(?) kilograms, and the number of his children was 108. A speech was made in the town hall of Arnone, and it was decided to take revenge on the rats by scattering poison all over the theatre.

"SUPREME JUDGE CRAIG."

A Defense of Him by Two "Successful Criminal Lawyers."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—How much injustice may be done in the name of Justice may appear from the communication entitled "Supreme Judge Craig" in THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst., signed "Justice." It sounds like the whine of disappointment and defeat of some stricken soul connected with the cases, or one of them, of Friedberg, Aldrich and Isaacs. [It is nothing of the kind. The article was not written by anybody connected with either case in any capacity near or remote.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

It is pointed more directly at Judge Craig, who, in view of an election in his district in the spring, is singled out as "one who stretches the law to save criminals from the penalties due to their offenses, and ought to be defeated." This alleged favoritism for crime and criminals, as any one familiar with our highest judiciary knows, and as a general charge, is as little imputable to Judge Craig as to any one of the Supreme Court Judges. In the particular instances of the Friedberg and Aldrich-Isaacs cases there is not a scintilla of justification or even excuse for the statement. The character of that Judge, as well as the dignity of the whole Supreme Court, are too much matters of pride and credit to the people of Illinois to permit detraction in the guise of "Justice" to pass in silence and unexposed.

The passage "that Judge Craig is the member is the court to whom the 'successful criminal lawyers' of Cook County now *most commonly* appeal for supersedeases, stays of proceedings, new trials, and rehearings" is notoriously untrue. In his sitting of eight years on the Bench of the Supreme Court Judge Craig has granted a *stay of proceedings* in a Cook County criminal case in but the single instance of Friedberg. He never issued a supersedeas in *any* criminal case of Cook County. Judge Craig has never in any one instance granted a new trial or a rehearing—for the simple reason that neither he nor any single Judge of that court has the power to grant a new trial or a rehearing. The court collectively alone can take such action. So that the further statement of "Justice" that Judge Craig listened favorably to a motion for a rehearing and appointed the January term 1882 for a rehearing is not true. It is not for him to say or decide whether a rehearing shall be allowed. That the court, as a body, must determine.

And as to the stay granted, in order that the question of rehearing may be passed upon by the whole court, does "Justice" know or pretend to know, or does he assert or even intimate, that there was not, to the mind of Judge Craig, some probably good reason of law and justice which impelled him from a sense of duty to his action in the Friedberg matter? Is it uncommon for the court to grant a stay with a view to the question of rehearings? Is not the "rehearing docket" a well-known classification on the calendar of cases at every term of the court? And is it a novelty that on such rehearing and reconsideration the court modifies or opens its own decisions? The truth is, that the dissatisfied parties to *every* suit in the Supreme Court have, by rule of court, the *right* to petition for rehearing; and, as a wise and salutary necessity of that right, a Judge in vacation must have, and, in his sound legal discretion for probable cause shown, must exercise, the right to stay proceeding till the question of rehearing can be determined. I am sure that at the bar I have never heard a whisper of complaint that that right has been abused by Judge Craig or any other Judge, either in criminal or civil cases. To curtail or abolish this right and discretion of the Judges would be a deplorable and most mischievous mistake.

Of the merits of the Friedberg case, I know nothing. It was determined at the November term, 1881, of the Supreme Court. It was no fault of Judge Craig, or of the Court, that it never reached that Court until the September term. In applying for a rehearing, Friedberg exercised only a very commonly used right both in civil and criminal cases. In granting a brief stay, Judge Craig, too, exercised only a very commonly used judicial discretion and duty.

In regard to the Aldrich-Isaacs case, I have this to say, that in my opinion no seven impartial and respectable lawyers in the State, taking and considering the record of that case, as presented in the Supreme Court, could fail to declare—as that Court did—that the verdict and judgment of the Criminal Court were plainly illegal and unjust. Defendant's counsel claimed that the record was broadcast with errors, that irrelevant and incompetent testimony was admitted by the wholesale, and that the alleged crime of feloniously receiving stolen goods was neither legally nor morally sustainable. The notable fact of the case was, that the Supreme Court—seven Judges unanimously—condemned the procedure of the Criminal Court upon its *merits*, and collapsed the prosecution into the shapeless nonentity of which "knocking into a cocked hat" is the common proverbial expression, or unceremoniously hoisted it to hights beyond the range of Gilderoy's kite.

Says "Justice," "It was Justice Craig who made the argument reviewing the *facts* in the case of Isaacs, the pawnbroker." It is true the opinion was written by Judge Craig, but it was, nevertheless, the opinion and voice equally of the *whole Court*; it was and is no more his individual deliverance than that of any one or of all the other Justices. He was virtually the whole Court, or the whole Court was virtually Judge Craig, as to the opinion.

But the extinction of the case was so final and complete that not even enough beggarly tatters and shreds of it were left to be patched together into the semblance of a chance for further persecution or prosecution. And, in consequence of the lamentable and everlasting nonentity and "demnition bow-wows" to which the Supreme Court consigned it, we are told, with a touch of pathos, that "the State's-Attorney of Cook County was compelled to enter a nolle pros and the defendant was permitted to go free."

[THE TRIBUNE deems it best to omit certain semi-reflections by Mr. King on the supposed author of the communication, as his conjecture is entirely wide of the mark.—ED.]

I am not personally acquainted with Judge Craig, but am familiar with the Aldrich-Isaacs case. The general public is unacquainted with either. It is due to that Judge—rather to the Court itself—that aspersions so utterly baseless should be replied to and repelled. If by reason of his having written the opinion in that case Judge Craig is to be individualized as the master of the judicial situation, and is to be held as specially impersonating the Court, he could justly point to that opinion as one eminently entitling him to the favor, the approval, and gratitude of the people of Cook County and of the State of Illinois.

JOHN LYLE KING.

Mr. Storrs' Letter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A most unjust and unwarranted assault is made by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who signs himself "Justice," upon Judge Craig, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State. To a few points in your correspondent's communication I beg permission to advert:

1. He says that the Fifth District, from which Judge Craig was elected, comprises the Counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass, and Scott. That statement is a gross blunder, for the Counties of Adams, Pike, Mason, Morgan, Cass, and Scott are not now and never were in the Fifth District.

2. Your correspondent also says: "Judge Craig is the member of the court to whom the successful criminal lawyers of Cook County now most usually apply for supersedeases, stays of proceedings, new trials, and rehearings." The answer to this is complete and decisive. A new trial or rehearing cannot, under the laws of this State, be granted by one Judge, and no one Judge has ever exercised or attempted to exercise such power. New trials or rehearings are granted only by the Court when in session. Judge Craig has been upon the bench eight years, during which time I am advised that Judge Craig has never in any criminal case granted a supersedeas from Cook County. As to stay orders in criminal cases, Judge Craig has granted but one since he has been on the bench, and that was in the Friedberg case. This statement as to the course pursued by Judge Craig is [illegible] be relied upon as correct, and [illegible] the other [illegible] of your correspondent.

3. As to the Friedberg case, your correspondent says, after reciting the head-note of the opinion: "And it was Mr. Justice Craig who, after delivering this most emphatic opinion, listened favorably to a motion for a rehearing, and appointed the January term of 1882, or three years and one-third after the commission of the crime, for a reopening of the whole case before the Supreme Court." The answer to this charge is equally decisive. No motion for a rehearing has ever yet been made to Judge Craig in the Friedberg case, and hence he has not listened favorably or unfavorably to any such motion.

4. The application in the Friedberg case was presented to Judge Craig for a stay of proceedings. The rules of the court require that "where an opinion in any case is filed in vacation, and a petition for rehearing [illegible] to either of the Justices [illegible] shall certify that there are probable [illegible] for granting a rehearing, the further [illegible] authorized by the judgment [illegible] shall be stayed until the next term of court in the division in which the judgment [illegible] have been rendered." A dissenting [illegible] the Friedberg case was written by Judge [illegible], with which Mr. Justice Walker concurred. [illegible] rule adopted by the Judges of that court [illegible] no stay of proceedings shall be granted by [illegible] Judge writing the dissenting opinion, or by [illegible] Judges concurring in it, and it is the [illegible] that applications of such a character shall be made to the Judge writing the opinion of [illegible] a rehearing is asked. This is an eminently [illegible] rule; and hence the necessity, of the [illegible] required that the application should be made to Judge Craig.

Your correspondent, I assume, has no knowledge whatever of the points upon which the application for rehearing is made, but it is sufficient in a general way to state that they were based upon an alleged entire misconception of some of the important facts in the case by the Court, which, as I claim, was manifest from the opinion itself. Various other questions were presented, which it is unnecessary to discuss here. It is sufficient upon that point to say that in the opinion of any lawyer capable of forming an opinion upon such a subject, these questions were sufficiently serious to justify at all events the presentation of the petition for a rehearing. But Judge Craig, in granting the stay order in that case, did not follow the rule, [illegible] did he grant the order until the next term of the court in this division. He took the power into his own hands, and made the order returnable at Springfield, so that the petition for a rehearing will be heard and passed upon there in January, instead of in March as would have been the case had the rules of the court been pursued. If any one has any reason to complain of this, it certainly is not the public, but it is the petitioner.

I do not believe that the public interests require nor justify indiscriminate denunciation of Judges and of judicial tribunals. While our Courts are not and should not be above criticism, they are at least entitled to fair treatment; and if it is the opinion of the public that there should be no appeals in criminal cases, but that there should be appeals permitted and supersedeases and stay orders allowed where nothing but dollars and cents are involved, let them manifest that opinion through the Legislature, and by a change of the law as it now stands upon our statute book. I apprehend that when the public attention is seriously called to the question they will hesitate long before they deny the right of appeal in criminal cases.

EMERY A. STORRS.

IOWA.

Farmers Helped by the Mild Weather—Office-Seekers—Nineteenth General Assembly—United States Senatorship—Marriage and Birth Benefit Associations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 21.—The mild, open winter, since the exceedingly bad weather of fall, has been a seemingly great blessing for the farmers all over the country. There is yet considerable good grass and picking for cattle, as there has been almost continually during the months of November and December, and this has saved to the farmers of Iowa alone a mine(?) of money in feed. During the rainy weather, at the time when farmers should have been husking their corn, it was a time of depression and despondency. They feared a repetition of the "snow-slide" of last winter; and knew very well that, under those circumstances, it would be next to impossible to get the corn from the field. It will be remembered that millions of bushels of corn were husked in Iowa after the snow left in the spring—summer rather, for it hardly got away in the spring. Thus many farmers have cribbed two crops of corn this year. They have taken advantage of the fair weather to get in their corn and do other work; and, as a consequence, they are "up" with business again, and have made good the three weeks or a month's delay in the early part of the season owing to the late spring. For the products of the farm the amount of money realized is equal to last year, if not more, as prices in most cases are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than last year, and the product, as a rule, is much more than half in quantity; besides, considerable grain was held over from the previous year. Farmers are generally quite happy and contented at present; and, with good crops, no new diseases to destroy their stock, and the visitation of no old ones, they will next year experience great prosperity, and there will be even fewer mortgages than now.

The political situation in the Hawkeye State is "fair to medium." There is nothing of very great moment on the boards at present, though "the Comedy of the State," with its quickly-changing scenes, its ludicrous situations, its many and surprising surprises, etc., will be presented at the State Capital during the next few weeks. There will, as usual, be plenty of office-seekers, who are willing to place their lives upon the altar of their country—in times of peace; and there will be the same scramble for place that is always witnessed on such occasions. It is amusing to hear and see the [illegible] of the office-seekers and their friends. They make every conceivable claim. Some "have always labored for the party, and have done good and valuable service"; others "need the money that the office will pay"; and still others have a thousand unusual and strange reasons why they should be favored. That kind of business should be stopped, or at least discouraged. The offices that are created are simply for the purpose of transacting the business; and only those persons fully capable of expediting the business as much as possible should be employed. And, when such are selected from the home-guards because of their fitness and ability, then there will be a big reform in this branch of State affairs.

There will come up before the Nineteenth General Assembly some important business, such as redistricting the State, etc., and the session will no doubt be one of the most important ever held. The new Capitol cannot be used this session, and neither can it for next, unless the approaching session cares $350,000 to be "put up." It is pretty near time, for the good and glory of the State, that the Capitol was done.

There seems to be little or no excitement in regard to the election of a United States Senator, so generally is it believed and conceded that the Hon. James F. Wilson is the coming man. And those who pretend to know—at least who have every opportunity to know—say the nomination will be made unanimous. Such will no doubt be the case unless a half-dozen men with less regard for the interests of the Republican party than for personal aggrandizement "bolt out." This is an unlikely event, however. Leading Republicans, conscious that Gov. Gear has rendered the State most brilliant service, and aware also that "No two 'bodies' (?) can occupy the same space at the same time," and, knowing that Mr. Wilson has reserved the seat in the Senate, are making an effort to secure a foreign appointment for Gov. Gear. For the first mission of that kind in the list the Governor has no superior in this country, and he would soon be as highly honored by the people of the Nation as he has been by the State of Iowa.

The marriage-benefit Associations, that started all over the State a few months ago, seemingly taking root from seed that was blown over from the East, have been doing a big business, if nothing else. The Auditor of State, the Hon. W. V. Lucas, has been after them right lively of late, and has succeeded in making them all come down the pole—some claiming he had no jurisdiction, and that they were not insurance companies. Two only have put up three-fifths of their annual dues, and will continue business by complying with the interpretation of the law by the Auditor. When a party holding their policy gets married, the company call it a "hit"; but what is their loss is somebody's gain. The Auditor found a birth-benefit concern at Fairfield, and gave its managers no chance to live whatever, declaring it "null and void," and ordered them to "shut up shop" at once—which they did. It is rather strange, but nevertheless true, that, no matter what institution commences business in the State, there are always plenty of people ready with their money to be taken in. But, under the administration of Auditor Lucas, they will find Iowa a poor territory to do business in.

T.

ONE YEAR AGO.

For The Chicago Tribune.

One year ago I wrote that Faith was dead—
One fleeting year of happy nights and days,
That died 'neath Sun's and Moon's translucent rays—
Of moments that to hours sweet were wed.

I wonder if some other heart than mine
Waits for a resurrection of belief—
That knew a life whose span of time was brief
As is a portion of Youth's rosy wine.

If, as Egyptian Platonists of old,
We might use Theurgy to prophesy
What truths would live, or what would surely die,
We'd fear not what Futurity can hold.

I dream of what another year will bring—
For hearts will dream as long as life has breath—
Ah! is all Joy to live, or meet its death
Ere Christmas-bells again their chimes shall ring?

PEORIA, Ill. IDA R[illegible].

Etiquette in the "Paris of America."

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The term "kid," as applied to a child, is not an elegant one, and when it is used by an usher in a theatre toward a little chap in his mother's lap, and in a tone of voice loud enough to attract the attention of the most of the audience, it is peculiarly objectionable. This little incident happened last night at the Grand Opera-House, and the father of the little fellow, Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, of Davis street, who sat beside his wife and heard the words, "You must keep that kid quiet," was mad enough to eat the usher up. Mr. Miles will no doubt see to it that his patrons are not insulted again.

Mr. S. J. Lambert, proprietor of the [illegible] House, Parsons, Ark., says that St. Jacobs Oil is the boss rheumatic specific. "I have cured myself and wife," said Mr. Lambert, "of rheumatism. We both had rheumatism—inflammatory rheumatism, too—and had it bad. I believed in the remedy which everyone was praising and used it. I have ever since been glad that I did so, for both my wife and myself realized speedy relief and cure. The St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid curative power; in short, it is just the boss of liniments."

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